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REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

OF THE

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

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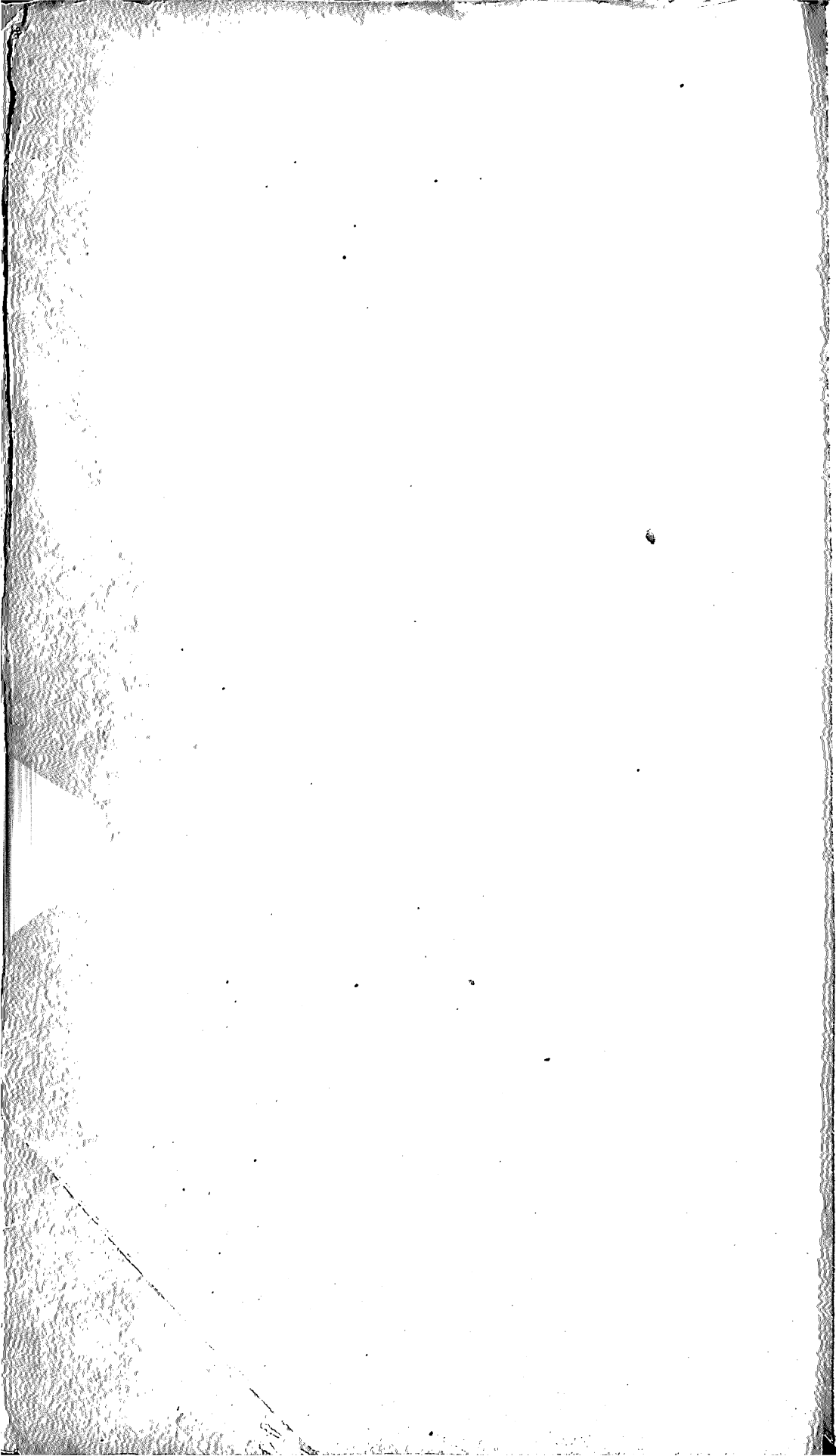
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ORGANIZATION, POWERS, AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT



BOOK I

ORGANIZATION, POWERS, AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT

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ARTICLE I.—Definitions

SEC. 2. *Words and phrases defined.*—The following expressions shall be taken in the sense hereinbelow indicated, except as a different meaning for the word or phrase in question may be given in a particular statute or is plainly to be collected from the context or connection where the term is used:

“The Government of the Philippine Islands” is a term which refers to the corporate governmental entity through which the functions of government are exercised throughout the Philippine Islands, including, save as the contrary appears from the context, the various arms through which political authority is made effective in said Islands, whether pertaining to the central Government or to the provincial or municipal branches or other form of local government.

“Insular Government” refers to the central government as distinguished from the different forms of local government. “Philippine Government” refers to the Government of the Philippine Islands.

"Specially organized province" includes Batanes, Mindoro, Mountain Province, Nueva Vizcaya, and Palawan.¹

"Regularly organized province" includes all provinces except the specially organized provinces and the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.²

"Municipality" refers to municipalities proper and except as otherwise specially provided does not include chartered city, township,³ municipal district, or other local political division.

"Chartered city," "city incorporated under special charter," and similar expressions refer to cities, like Manila and Baguio, incorporated under special laws.

"Citizen of the Philippine Islands" includes not only those who acquire the status of citizens of the Philippine Islands by birth or naturalization, but also persons who have acquired the status of Filipinos under Article IX of the Treaty of Paris, of the tenth of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

"Employee," when generally used in reference to persons in the public service, includes any person in the service of the Government or any branch thereof of whatever grade or class.

"Officer," as distinguished from "clerk" or "employee," refers to those officials whose duties, not being of a clerical or manual nature, may be considered to involve the exercise

¹ By section 1 of Act 2824, as amended by section 1 of Act 2887, the provisions of Chapters LXIII and LXIV of this Code have been extended to the Provinces of Batanes, Mindoro, and Palawan. Mindoro, however, has been made a regularly organized province by section 1 of Act 2964. Although the provincial governors and third members, and the municipal presidents and councilors are elected by the qualified voters in the provinces of Batanes and Palawan, these have still the status of specially organized provinces.

By section 1 of Act 2798, as amended by section 1 of Act 2913, the provisions of Chapters LXIII and LXIV of this Code have also been extended to the Mountain Province and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

² By section 1 of Act 2878, the government of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu has been abolished and discontinued as a special political division.

³ By the provisions of section 2 of Act 2824, townships in the provinces organized under the general law have been abolished.

of discretion in the performance of the functions of government, whether such duties are precisely defined by law or not.

"Officer," when used with reference to a person having authority to do a particular act or perform a particular function in the exercise of governmental power, shall include any Government employee, agent, or body having authority to do the act or exercise the function in question.

The word "person" includes both natural and artificial persons.

[2657-2.]

ARTICLE II.—*General principles*

SEC. 3. *Relation of Administrative Code to prior laws.*—Such provisions of this Code as incorporate prior laws shall be deemed to be made in continuation thereof and to be in the nature of amendments thereto, without prejudice to any right already accrued.

[2657-3.]

† SEC. 4. *Authority of officer to act through deputy.*—A ministerial act which may be lawfully done by any officer may be performed by him through any deputy or agent lawfully created or appointed.

[2657-4.]

† SEC. 5. *Exercise of administrative discretion.*—The exercise of the permissive powers of all executive or administrative officers and bodies is based upon discretion, and when such officer or body is given authority to do any act but not required to do such act, the doing of the same shall be dependent on a sound discretion to be exercised for the good of the service and benefit of the public, whether so expressed in the statute giving the authority or not.

[2657-5.]

ARTICLE III.—*Form and effect of laws in general*

SEC. 6. *Form of enacting clause.*—The enacting clause of all statutes passed by the Philippine Legislature shall be conceived in the following terms: "*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:*"

[2657-1.]

SEC. 7. *Form of resolving clause.*—The resolving clause of all joint resolutions passed by the Philippine Legislature shall be conceived in the following terms: "*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Legislature assembled and by the authority of the same:*"

[2667—2.]

SEC. 8. *Clauses not to be repeated.*—The enacting clause shall be written before the whole body of the Act, and the resolving clause shall be written before the whole body of the joint resolution, and neither shall be repeated in each section of the Act or resolution.

[2667—3.]

SEC. 9. *Numbering and frame of sections.*—Every Act shall be divided into sections, each of which shall be numbered and shall contain, as nearly as may be, a single proposition of enactment.

[2657—7.]

SEC. 10. *Manner of referring to statutes.*—Statutes passed by the Philippine Legislature shall, for purposes of formal reference, be denominated Acts and may be identified by their respective serial numbers; but where a special title is supplied for a particular statute, it may also be referred to by such title.

[2657—8.]

SEC. 11. *When laws take effect.*—A statute passed by the Philippine Legislature shall, in the absence of special provision, take effect at the beginning of the fifteenth day after the completion of the publication of the statute in the Official Gazette, the date of issue being excluded. For the purpose of fixing such date the Gazette is conclusively presumed to be published on the day indicated therein as the date of issue.

Resolutions will have effect from the date of passage, unless otherwise declared.

[2657—9.]

SEC. 12. *Ignorance of law.*—Ignorance of the law does not excuse from compliance therewith.

[2657—10.]

SEC. 13. *Computation of time.*—In computing any fixed period time, with reference to the performance of an act required by law or contract to be done at a certain time or within a certain limit of time, the day of date, or day from which the time is reckoned, is to be excluded and the date of performance included, unless otherwise provided.

"Month" shall be understood to refer to a calendar month; "day," to a day of twenty-four hours; and "night," to the period from the setting to the rising of the sun.

[2657—11; Repealed by Act 2717.]

SEC. 14. *No implied revival of repealed law.*—When a law which expressly repeals a prior law is itself repealed the law first repealed shall not be thereby revived unless expressly so provided.

[2657—12.]

"SEC. 15. *Language that should prevail in the interpretation of laws.*—In the interpretation of a law officially promulgated in English and Spanish, the English text shall govern, but in case of ambiguity, omission, or mistake, the Spanish may be consulted to explain the English text. The converse rule shall, however, be applied if so provided in the particular statute: *Provided, however,* That in the interpretation of laws enacted by the Philippine Legislature after October sixteenth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, the language of the text used by the House that finally passed the same shall prevail, and in case of ambiguity, omission, or mistake, the official translation filed in the office of the Secretary of said House may be consulted.

[2657—13; 2717—1.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Jurisdiction and distribution of powers of government*

SEC. 16. *Territorial jurisdiction and extent of powers of Philippine Government.*—The territory over which the Government of the Philippine Islands exercises jurisdiction consists of the entire Philippine Archipelago and is comprised in the limits defined by the treaties between the United States and Spain, respectively signed in the City of Paris on the tenth day of December, eighteen hundred and

ninety-eight, and in the city of Washington on the seventh day of November, one thousand nine hundred.

[2657—14.]

SEC. 17. *Distribution of powers of government.*—The executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Philippine Government are distributed, respectively, among the executive, legislative, and judicial branches, severally exercising the functions and powers conferred on them by law.

The executive authority is vested in the following agencies: The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, as Chief Executive; the several Departments and Bureaus of the Insular Government, with their lawful instrumentalities; and the provincial and local governments, with their subordinate functionaries, in the exercise of the administrative powers conferred on them.

The legislative power is vested in the Philippine Legislature, consisting of two Houses, to wit, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, Courts of First Instance, courts of justices of the peace, and in such municipal and other inferior courts as many be created by law.

[2657—15.]

ARTICLE V.—*Arms and Great Seal*

SEC. 18. *Arms and Great Seal of Government of Philippine Islands.*—The Arms and Great Seal of the Government of the Philippine Islands are these: Arms—Paleways of thirteen pieces, argent and gules; a chief azure; over all the arms of Manila, per fess gules and azure, in chief the castle of Spain or, doors and windows azure, in base a sea lion, argent langued and armed gules, in dexter paw a sword hilted or. Crest—The American eagle displayed proper. Beneath, a scroll with the words "Philippine Islands" inscribed thereon.

The Great Seal shall be circular in form, with the arms as described in the last preceding paragraph, but without the scroll and the inscription thereon, and surrounding the whole a double marginal circle within which shall appear

the words "Government of the Philippine Islands," "United States of America," the two phrases being divided by two small five-pointed stars. For the purpose of placing the Great Seal, the colors of the arms shall not be deemed essential.

[2657—16.]

SEC. 19. *Custody and use of Great Seal.*—The Great Seal shall be and remain in the custody of the Governor-General, and shall be affixed to or placed upon all commissions signed by him, and upon such other official documents and papers of the Government of the Philippine Islands as may by law be provided, or as may be required by custom in the discretion of the Governor-General.

[2657—17.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Administration of oaths in general*

SEC. 20. *Solemn affirmation in lieu of oath.*—Solemn affirmation shall in all cases be accepted in lieu of oath if the person of whom an oath is required is conscientiously scrupulous about taking an oath.

[2657—18.]

SEC. 21. *Officials authorized to administer oaths.*—The following officers have general authority to administer oaths, to wit:

Notaries public; judges of courts; clerks of Courts of First Instance and the clerk of the Supreme Court; the Secretary of the Senate; the Secretary of the House of Representatives; registers of deeds; justices of the peace and the auxiliary justices of the peace; the governor of a province; the president of a municipality; the president of a township, any other officer in the Philippine service appointed by the Governor-General, Secretary of War, or President of the United States. A person who by authority of law shall act in the capacity of any of the officers mentioned above shall possess the same powers.

[2657—19; 2732—1; Act 2824, sec. 2, abolished township in the provinces organized under the general law.]

SEC. 22. *Duty to administer oaths.*—With the exception of notaries public, justices of the peace, and clerks of court,

officers authorized to administer oaths are not obliged to administer oaths or execute certificates save in matters of official business; and with the exception of notaries public, the officer performing the service in such matters shall charge no fee unless so provided by law.

[2657—20.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Oaths of office*

SEC. 23. *Oath of office for Insular and provincial employees.*—Save in the case of a laborer or emergency employee, every person elected or appointed to an office or position of trust or profit in the Insular or provincial service, or service of a chartered city, shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Director of Civil Service, wherein the affiant shall declare that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that he will well and faithfully discharge to the best of his ability the duties of the office or position upon which he is about to enter or of any position to which he may thereafter be appointed; and that the obligation imposed by such oath of office is assumed by him voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

[2657—21.]

SEC. 24. *Oath of office of municipal officials.*—Every person elected or appointed to a municipal or township office shall, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, take and subscribe an oath of office, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Director of Civil Service, wherein the affiant shall declare that he has the requisite qualifications to hold office in the municipality; that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that he will well and faithfully discharge to the best of his ability the duties of the office upon which he is about

to enter or of any position to which he may thereafter be appointed; and that the obligation imposed by such oath of office is assumed by him voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.

[2657—22; Re township, see Act 2824, sec. 2.]

SEC. 25. *Occasions for administration of official oath.*—Notaries public and persons entering upon office by virtue of election shall take the oath upon the occasion of every appointment or induction into office; those entering the service by appointment, except notaries, shall be required to take the oath only upon the occasion of first entering upon the discharge of their duties in the particular branch of the service to which they respectively pertain; but if any such appointee should at any time be entirely separated from the service, he shall be required to take the oath upon entering the service again.

[2657—23.]

SEC. 26. *By whom oath of office may be administered.*—The oath of office may be administered by any officer generally qualified to administer oaths; but the oath of office of the members and officers of either House of the Legislature may also be administered by persons designated for such purpose by the respective Houses.

[2657—24.]

SEC. 27. *Preservation of oaths.*—Oaths administered to officers and employees as aforesaid shall, in the absence of special provision, be filed in the Bureau, Office, or branch of the service to which they respectively pertain and shall be there preserved.

[2657—25.]

SEC. 28. *Swearing of interpreters and stenographers.*—Interpreters and stenographers employed to interpret, report, or certify sworn testimony in any nonjudicial examination, investigation, or inquiry which may be authorized by law shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, be required to take a verbal oath, after the manner of the swearing of ordinary witnesses, well and truly to interpret, report, or certify in the matter then to be submitted to them in their respective capacities.

[2657—26.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Legal holidays*

SEC. 29. *Legal holidays.*—Thursday and Friday of Holy Week, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and Sundays are legal religious holidays.

The other legal holidays are: The first of January, the twenty-second of February, the first of May, the thirtieth of May, the fourth of July, the thirteenth of August, the thirtieth of November, the thirtieth of December, and the day appointed by law for holding the general election.

When any regular holiday of fixed date falls on Sunday, the next succeeding day shall be observed as legal holiday.

[2657-27; 2946-1.]

SEC. 30. *Special holiday declared by Governor-General.*—The Governor-General may, in his discretion, proclaim any other day a special public holiday for a particular date, and in calling a special election for a member of the Philippine Legislature, or for a provincial office he shall limit such holiday, if one is declared, to the particular district or province where the election is held.

[2657-28.]

SEC. 31. *Pretermission of holiday.*—Where the day, or the last day, for doing any act required or permitted by law falls on a holiday, the act may be done on the next succeeding business day.

[2657-29.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Weights and measures*

SEC. 32. *Standard weights and measures in Philippine Islands.*—The weights and measures to be used throughout the Philippine Islands are those of the metric system, with the following units:

(a) The unit of length is the standard meter, being the one ten-millionth part of the distance from the equator to the pole.

(b) The unit of area is either the square meter or an area of one hundred square meters known as the are.

(c) The unit of cubical contents or capacity is either the cubic meter or the one-thousandth part thereof known as the liter.

(d) The unit of weight is the gram.

The length of the standard meter shall be determined for the Philippine Islands by the length at the temperature of zero degrees centigrade of the fundamental standard measure numbered seventy-one, now preserved in the Bureau of Science and certified to by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.

The weight of the standard gram shall be determined for the Philippine Islands by the weight at Manila of one-millionth of a cubic meter of pure water at the temperature of four degrees centigrade, or the one-thousandth part of the standard kilogram certified to by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, designated by the symbol "L" and now preserved in the Bureau of Science.

[2657—30.]

SEC. 33. *Requirement as to use of metric system.*—The metric system of weights and measures, with its recognized scales, shall be used in all contracts, deeds, and other instruments publicly and officially attested, and in all official documents; and, except as hereinbelow provided, only weights and measures of the metric system shall be officially sealed and licensed.

In the purchase and sale of manufactured lumber the English system of measures may be employed; and in ordering commodities or articles from abroad such weights and measures may be employed as are commonly used in the country to which the order is sent or from which the goods are shipped.

[2657—31.]

ARTICLE X.—*Official Gazette*

SEC. 34. *Reporter of Supreme Court as editor of Official Gazette.*—In addition to the duties imposed upon the Reporter of the Supreme Court in his capacity as such, it shall also be his duty, under the direction of the Governor-General, to edit the Official Gazette and compile the volumes of the Public Laws.

[2657—39.]

SEC. 35. *Contents of Official Gazette.*—The Official Gazette shall contain all legislative Acts and all resolutions of a public nature of the Legislature, all executive orders, such

decisions or abstracts of decisions of the Supreme Court as may be deemed by said court of sufficient importance to be so published, and such other official documents as are usually published in an Official Gazette which may be designated for publication by the Governor-General.

The publication of any law, resolution, or other official documents in the Official Gazette shall be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity.

At the end of each quarter an index shall be supplied as a part of the Official Gazette. The index published at the end of the last quarter shall be complete for the entire year.

[2657—40.]

SEC. 36. *English and Spanish issues of Official Gazette—Printing and distribution.*—The Official Gazette shall be published weekly and separately in both the English and Spanish languages, the two corresponding issues bearing the same date and containing the same matter.

The printing, sale, and distribution of the Gazette shall be effected by the Bureau of Printing.

Each Insular Bureau and each provincial and municipal government shall subscribe for at least one copy of the Official Gazette and pay for the same out of their respective funds. Such copies shall be filed and properly kept with the public records of the Bureau, province, or municipality for reference.

[2657—41.]

Chapter 2.—POLITICAL GRAND DIVISIONS AND SUBDIVISIONS

ARTICLE I.—*Grand divisions*

SEC. 37. Grand divisions of Philippine Islands.

ARTICLE II.—*Situs and major subdivisions of provinces other than such as are contained in Department of Mindanao and Sulu*

SEC. 38. Situs of provinces and major subdivisions.

ARTICLE III.—*Department of Mindanao and Sulu and its provinces*

SEC. 39. Territory included in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

SEC. 40. Situs of provinces of Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

ARTICLE I.—*Grand divisions*

SEC. 37. *Grand divisions of Philippine Islands.*—The Philippine Islands comprise the forty-one provinces named in the next succeeding paragraph hereof, the seven provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, and the territory of the City of Manila.

[Department of Mindanao and Sulu abolished as a special political division (Act No. 2878).]

[Before the reestablishment of Romblon (by Act No. 2724), the division of Ambos Camarines into two provinces and the reestablishment of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur (by Act No. 2809), Marinduque (by Act No. 2880), and Masbate (by Act No. 2934), as independent provinces, there were only 37 provinces excluding the seven provinces included in the Islands of Mindanao and Sulu and the territory of the City of Manila.]

The provinces other than the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu are these: Abra, Albay, Antique, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Bohol, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Capiz, Cavite, Cebu, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Iloilo, Isabela, Laguna, La Union, Leyte, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Misamis, Mourthe Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Palawan, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal.

Romblon, Samar, Sorsogon, Surigao, Tarlac, Tayabas, and Zambales.

[*Re Department of Mindanao and Sulu, supra.*]

The provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu are these: Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga.

[*Re Department of Mindanao and Sulu, supra.*]

The City of Manila comprises a separate jurisdiction and is not included within the territory of any province; but, in the absence of special provision, the term "province" may be construed to include the City of Manila for the purpose of giving effect to laws of general application.

Any small island of the Philippine Archipelago not hereinafter specifically assigned to a definite province shall belong to the province to which it is in closest proximity.

[2657—42.]

ARTICLE II.—*Situs and major subdivisions of provinces other than such as are contained in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*¹

SEC. 38. *Situs of provinces and major subdivisions.*—The general location of the provinces other than such as are contained in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, together with the subprovinces, municipalities, and townships respectively contained in them is as follows:

[*Re Department of Mindanao and Sulu, see note No. 1.*]

The Province of Abra consists of the territory in northern Luzon formerly comprised in the subprovince of Abra as constituted under Act Numbered Thirteen hundred and six.

Are not It contains the municipalities of Bangued (the capital of the province), Bucay, Danglas, Dolores, Lagayan, Langangilang, Langiden, La Paz, Luba, Manabo, Peñarrubia, Pidigan, Pili, Sahlapadan, San Quintin, Tayum, and Villaviciosa. *Don Juan*

91 also contains the municipal districts of Alava, Anayan, Bay, Bangilo, Bolinay, Bucloc, Buneg, Caganayan, Da-

¹ Department of Mindanao and Sulu abolished as a special political division (Act No. 2878).

guioman, Danac, Lacub, Lanec, Licuan, Malibcong, Mataragan, Naglibacan, Tiempo, Tineg, and Tubo.

The Province of Albay, lying north of Sorsogon and south and east of Ambos Camarines, consists of territory on the Island of Luzon (with appurtenant small islands), including also the larger islands of San Miguel, Caceray, Batan, Rapu-Rapu, and the subprovince of Catanduanes, on the island of the same name. The province contains the following municipalities:

Albay (the capital of the province), Bacacay, Baras, Bato, Calolbon, Camalig, Daraga, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libog, Libon, Ligao, Malilipot, Malinao, Manito, Oas, Pandan, Pañganiban, Polangui, Rapu-Rapu, Tabaco, Tiwi, Viga, and Virac.

The Province of Antique, lying west of Capiz and Iloilo, consists of territory on the Island of Panay and adjacent islands and comprises the following municipalities:

Barbasa, Bugasong, Caluya, Culasi, Dao, Laua-an, Pandan, Patnongon, San Jose de Buenavista (the capital of the province), San Remigio, Sibalom, Tibiao, and Valderrama.

The Province of Bataan, lying south of Zambales and southwest of Pampanga, comprises the cape or promontory which separates Manila Bay from the China Sea. It contains the following municipalities:

Abucay, Bagac, Balanga (the capital of the province), Dinalupihan, Hermosa, Limay, Mariveles, Moron, Orani, Orion, Pilar, and Samal.

The Province of Batanes comprises all islands of the Philippine Archipelago situated north of the Balingtang Channel, and contains the following townships:

Basco (the capital of the province), Itbayat, Ivana, Mahatao, Sabtang, and Uyugan.

The Province of Batangas, lying south of Cavite and Laguna, and west of Tayabas, consists of territory on the Island of Luzon and adjacent islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Alitagtag, Balayan, Batangas (the capital of the province), Bauan, Bolbok, Calaca, Calatagan, Cuenca, Ibaan, Lemery, Lian, Lipa, Lobo, Mabini, Malvar, Nasugbu, Ro-

sario, San Jose, San Luis, Santo Tomas, Taal, Talisay, Tanauan, Taysan, and Tuy.

The Province of Bohol consists of the Island of Bohol and adjacent islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Alburquerque, Anda, Antequera, Bacayon, Balilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Calape, Candijay, Carmen, Clarin, Corella, Cortes, Dauis, Dimiao, Duero, Garcia Hernandez, Guindulman, Inabanga, Jagna, Jetafe, Lila, Loay, Loboc, Loon, Mabini, Maribojoc, Panglao, Sevilla, Sierra Bulloner, Sika-tuna, Tagbilaran (the capital of the province), Talibon, Tubigon, Ubay, and Valencia.

The Province of Bulacan, lying on the northeastern side of Manila Bay, consists of territory in central Luzon, and comprises the following municipalities:

Angat, Baliuag, Bigaa, Bocaue, Bulacan, Bustos, Calumpit, Guiguinto, Hagonoy, Malolos (the capital of the province), Marilao, Meycauayan, Norzagaray, Obando, Paombong, Polo, Pulilan, Quingua, San Ildefonso, San Jose del Monte, San Miguel, San Rafael, and Santa Maria.

The Province of Cagayan consists of territory in the extreme northeastern part of Luzon, together with the small islands appurtenant thereto and the islands of the Babuyan Group to the north. The province contains the following municipalities:

Abulug, Alcala, Amulung, Aparri, Baggao, Ballesteros, Buguey, Calayan, Camalaniugan, Clayeria, Enrile, Faire, Gattaran, Gonzaga, Iguig, Lal-lo, Pamplona, Peñablanca, Piat, Rizal, Sanchez Mira, Solana, Tuao, and Tuguegarao (the capital of the province).

The Province of Camarines Norte, lying north of Camarines Sur and southeast of Tayabas, consists of territory on Luzon and adjacent islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Basud, Capalonga, Daet (the capital of the province), Indan, Labo, Mambulao, Paracale, San Vicente, and Talisay.

The Province of Camarines Sur, lying north and west of Albay and south of Camarines Norte, consists of territory

on Luzon and adjacent islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Baao, Bato, Buhi, Bula, Cabusao, Calabanga, Camaligan, Canaman, Caramoan, Gainza, Goa, Iriga, Lagonoy, Libmanan, Lupi, Magarao, Milaor, Minalabac, Nabua, Naga (the capital of the province), Pamplona, Pasacao, Pili, Ragay, Sagnay, San Fernando, San Jose, Sipocot, Siruma, Tigaon, and Tinambac.

The Province of Capiz consists of territory on the Island of Panay, and adjacent small islands, and contains the following municipalities:

Altavas, Banga, Balete, Buruanga, Capiz (the capital of the province), Dao, Dumalag, Dumarao, Ibajay, Iuisan, Jamindan, Kalibo, Libacao, Makato, Malinao, Mambusao, Nabas, New Washington, Numancia, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, Sapián, Sigma, and Tapas.

The Province of Cavite consists of territory on the Island of Luzon lying on the south side of Manila Bay, including also Corregidor Island. It contains the following municipalities:

Alfonso, Amadeo, Bacoór, Bailen, Carmona, Cavite (the capital of the province), Dasmariñas, General Trias, Imus, Indang, Kawit, Magallanes, Maragondon, Mendez-Núñez, Naic, Noveleta, Rosario, Silang, Tanza, and Ternate.

The Province of Cebu consists of the Island of Cebu and neighboring islands, including the Camotes Islands. It comprises the following municipalities:

Alcantara, Alcoy, Alegria, Aloguinsan, Argao, Asturias, Badian, Balamban, Bantayan, Barili, Bogo, Boljo-on, Borbon, Carcar, Carmen, Catmon, Cebu (the capital of the province), Compostela, Consolacion, Cordova, Daanbantayan, Dalaguete, Danao, Dumanjug, Ginatilan, Liloan, Madridejos, Malabuyoc, Mandaue, Medellin, Minglanilla, Moalboal, Naga, Opon, Oslob, Pilar, Pinamungajan, Poro, Ronda, Samboan, San Fernando, San Francisco, San Remigio, Santa Fe, Santander, Sibonga, Tabogon, Talisay, Toledo, Tuburan, and Tudela.

The Province of Ilocos Norte consists of territory in the extreme northwestern part of the Island of Luzon and comprises the following municipalities:

Bacarra, Badoc, Bangui, Banna, Batac, Burgos, Currimao, Dingras, Laoag (the capital of the province), Nueva Era, Paoay, Pasuquin, Piddig, Pinili, San Nicolas, Sarrat, Solsona, and Vintar.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Adams, Carasi, Dumalneg, and Lagangan.

The Province of Ilocos Sur, lying south of Ilocos Norte, consists of territory in the Island of Luzon known as Ilocos Sur. It comprises the following municipalities:

Banayoyo, Bantay, Bauguen, Burgos, Cabugao, Candon, Caoayan, Cervantes, Galimuyod, Lapog, Lidlidda, Magsinlal, Nagbukel, Narvacan, San Esteban, San Ildefonso, San Vicente, Santa, Santa Catalina, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Santa Maria, Santiago, Santo Domingo, Sinait, Tagudin, and Vigan (the capital of the province).

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Alilem, Angaki, Concepcion, San Emilio, Sigay, Sugpon, and Suyo.

The Province of Iloilo consists of territory on the southeastern part of the Island of Panay and includes the Island of Guimaras and other adjacent islands. It comprises the following municipalities:

Ajuy, Alimodian, Arevalo, Balasan, Banate, Barotac Nuevo, Barotac Viejo, Buenavista, Cabatuan, Calinog, Carles, Concepcion, Dingle, Dueñas, Dumangas, Estancia, Guimbal, Igaras, Iloilo (the capital of the province), Janiuay, Jaro, Jordan, Lambunao, La Paz, Leon, Maasin, Miagao, Oton, Passi, Pavia, Pototan, San Dionisio, San Joaquin, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, Sara, and Tigbauan.

The Province of Isabela, lying south of Cagayan, consists of territory in northeastern Luzon and comprises the following municipalities:

Angadanan, Cabagan, Cauayan, Echagüe, Gamu, Ilagan (the capital of the province), Naguilian, Palanan, Reina Mercedes, San Pablo, Santa Maria, Santiago, and Tumauini.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Antatet, Ballucu, Bannagao, Dalig, Sili, and San Mariano.

The Province of Laguna, lying on the south of Laguna de Bay, in Luzon, comprises the following municipalities:

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Alaminos, Bay, Biñan, Cabuyao, Calamba, Calauan, Cavinti, Famy, Lilio, Longos, Los Baños, Luisiana, Lumban, Mabitac, Magdalena, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Paete, Pagsanjan, Pangil, Pila, Rizal, San Pablo, San Pedro, Santa Cruz (the capital of the province), Santa Maria, Santa Rosa, and Siniloan.

The Province of La Union, lying northeast of Lingayen Gulf, on the Island of Luzon, comprises the following municipalities:

Agoo, Aringay, Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Bauang, Caba, Luna, Naguilian, Rosario, San Fernando (the capital of the province), San Juan, Santo Tomas, and Tubao.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Bagulin, Disdis, Pugo, San Gabriel, Santol, and Sudipen.

The Province of Leyte consists of territory on the Island of Leyte and adjacent islands, and contains the following municipalities:

Abuyog, Alangalang, Albuera, Babatngon, Barugo, Bato, Baybay, Biliran, Burauen, Cabalian, Caibiran, Calubian, Capocan, Carigara, Dagami, Dulag, Hilongos, Hindang, Hinunangan, Hinundayan, Inopacan, Jaro, Kawayan, La Paz, Leyte, Libagon, Liloan, Maasin, Macrohon, Malitbog, Maripipi, Matalom, Merida, Naval, Ormoc, Palo, Palompon, Pastrana, Pintuyan, San Isidro, San Miguel, Sogod, Tacloban (the capital of the province), Tanauan, Tolosa, and Villaba.

The Province of Marinduque consists of the Island of Marinduque and the small islands immediately adjacent thereto, and contains the following municipalities:

Boac (the capital of the province), Buenavista, Gasan, Mogpog, Santa Cruz, and Torrijos.

The Province of Masbate consists of the Islands of Masbate, Ticao, Burias, and all the small adjacent islands, and contains the following municipalities:

Aroroy, Cataiñgan, Dimasalang, Masbate (the capital of the province), Milagros, San Fernando, San Jacinto, and San Pascual.

The Province of Mindoro consists of the Island of Mindoro, the Island of Lubang, the Island of Maestre de

Campo, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in the territory of some other province. It contains the following municipalities:

Abra de Ilog, Bulalacao, Calapan (the capital of the province), Concepcion, Looc, Lubang, Mamburao, Naujan, Paluan, Pinamalayan, Pola, Sablayan, and San Jose.

See art 3498 This province also contains the following municipal districts: Baco, Bongabong, and Puerto Galera. *San Jose*

The Province of Misamis consists of territory in the northern part of the Island of Mindanao, including the Island of Camiguin and adjacent small islands. It contains the following municipalities:

Aloran, Balingao, Balingasag, Cagayan (the capital of the province), Catarman, Clarin, Gingoog, Initao, Jimenez, Mambajao, Misamis, Oroquieta, Plaridel, Sagay, Salay, Tagoloan, Talisayan, and Tudela.

The Mountain Province consists of territory in the central part of northern Luzon and comprises the subprovinces of Amburayan, Apayao, Benguet, Bontoc, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Lepanto.

The subprovince of Amburayan contains the municipal district of Bakun.

The subprovince of Apayao contains the municipal districts of Bayag, Conner, Kabugao, Tauí, and Namaltugan.

The subprovince of Benguet contains the City of Baguio and the municipal districts of Atok, Bokod, Buguias, Itogon, Kabayan, Kapañgan, Kibungan, La Trinidad, Tuba, and Tublay.

The subprovince of Bontoc contains the municipal districts of Bontoc (the capital of the province), Calao, Natonin, Sadanga, Sagada, Talubin, and Tinglayan.

The subprovince of Ifugao contains the municipal districts of Banaue, Burnay, Hunduan, Kiangan, and Mayoyao.

The subprovince of Kalinga contains the municipal districts of Balbalan, Lubuagan, Pinukpuk, and Tabok.

The subprovince of Lepanto contains the municipal districts of Ampusuñgan, Banaao, Bauko, Besao, Kayan, Man-kayan, and Sabañgan.

The Province of Nueva Ecija consists of territory in north-central Luzon, and comprises the following municipalities:

Aliaga, Bongabon, Cabanatuan (the capital of the province), Cabiao, Carranglan, Cuyapo, Gapan, Guimba, Jaen, Laur, Licab, Lupao, Muñoz, Nampicuan, Pantabangan, Papaya, Peñaranda, Quezon, Rizal, San Antonio, San Isidro, San Jose, San Leonardo, Santa Rosa, Santo Domingo, Talavera, and Zaragoza.

The Province of Nueva Vizcaya, lying southeast of the Mountain Province and southwest of Isabela, consists of the territory in north-central Luzon and comprises the following municipalities:

Aritao, Bagabag, Bambang, Bayombong (the capital of the province), Dupax, and Solano.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Imugan, Kayapa, Pinkian (Santa Cruz), and Pinapagan.

The Province of Occidental Negros consists of territory in the northern and western part of the Island of Negros, including adjacent small islands. It comprises the following municipalities:

Bacolod (the capital of the province), Bago, Binalbagan, Cadiz, Calatrava, Cauayan, Escalante, Himamaylan, Hinigaran, Ilog, Isabela, Kabankalan, La Carlota, La Castellana, Manapla, Murcia, Pontevedra, Pulupandan, Sagay, San Carlos, San Enrique, Saravia, Silay, Talisay, Valladolid, and Victorias.

The Province of Oriental Negros consists of territory in the southern and eastern part of the Island of Negros, with adjacent small islands, and includes also the subprovince of Siquijor, which consists of the island of the same name. The province contains the following municipalities:

Ayuquitan, Ayungan, Bacong, Bais, Dauin, Dumaguete (the capital of the province), Gihuligan, Jimalalud, La Libertad, Larena, Lazi, Luzuriaga, Manjuyod, Maria, San Juan, Siaton, Sibulan, Siquijor, Talingting, Tanjay, Tayasan, Tolong, Vallehermoso, and Zamboanguita.

This province also contains the municipal district of Tambo.

The Province of Palawan consists of the Island of Palawan, the islands of Dumarán and Balabac, the Calamian Islands, the Cuyo Islands, the Cagayanes Islands, and all other islands adjacent to any of them, not included in some other province, and comprises the following municipalities:

Agutaya, Bacuit, Cagayancillo, Coron, Cuyo, Dumarán, Puerto Princesa (the capital of the province), and Taytay.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Aborlan, Balabac, and Brooks Point.

The Province of Pampanga, lying to the north of Manila Bay, consists of territory in the Island of Luzon, and contains the following municipalities:

Angeles, Apalit, Arayat, Bacolor, Candaba, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao, Mabalacat, Macabebe, Magalan, Masantol, Mexico, Minalin, Porac, San Fernando (the capital of the province), San Luis, San Simon, Santa Ana, Santa Rita, and Sexmoan.

The Province of Pangasinan, lying to the south of Lingayen Gulf, on the Island of Luzon, comprises the following municipalities:

Agno, Aguilar, Alaminos, Alcala, Anda, Asingan, Balincaguin, Balungao, Bani, Bautista, Bayamban, Binalonan, Binmaley, Bolinao, Bugallon, Burgos, Calasiao, Dagupan, Dasol, Infanta, Labrador, Lingayen (the capital of the province), Malasiqui, Manaoag, Mangaldan, Mangatarem, Mapandan, Natividad, Pozorrubio, Rosales, San Carlos, San Fabian, San Jacinto, San Manuel, San Nicolas, San Quintin, Santa Barbara, Santa Maria, Santo Tomas, Sison, Sual, Tayug, Umingan, Urbiztondo, Urdaneta, and Villasis.

The Province of Rizal, lying east of Manila Bay and north of Laguna de Bay, consists of territory in central Luzon and comprises the following municipalities:

Antipolo, Baras, Binangonan, Cainta, Caloocan, Cardona, Jalajala, Las Piñas, Makati, Malabon, Mariquina, Montalban, Morong, Navotas, Parañaque, Pasay, Pasig (the capital of the province), Pateros, Pililla, San Felipe Neri, San

Juan del Monte, San Mateo, Tagig, Tanay, Taytay, and Teresa.

The Province of Romblon consists of the Island of Romblon, the Tablas Island, the Sibuyan Island, the Carabao Island, and the islands of Banton and Simara and the adjacent small islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Badajoz, Cajidiocan, Despujols, Jones, Looc, Odiongan, Romblon (the capital of the province), and San Fernando.

The Province of Samar consists of territory on the Island of Samar and adjacent islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Allen, Almagro, Balangiga, Basey, Bobon, Borongan, Calbayog, Calbiga, Capul, Catarman, Catbalogan (the capital of the province), Catubig, Dolores, Gandara, Guiuan, Hernani, Laoang, Lavezares, Llorente, Mondragon, Oquendo, Oras, Palapag, Pambujan, Salcedo, San Antonio, San Julian, Santa Margarita, Santa Rita, Santo Niño, Sulat, Taft, Tarangnan, Tinambacan, Villareal, Wright, and Zumarraga.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Concord, Debuán, Hinabangan, Jipapad, Maslog, Matuguinao, San Jose, and Tagaslian.

The Province of Sorsogon consists of territory at the southeastern extremity of Luzon, including appurtenant small islands, and comprises the following municipalities:

Bacon, Barcelona, Bulan, Bulusan, Casiguran, Castilla, Donsol, Gubat, Irosin, Juban, Magallanes, Matnog, Pilar, Prieto-Diaz, Santa Magdalena, and Sorsogon (the capital of the province).

The Province of Surigao consists of territory in the northeastern part of the Island of Mindanao, including the islands of Dinagat, Siargao, and Bucas Grande, with appurtenant small islands. It contains the following municipalities:

Bacuag, Bislig, Cantilan, Carrascal, Lapa, Dinagat, Gigaquit, Hinatuan, Lanuza, Lianga, Lingig, Loreto, Numanzia, Placer, Surigao (the capital of the province), Tago, and Tandag.

This province also contains the following municipal districts: Bani, Borboanan, Cabañgahan, Coletto, Libas, Ma-

copa, Pamaypayan, Pili, San Isidro, San Miguel, Sibahay, Soriano, Tagbiyani, Union, and Xavier.

The Province of Tarlac consists of territory in north-central Luzon and contains the following municipalities:

Anao, Bamban, Camiling, Capas, Concepcion, Gerona, La Paz, Mayantoc, Moncada, Paniqui, Pura, San Clemente, San Manuel, Santa Ignacia, Tarlac (the capital of the province), and Victoria.

The Province of Tayabas consists of territory in the eastern part of the Island of Luzon, to the north and west of the provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur. It includes the Island of Polillo, the Island of Jomalig, and other small islands forming a part of the same group. The province contains the following municipalities:

Alabat, Atimonan, Baler, Calauag, Candelaria, Casiguran, Catanauan, Dolores, Guinayangan, Gumaca, Infanta, Laguimanoc, Lopez, Lucena (the capital of the province), Lueban, Macalelon, Mauban, Mulanay, Pagbilao, Pitogo, Polillo, Quezon, Sampaloc, San Narciso, Sariaya, Tayabas, Tiaong, and Unisan.

The Province of Zambales consists of territory on the China Sea in the west-central portion of Luzon and comprises the following municipalities:

Botolan, Cabangan, Candelaria, Castillejos, Iba (the capital of the province), Masinloc, Palauig, San Antonio, San Felipe, San Marcelino, San Narciso, Santa Cruz, and Subic.

[2657—43.]

ARTICLE III.—*Department of Mindanao and Sulu and its Provinces*

SEC. 39. *Territory included in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The Department of Mindanao and Sulu consists of the entire Island of Mindanao, excluding only the Provinces of Misamis and Surigao, together with the Sulu Archipelago, and including the islands known as the Jolo Group, the Tawi Tawi Group, and all other islands pertaining to the Philippine Archipelago south of the eighth parallel of north latitude, excepting therefrom the Island of

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Balabac, and the immediately adjacent islands, but including the Island of Cagayan Sulu with adjacent islands.

[2657—44.]

[Re Department of Mindanao and Sulu, see note under Sec. 37, et seq.]

SEC. 40. *Situs of provinces of Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The general location of the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu and the principal subdivisions contained in them is as follows:

[See note under the preceding section.]

The Province of Agusan consists of territory in the northern part of the Island of Mindanao, west of Surigao, and comprises the following municipalities:

Butuan (the capital of the province), Cabadbaran, Jabonga, and Talacogon.

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Amparo, Azpitia, Bahbah, Bakingking, Balete, Basa, Baylo, Borbon, Bunaguit, Bunawan, Concordia, Corinto, Cuevas, Ebro, Esperanza, Gracia, Guadalupe, Halapitan, Lañgasian, La Paz, Las Nieves, Libertad, Loreto, Los Arcos, Maasin, Mambalili, Manila (Bugabus), Manpinsahan, Maygatasan, Milagros, Novele, Nuevo Sibagat, Nuevo Trabajo, Patrocinio, Prosperidad, Remedios, Rosario, Sagunto, Salvacion, San Ignacio, San Isidro, San Luis, San Mateo, San Vicente, Santa Ines, Santa Josefa, Santo Tomas, Trento, Tudela, Verdu, Vuela, Violanta, and Waloe.

The Province of Bukidnon consists of territory in the northern part of the Island of Mindanao between the Province of Agusan, to the east, and the Provinces of Misamis and Lanao to the west, with Cotabato to the south, and comprises the following municipalities:

Malaybalay (the capital of the province), Impasugong, Maluko, and Talacag.

The province also contains the following municipal districts:

Bauñgon, Claveria, Ginabaluron, Libuna, Lourdes, Malitbog, Maramag, Napaliran, and Sumilau.

The Province of Cotabato lies east and south of the Province of Lanao, south of the Province of Bukidnon and

west of the Province of Davao, and contains the municipality of Cotabato (the capital of the province).

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Awang, Balatikan, Balut, Banisilan, Barira, Buayan, Bugasan, Buldun, Buluan, Carmen, Dagma, Dinaig, Dulan, Bambar, Glan, Isulan, Kabakan, Kalañangan, Kiamba, Kidapawan, Katubod, Kling, Koronadal, Lebak, Libuñgan, Liguasan, Maganui, Nuling, Parang, Pikit-Pagaluñgan, Reina-Regente, Salaman, Sebu, Silik, Subpangan, Talayan, and Tumbau.

The Province of Davao consists of territory in the southeastern corner of the Island of Mindano, with appurtenant islands, including the Sarangani Islands. Its territory is indented by the waters of the Gulf of Davao. It contains the following municipalities:

Baganga, Caraga, Cateel, Davao (the capital of the province), Manay, Mati, and Santa Cruz.

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Batulaki, Caburan, Camansa, Compostela, Guiaña, Kapalong, Lupon, Malita, Monkayo, Pantukan, Samal, Saug, Sigaboy, Surop, and Tagum.

The Province of Lanao lies east of the Province of Zamboanga and west of Bukidnon, being washed on the southwest by the waters of Illana Bay, and contains the following municipalities:

Dansalan (the capital of the province), Iligan, and Malabang.

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Bakulud, Balut, Bayang, Binidayan, Bubung, Buruun, Butig, Ditsaan, Ganassi, Gata, Kapai, Kapatagan, Lumaban, Madullum, Madamba, Maging, Mandulug, Marantau, Masiu, Mulundu, Mumuñgan, Manai, Nunuñgan, Pantar, Pantau Ragat, Patarikan, Pualas, Sagfaran, Suñgud, Tamparan, Taraka, Tatarikan, Tuburan, Tugaya, and Uatu.

The Province of Sulu includes all the islands of the Islands of Mindanao and Sulu situated in the Celebes Sea and in the Sulu Sea between the fourth and eighth parallels of north latitude lying southwest of a line running northwest and southeast and passing at a point two miles due east of

the northeast extremity of Tatalan Island. It contains the municipality of Jolo (the capital of the province).

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Balimbing, Banaran, Bongao, Gitung, Kagayan, Laparan, Lati, Lu-uk, Maimbung, Marupgas, Panamau, Pañgutaran, Pansul, Parang, Pata, Patikul, Silamngkan, Siasi, Simunul, Sitangkai, South Ubian, Talipau, Tandu, Tandubas, Tapul, and Tongkil.

The Province of Zamboanga is located upon the western part of the Island of Mindanao and includes all the territory west of the boundary between Lanao and Zamboanga, with the adjacent islands not included within the Province of Sulu. It contains the following municipalities:

Dapitan, Dipolog, Isabel, Lubuñgan, and Zamboanga (the capital of the province).

The province also contains the following municipal districts: Bangaan, Dinas, Kabasalan, Kumalarang, Labañgan, Lamitan, Maluso, Margosatubig, Pañganuran, Sibuko, Sindañgan, Sirawai, and Taluksaṅgay.

[2657—45.]

Chapter 3.—BOUNDARIES DEFINED

ARTICLE I.—*Undefined Boundaries*

SEC. 41. Undefined boundaries recognized.

ARTICLE II.—*Defined boundaries*

SEC. 42. Camarines Norte and Tayabas boundary.

SEC. 43. La Union and Amburayan boundary.

SEC. 44. La Union and Benguet boundary.

SEC. 45. Part of boundary between La Union and Mountain Province.

SEC. 46. La Union and Pangasinan boundary.

SEC. 47. Boundaries of subprovince of Apayao.

SEC. 48. Benguet and Amburayan-Lepanto boundaries.

SEC. 49. Boundaries of subprovince of Kalinga.

SEC. 50. Nueva Vizcaya and Ifugao boundary.

SEC. 51. Zamboanga and Lanao boundary.

SEC. 52. Boundary between Misamis and provinces of Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

SEC. 53. Boundary between Bukidnon and Provinces of Lanao, Cotabato, and Davao.

SEC. 54. Eastern boundary of Province of Lanao.

SEC. 55. Agusan and Bukidnon boundary.

SEC. 56. Agusan and Surigao boundary.

SEC. 57. Cotabato and Davao boundary.

ARTICLE I.—*Undefined Boundaries*

SEC. 41. *Undefined boundaries recognized.*—Boundaries which are not defined in the next succeeding article of this chapter shall, until expressly changed by law or executive order, be taken to be as heretofore determined by decree, statute, executive order, or other resolution having the force of law, and in the absence of such, by custom recognized by the administrative authorities.

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ARTICLE II.—*Defined boundaries*

SEC. 42. *Camarines Norte and Tayabas boundary.*—The boundary separating the Province of Camarines Norte from the Province of Tayabas begins at a point on the eastern shore of Basiad Bay and extends to a peak known

as Mount Cadig in such manner as to bring the territory of the barrio of Basiad entirely within the municipality of Capalonga, in Camarines Norte, and to exclude the same from the territory of Calauag, in Tayabas. From Mount Cadig it extends along the crest of a mountain range, a distance of 50 kilometers, more or less, to a peak known as Mount Labo; thence in a southwesterly direction, a distance of 25 kilometers, more or less, to a prominent stone monument at the source or headwaters of the Pasay River, thence along the meandering course of said river in a southerly direction, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers, more or less, to the Gulf of Ragay.

[2657—47; See Act 2809 re Camarines Provinces.]

SEC. 43. *La Union and Amburayan boundary.*—The boundary between La Union and the subprovince of Amburayan in the Mountain Province, is as follows: Beginning at a point called "Initial," from which the Tagudin church bell tower, latitude $16^{\circ} 56' 8.05''$, east longitude $120^{\circ} 26' 24.09''$, bears N. $39^{\circ} 55.5' W.$, and the Bangar church cross, north latitude $16^{\circ} 53' 43.50''$, east longitude $120^{\circ} 25' 8.94''$, bears S. $54^{\circ} 6.5' W.$, the two latter being Coast and Geodetic Survey points; thence S. $16^{\circ} 29.5' W.$ 2,899.9 meters to a point called "Cruz," or "A2;" thence S. $22^{\circ} 24.5' E.$ 2,680.5 meters to a point called "Bangar," north latitude $16^{\circ} 52' 19.35''$, east longitude $120^{\circ} 27' 20.65''$, which is a Coast and Geodetic Survey station of the same name; thence S. $4^{\circ} 25' W.$ 1,560.3 meters to a point called "Chow," or "A6;" thence S. $25^{\circ} 57.5' W.$ 2,958.2 meters to a point called "San Francisco," or "A7;" thence S. $18^{\circ} 51.5' W.$ 1,706.4 meters to a point called "Calat," or "X2;" thence S. $4^{\circ} 56' W.$ 2,893 meters to a point called "Bungcayo," or "A9;" thence S. $8^{\circ} 51.5' W.$ 3,268.2 meters to a point called "San Jose," or "AA10;" thence S. $30^{\circ} 31' W.$ 4,464.7 meters to a point called "Lacong No. 1," or "A11;" thence S. $20^{\circ} 23' W.$ 805.7 meters to a point called "Lacong No. 2," or "A12;" thence S. $24^{\circ} 14' W.$ 1,283.3 meters to a point called "Hill," or "A13;" thence S. $2^{\circ} 21' W.$ 2,118.7 meters to a point called "San Gabriel," or "A14;" thence S. $26^{\circ} 48.5' W.$ 1,460.5 meters to a point called "Road," or

"X7;" thence S. $10^{\circ} 7.5'$ E. 297.8 meters to a wooden cross set on the south side of the main road from San Juan to San Gabriel; thence on the same bearing, S. $10^{\circ} 7.5'$ E. 1,409.7 meters to a point called "Final," or "X6," which point was the end of the boundary line and is at the junction of the Cabassitan and Bororo, or Cadaclan, Rivers. From Final the Coast and Geodetic Survey station Saragosa, north latitude $16^{\circ} 42' 32.27''$, east longitude $120^{\circ} 22' 14.66''$, bears N. $29^{\circ} 49.5'$ W. 5,610.4 meters.

[2657—49.]

SEC. 44. *La Union and Benguet boundary.*—The boundary between La Union and the subprovince of Benguet, in the Mountain Province, is as follows: To reach the point of beginning start at the point called "Final," or "X6," in the next preceding paragraph, thence up the Cabassitan River, which is in part the boundary line between the subprovince of Amburayan and the Province of La Union, to the point of beginning, thence beginning at the junction of the Cabassitan and Riachuelo Rivers, thence in a curved line to the south around the barrio of Duplas, leaving that barrio in the Province of La Union, till the line joins the Riachuelo River; thence up the Riachuelo River to the lowest place in the mountain ridge; thence crossing this ridge and descending on the southerly slope down the creek Alapang to its junction with the Naguilian River and crossing the Naguilian River to a prominent point of rock known as "Cruz" to all the people of a large district and which is the location of the boundary line in this section between the towns of San Fernando and Naguilian, the same being an old well-known landmark; thence in the same direction over the hill about one thousand feet to the Creek Paldit and following this Creek Paldit to its source; thence crossing the ridge at the lowest point between the Mounts Liddug and Diccan to the Diccan River; thence down said Diccan River to its junction with the Salnip forming the Ribsuan River; thence down the Ribsuan to the junction of the Ribsuan River and the Bayating River; thence up the said Bayating River about one kilometer passing a monument of stone and cement erected in the time of the Spanish as

a boundary mark between the districts of La Union and Benguet, continuing to the mouth of the Creek Lungis; thence up said creek to its source, the barrio of Ancauay being in La Union Province; thence through the lowest place in a direct line to a point called Siam on the opposite ridge, the same being further designated by a marked tree; thence down the River Caboang to its junction with the Galiano River the same being just above the barrio of Galiano, Galiano being in the Province of La Union; thence down the Galiano River in the same general direction to the mountain from which the river reverses its course; thence across this mountain spur to the base of Mount Alipang at the River Alipang, giving all the barrio of Rizal to the Province of La Union; thence up said Alipang River to the barrio of Pugo; thence following the road known as Calle Real to the barrio of Ambangonan. The barrio of Ambangonan being Christian, an offset is here made and thus described; from the river crossing of the Calle Real continue up the river about one-half mile, thence in a direct line back to the Calle Real at the foot of the hill about one-half mile from the river on the Calle Real, forming an equilateral triangle. Thence, continuing on the line of the Calle Real to a point overlooking the Inabaan Valley, at which point a cross is ordered placed, from this point the boundary is to follow a direct line across the valley to a point between the barrios of Cuenca and Casilagan, very near Cuenca, the barrios of Casilagan, Inabaan, and Garampang being in La Union, and Cuenca, San Luis, Enmistampa, Mauas-uas, and Dagupan being in Benguet, to a cross on a hill directly west of Dongon; and thence from this point in a direct line to Dongon, Dongon being the boundary point between Benguet, Pangasinan, and La Union.

[2657—50; See Act 2877, section 2.]

SEC. 45. *Part of boundary between La Union and Mountain Province.*—The boundary between the municipality of Bangar, in the Province of La Union and the municipality of Tagudin, in the Mountain Province, is as follows: Beginning at the point "Initial" in the La Union and Amburayan boundary as above described, thence S. 89° 41' W.

1,883.91 meters to a spike in the concrete base of an old monument, which bears S. $9^{\circ} 50'$ W. 2,206.21 meters from Bureau of Lands location monument No. 2 of Tagudin; thence N. $71^{\circ} 55'$ W. 1,948.23 meters; thence N. $55^{\circ} 28'$ W. 1,185.5 meters to high-tide line of the China Sea.

[2657—51; See Act 2877, section 1.]

SEC. 46. *La Union and Pangasinan boundary.*—The boundary between the Provinces of La Union and Pangasinan from the Lingayen Gulf to the Bued River is as follows:

Beginning at a point in the mouth of the Rabon River S. $4^{\circ} 58'$ E. 161.94 meters from barrio location monument No. 2 of Rabon and S. $88^{\circ} 40'$ W. 44.27 meters from an old brick monument in the west side of the railroad right of way, thence N. $88^{\circ} 40'$ E. 787.01 meters to the site of an old Spanish monument of 1856 at Nagcuralan formerly marked by a wooden cross, replaced in 1913 by a concrete monument, being corner 24 of survey Rs-352; thence S. $88^{\circ} 08'$ E. 3,214.77 meters to the site of an old Spanish monument of 1856 at Toblon formerly marked by a wooden cross, replaced in 1913 by a concrete monument, being corner 25 of survey Rs-352; thence N. $88^{\circ} 03'$ E. 842.96 meters to the southwest corner of property decreed in G. L. R. O. records 7299, being corner 52 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 42'$ E. 26.50 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 51 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 46'$ E. 214.97 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 50 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 52'$ E. 500.36 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 49 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 44'$ E. 500.21 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 48 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 51'$ E. 500.10 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 47 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 48'$ E. 500.14 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 46 of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 48'$ E. 184.49 meters to a concrete monument set over the remains of an old Spanish monument of 1856, site formerly marked by a wooden cross; thence N. $87^{\circ} 48'$ E. 315.74 meters to a concrete monument, being corner 45 of survey II-2019; thence N. $88^{\circ} 30'$ E. 137.40 meters to a

concrete monument, being corner of survey II-2019; thence N. $87^{\circ} 51'$ E. 12 meters to the center of the Saitan Creek, being corner of survey II-2019 and the southeast corner of property decreed in G. L. R. O. records 7299; thence N. $87^{\circ} 55'$ E. 1,753.38 meters to a rock in place near the west bank of the Bued River, from which point barrio location monument No. 1 of Agat bears S. $58^{\circ} 39'$ E. 1,033.41 meters; thence N. $87^{\circ} 55'$ E. 400.00 meters to a point in the approximate center of the Bued River, from which point barrio location monument No. 1 of Agat bears S. $41^{\circ} 10'$ E. 733.48 meters.

[2657—52.]

SEC. 47. *Boundaries of subprovince of Apayao.*—The subprovince of Apayao in the Mountain Province contains the territory embraced in the following boundaries: The eastern boundary shall be a line beginning in the hills immediately to the westward of the municipality of Claveria, in the Province of Cagayan, and extending in a general southeasterly and southernly direction, between the settlements of Christians and of non-Christians, to the point in the hills immediately to the westward of Malaueg at which the boundary of the subprovince of Kalinga begins; its southern boundary shall be the line fixed for the northern boundary of the subprovince of Kalinga; its western boundary shall be the line fixed as the eastern boundary line of northern Abra and of that portion of Ilocos Norte which at present abuts upon the subprovince of Apayao, extending to a point directly to the west of the point of origin in the hills west of Claveria; its northern boundary shall be a line extending due east from this point to the point immediately to the westward of the municipality of Claveria, at which the boundary begins; the general purpose in fixing this boundary being to include within the subprovince of Apayao all the non-Christian inhabitants of the Province of Cagayan, as formerly constituted, west of the Rio Grande de Cagayan and north of Malaueg.

[2657—53.]

SEC. 48. *Benguet and Amburayan-Lepanto boundaries.*—The subprovincial boundary between Benguet, on the south,

and Amburayan and Lepanto, on the north, all in the Mountain Province, is as follows: Beginning at the point where the watershed dividing the waters of the Amburayan River and its tributaries on the north from those of several small streams on the south flowing in a generally southwesterly direction through the subprovince of Benguet intersects the present eastern boundary of the Province of La Union, and extending in a generally northeasterly direction medially along the crest of the above-described watershed and of the watershed which divides the waters of the Abra River and its tributaries from the waters of the Agno River and its tributaries to the point where the ridge forming the latter watershed leaves the face of the high mountain known as Mount Data and thence in a straight line along the side of Mount Data to the point where the ridge or watershed between the Agno River and the streams of Nueva Vizcaya joins Mount Data.

SEC. 49. *Boundaries of subprovince of Kalinga.*—The subprovince of Kalinga, in the Mountain Province, has the following boundaries: Beginning at a point in the hills immediately west of the former municipality of Malaueg in the Province of Cagayan, and extending to the hills immediately west of the municipality of Santa Maria in the Province of Isabela, between the settlements of Christian natives and of non-Christian inhabitants; running thence southerly, between the settlements of Christians and non-Christians, to the Kalinga settlement of Sili; thence westerly to the boundary line of Nueva Vizcaya; thence along the present line of the northeasterly boundary of Nueva Vizcaya to its intersection with the boundary line of the subprovince of Bontoc; thence along the present easterly line of the subprovince of Bontoc to a point about half way between the rancherias Lias and Dakalan; thence westerly to the crest of the mountain range between the Tanudan River and the Rio Chico de Cagayan, including the watersheds of said rivers in the subprovinces of Bontoc and Kalinga, respectively; thence northerly along and following a line dividing said watersheds to the summit of Mount Patukan, near the rancheria of Bangad; thence to a point on the watershed west of Bangad, including that rancheria

and the rancheria of Sumadel with all their barrios in the subprovince of Bontoc; thence to a point in the vicinity and south of the rancheria of Balatok; thence and including the rancheria of Balatok and the rancherias of the Saltan River Valley to the easterly boundary of the Province of Abra; thence northerly along the easterly line of the present boundary of the Province of Abra to the vicinity of Dagara and the settlements of the southern branch of the Abulug River; and thence easterly to the point of beginning.

[2657—55.]

SEC. 50. *Nueva Vizcaya and Ifugao boundary.*—The boundary between Nueva Vizcaya and the subprovince of Ifugao, in the Mountain Province, is in part as follows: Beginning at the point where the Lamut River intersects with the southern boundary of the subprovince of Ifugao, as it existed prior to first of June, nineteen hundred and nine, thence along said river to its union with the Magat River; thence along the Magat River to its union with the Alimit River.

The remainder of said boundary coincides with the southern limits of the former Comandancia of Kiangnan.

[3657—56.]

SEC. 51. *Zamboanga and Lanao boundary.*—The boundary separating the Province of Zamboanga from the Province of Lanao begins at a point on the south shore of Panguil Bay 2 miles east of the intersection of the line of the old Spanish trocha with the shore of said bay, thence in a southerly direction parallel with the line of the trocha and 2 miles distant therefrom to Illana Bay, including in the Province of Zamboanga the town of Tucuran.

[2657—57.]

SEC. 52. *Boundary between Misamis and provinces of Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The boundary separating the Province of Misamis from the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu is as follows:

A line beginning at a point on the parallel of $8^{\circ} 39' 30''$, north latitude, at its intersection with the meridian of $123^{\circ} 33' 30''$, east longitude, approximately 2,021.7 meters west

of Cabugan Island, running due south to the middle of the channel of Migpangil River, thence along said river to its mouth in Panguil Bay, thence along the south shore of Iligan Bay, thence along the southern and southeastern shore of Iligan Bay in an easterly and northerly direction to a point which is located on the east coast of Iligan Bay, on the west side of the trail to Iligan at Salimbal point, about one kilometer south of the barrio of Lugait, thence S. $76^{\circ} 36' 53''$ E. 1,483.4 meters to point 2; S. $56^{\circ} 01' 54''$ E. 764.9 meters to point 3; N. $63^{\circ} 14' 26''$ E. 3,148.9 meters to point 4; N. $30^{\circ} 06' 53''$ E. 2,218.8 meters to point 5; N. $48^{\circ} 35' 46''$ E. 3,565.8 meters to point 6; N. $18^{\circ} 36' 49''$ E. 405.7 meters to point 7; N. $18^{\circ} 37' 09''$ E. 689.1 meters to point 8; N. $23^{\circ} 23' 42''$ E. 2,025.8 meters to point 9; N. $24^{\circ} 31' 16''$ E. 1,480.9 meters to point 10; N. $63^{\circ} 14' 02''$ E. 3,685.4 meters to point 11; N. $18^{\circ} 18' 55''$ E. 5,357.6 meters to point 12; N. $22^{\circ} 50' 47''$ E. 2,492.7 meters to point 13; N. $7^{\circ} 01' 58''$ E. 1,291.3 meters to point 14; N. $18^{\circ} 59' 38''$ W. 2,003.9 meters to point 15; N. $45^{\circ} 33' 52''$ E. 3,309.2 meters to point 16; S. $58^{\circ} 41' 59''$ E. 4,173.6 meters to point 17; S. $49^{\circ} 23' 17''$ E. 8,535.6 meters to point 18; S. $30^{\circ} 53' 02''$ W. 2,425.9 meters to point 19; S. $0^{\circ} 13' 38''$ W. 2,295.9 meters to point 20; S. $82^{\circ} 28' 01''$ E. 2,093.1 meters to point 21; S. $84^{\circ} 20' 21''$ E. 4,801.4 meters to point 22; S. $79^{\circ} 16' 56''$ E. 6,349.4 meters to point 23; S. $86^{\circ} 00' 06''$ E. 2,146.9 meters to point 24; S. $89^{\circ} 12' 54''$ E. 3,832.1 meters to point 25; N. $89^{\circ} 09' 55''$ E. 12,479.2 meters to point 26; N. $83^{\circ} 31' 30''$ E. 3,809.6 meters to point 27; N. $4^{\circ} 52' 15''$ E. 137.8 meters to point 28; N. $28^{\circ} 24' 53''$ W. 6,132.4 meters to point 29; N. $43^{\circ} 14' 00''$ W. 2,176.5 meters to point 30; N. $65^{\circ} 50' 21''$ E. 5,146.1 meters to point 31; N. $8^{\circ} 36' 11''$ E. 7,891.8 meters to point 32; N. $52^{\circ} 17' 13''$ W. 2,370.4 meters to point 33; N. $4^{\circ} 26' 26''$ W. 1,336.8 meters to point 34; N. $15^{\circ} 22' 02''$ W. 3,849.0 meters to point 35; N. $8^{\circ} 03' 18''$ W. 4,251.2 meters to point 36; N. $8^{\circ} 28' 51''$ W. 5,691.6 meters to point 37; N. $18^{\circ} 17' 50''$ E. 4,907.5 meters to point 38; N. $71^{\circ} 54' 23''$ W. 1,141.8 meters to point 39; N. $10^{\circ} 08' 56''$ W. 423.9 meters to point 40; N. $11^{\circ} 50' 50''$ E. 1,365.8 meters to point 41; N. $67^{\circ} 15' 36''$ E. 2,052.8 meters to point 42; N.

28° 08' 01" W. 717.2 meters to point 43; N. 1° 19' 23" E. 3,793.5 meters to point 44; N. 2° 52' 33" E. 9,877.8 meters to point 45; N. 47° 58' 12" W. 1,583.1 meters to point 46; N. 0° 09' 45" E. 1,621.2 meters to point 47; N. 52° 30' 40" E. 3,647.5 meters to point 48; S. 87° 28' 45" E. 3,626.4 meters to point 49; S. 73° 42' 47" E. 9,902.7 meters to point 50; S. 57° 49' 42" E. 6,673.6 meters to point 51; S. 27° 13' 39" E. 4,473.2 meters to point 52; S. 42° 06' 42" E. 6,956.4 meters to point 53; S. 50° 41' 37" E. 2,477.5 meters to point 54; S. 69° 56' 00" E. 5,743.6 meters to point 55; N. 65° 02' 04" E. 8,051.0 meters to point 56; N. 49° 08' 15" E. 5,133.5 meters to point 57; N. 2° 02' 01" W. 13,972.2 meters to point 58; N. 7° 11' 44" W. 1,056.2 meters to point 59; N. 39° 24' 48" E. 1,724.3 meters to point 60; N. 15° 00' 33" W. 10,537.3 meters to point 61, blazed tree located 10 meters from the edge of the northernmost point of rocks on Diauata Point. Bearings from true meridian.

[2657—58; See Act 2968, re boundary between Misamis and Bukidnon and Agusan.]

SEC. 53. *Boundary between Bukidnon and Provinces of Lanao, Cotabato, and Davao.*—The boundary separating the Province of Bukidnon from the Provinces of Lanao, Cotabato, and Davao is as follows: Beginning at point 3 of the boundary line described in the next preceding section hereof, thence due east to the crest of the watershed dividing the waters which flow into Iligan Bay from those flowing into Macajalar Bay, thence in a southerly direction along the crest of the said watershed to the eighth parallel of north latitude, thence along the eighth parallel of north latitude to a point due north of the highest peak of Mount Kalatungan, thence in a southerly direction to the headwaters of the main branch of the Mulita River, thence down the middle of the Mulita River to the mouth of the Bakto River, thence up the Bakto River in an easterly direction to its source, thence to the southernmost point of Lake Lamybyben, thence along the southern shore of said lake to its outlet, the Lamybyben River, thence down the Lamybyben River to the Pulangi River, thence down the Pulangi

River to the mouth of the Tacurin River, thence up the Tacurin River to its source, thence due east to the crest of the eastern watershed of the Pulangi River, thence along the crest of this watershed to the eighth parallel of north latitude.

[2657—59; See Ex. Order No. 73, series of 1917.]

SEC. 54. *Eastern boundary of Province of Lanao.*—The eastern boundary of the Province of Lanao begins at a point which is located on the east coast of Iligan Bay, on the west side of the trail to Iligan at Salimbal Point, about one kilometer south of the barrio of Lugait, thence S. 76° 36' 53" E. for a distance of 1,483.4 meters, thence S. 56° 01' 54" E. for a distance of 764.9 meters, thence due east to the crest of the watershed dividing the waters which flow into Iligan Bay from those flowing into Macajalar Bay, thence in a southerly direction along the crest of the said watershed to the eighth parallel of north latitude. Departing at this point from the western boundary of Bukidnon, the said Lanao boundary runs thence south along the crest of the watershed dividing the waters flowing into Lake Lanao from those which flow into Macajalar Bay and into the Mindanao River, thence south and west along the crest of said last mentioned watershed to the summit of Mount Bita, the highest peak south of Butig, thence south and west to Tugapangan Point.

[2657—60.]

SEC. 55. *Agusan and Bukidnon boundary.*—The boundary between the Provinces of Agusan and Bukidnon is formed by a line beginning at point 57 of the survey of the boundary line between the Province of Misamis and the provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, which point is a peak about 800 meters in height called Mount Piglagajan and is situated about $5\frac{1}{2}$ kilometers east of the barrio of Odiongong, thence due east to the crest of the watershed dividing the waters which flow into Butuan Bay and into the Agusan River from the waters which flow into Gingoog Bay and into the Mindanao River, thence in a southerly direction along the crest of said watershed to its point of intersection with the eighth parallel of north latitude. Said

line shall be so run as to bring the municipalities and settlements of the Agusan River Valley into the Province of Agusan.

[2657—61.]

SEC. 56. *Agusan and Surigao boundary*.—The boundary between the Provinces of Agusan and Surigao is as follows: A line to cross Laguna Mainit from a point three miles north of Kitcharao by straight line to a point on the sea coast three miles north of Bolobolo.

[See Executive Order No. 9, series of 1917.]

SEC. 57. *Cotabato and Davao boundary*.—The eastern boundary of the Province of Cotabato, separating said province from the Province of Davao, is as follows: Beginning at a point where the boundary separating the Province of Bukidnon from the Province of Cotabato leaves the eastern watershed of the Pulangui River, thence in a southerly direction along the crest of the said divide, which is sometimes known as the Apo range of mountains, to the southernmost peak of Mount Apo, thence along the watershed that divides the waters that flow into Davao Bay from those that flow into the Mindanao River and Sarangani Bay to Tinaca Point.

[2657—63.]

NOTE.—Re boundaries of other provinces, see the following:

Executive Order No. 56 re boundary of Nueva Vizcaya and Pangasinan.

Executive Order No. 68 re boundary of Batangas and Cavite.

Act 3133 re the boundary line between Tayabas and the provinces of Isabel, Nueva Vizcaya, and Nueva Ecija.

Act 3136 re the establishment of boundary line between the Provinces of Iloilo and Antique.

Title II.—EXECUTIVE POWER

Chapter 4.—CHIEF EXECUTIVE

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ARTICLE I.—*Governor-General and Vice-Governor*

SEC. 58. *Governor-General.*—The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and holds his office at the pleasure of the President and until his successor is chosen and qualified.

The Governor-General, as Chief Executive of the Islands, is charged with the executive control of the Philippine Government, to be exercised in person or through the Secretaries of Departments, or other proper agency, according

to law; and he shall be responsible for the faithful execution of all laws operative within the Philippine Islands.

The Governor-General is vested with the exclusive power to grant pardons and reprieves and remit fines and forfeitures.

The Governor-General is the Commander in Chief of the Philippine Constabulary and all other armed military forces maintained by the Government of the Philippine Islands. When it becomes necessary he may call upon the commanders of the military and naval forces of the United States in the Islands, or summon the posse comitatus, or call out the militia or other locally created armed forces to prevent or suppress lawless violence, invasion, insurrection, or rebellion; and he may, in case of rebellion or invasion, or imminent danger thereof, when the public safety requires it, suspend the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus, or place the Islands, or any part thereof, under martial law, subject to the provisions of section twenty-one of the Act of Congress of the twenty-ninth of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 21.]

SEC. 59. *Vice-Governor*.—The Vice-Governor of the Philippine Islands is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

The Vice-Governor possesses all the powers of the Governor-General in the case of a vacancy or temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor-General, or in case of his temporary absence.

The Vice-Governor is also Secretary of Public Instruction, and may be assigned such other executive duties as the Governor-General may designate.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 23.]

SEC. 60. *Designation of Department Head as acting Governor-General*.—The President may designate the Head of an Executive Department of the Philippine Government to act as Governor-General in the case of a vacancy, the temporary removal, resignation, or disability of the Governor-General and of the Vice-Governor, or their temporary absence, and the Head of the Department thus designated

shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the Governor-General during such vacancy, disability, or absence.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 23.]

SEC. 61. *Private Secretary to Governor-General.*—There shall be an officer to be known as the Private Secretary to the Governor-General, who shall perform the duties incident to the office of the Secretary and such other ministerial duties connected with the office as shall be required of him.

[2657—77.]

SEC. 62. *Aide-de-camp to Governor-General.*—The Governor-General may designate as his own aide-de-camp an officer of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or of the Philippine Constabulary, who, during the time of his service as such, shall receive in addition to his regular compensation a per diem of not to exceed ten pesos.

[2657—78.]

SEC. 63. *Executive orders and executive proclamations.*—Administrative acts and commands of the Governor-General touching the organization or mode of operation of the Government or rearranging or readjusting any of the districts, divisions, parts, or ports of the Philippine Islands and all acts and commands governing the general performance of duties by public employees or disposing of issues of general concern shall be made effective in executive orders.

Executive orders fixing the dates when specific laws, resolutions, or orders are to have or cease of effect and any information concerning matters of public moment determined by law, resolution, or executive order, may be promulgated in an executive proclamation, with all the force of an executive order.

[2657—79.]

ARTICLE II.—*Particular powers and duties of Governor-General*

SEC. 64. *Particular powers and duties of Governor-General.*—In addition to his general supervisory authority, the Governor-General shall have such specific powers and duties as are expressly conferred or imposed on him by

law and also, in particular, the powers and duties set forth in this chapter.

Among such special powers and duties shall be:

(a) To nominate and appoint officials, conformably to law, to positions in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

(b) To remove officials from office conformably to law and to declare vacant the offices held by such removed officials. For disloyalty to the United States, the Governor-General may at any time remove a person from any position of trust or authority under the Government of the Philippine Islands.

(c) To order, when in his opinion the good of the public service so requires, an investigation of any action or the conduct of any person in the Government service, and in connection therewith to designate the official, committee, or person by whom such investigation shall be conducted.

(d) To reserve from settlement or public sale and for specific public uses any of the public domain of the Philippine Islands the use of which is not otherwise directed by law, the same thereafter remaining subject to the specific public uses indicated in the executive order by which such reservation is made, until otherwise provided by law or executive order.

(e) To reserve from sale or other disposition and for specific public uses or service, any land belonging to the private domain of the Government of the Philippine Islands, the use of which is not otherwise directed by law; and thereafter such land shall not be subject to sale or other disposition and shall be used for the specific purposes directed by such executive order until otherwise provided by law.

(f) To reserve in like manner and with the same effect any of the friar lands, subject to the approval of the Senate.

(g) To make request upon the military authorities of the United States for the detail of officers of the United States Army or of the Philippine Scouts, as well as of the forces commanded by them, for the purpose of suppressing violence, maintaining order, and enforcing the laws of the Philippine Islands.

(h) To determine when it is necessary or advantageous to exercise the right of eminent domain in behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands; and to direct the Attorney-General, where such act is deemed advisable, to cause the condemnation proceedings to be begun in the court having proper jurisdiction.

(i) To grant to convicted persons reprieves or pardons, either plenary or partial, conditional, or unconditional; to suspend sentences without pardon, remit fines, and order the discharge of any convicted person upon parole, subject to such conditions as he may impose; and to authorize the arrest and re-incarceration of any such person who, in his judgment, shall fail to comply with the condition, or conditions, of his pardon, parole, or suspension of sentence.

(j) To offer, or to authorize a provincial governor or the Chief of Constabulary to offer, a reward not exceeding twenty-five hundred pesos, for information leading to the capture and conviction of a member of a band of brigands, or of the perpetrator of any murder or robbery or any other crime, or for information leading to the capture of an escaped convict. Such reward, together with the proper expense of advertising the same, shall be payable pursuant to appropriation from the Insular Treasury; but the provincial board of any province in which a reward is so offered may order payment to be made from the provincial funds, subject to reimbursement from the Insular Treasury.

[2657—80.]

SEC. 65. *Power to appoint officials.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the power of appointment vested in the Governor-General shall be exercised by and with the consent of the Philippine Senate; but appointments made while the Senate is not in session shall be effective either until disapproval or until the next adjournment of the Senate. The Governor-General shall commission all officers appointed by him.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 21.]

SEC. 66. *Particular officers appointable by Governor-General.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the Governor-General shall appoint all chiefs and assistant chiefs, in

each Bureau, including the Philippine Health Service, the Philippine General Hospital, the Philippine Constabulary, and the Philippine Library and Museum.

The following officers shall also be appointed by the Governor-General:

The several Secretaries of Departments, with the exception of the Secretary of Public Instruction; the Under Secretaries of the several Secretaries of Departments; judges and auxiliary judges of first instance, the assistant attorneys of the Bureau of Justice, the Chief and Assistant Chief of the General Land Registration Office, provincial treasurers, provincial fiscals, registers of deeds, justices of the peace, auxiliary justices of the peace, the assistant auditors in the Bureau of Audits, officers of the Philippine Health Service, the chief of the biological laboratory in the Bureau of Science, and the Secretary of the Weather Bureau.

[2657—81.]

SEC. 67. *Submission of data for appropriation bill.*—The Governor-General shall submit to the Philippine Legislature within ten days of the opening of each regular session a budget of receipts and expenditures, which shall be the basis of the annual appropriation bill.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 21.]

SEC. 68. *General authority of Governor-General to fix boundaries and make new subdivisions.*—The Governor-General may by executive order define the boundary, or boundaries, of any province, subprovince, municipality, township, or other political subdivision, and increase or diminish the territory comprised therein, may divide any province into one or more subprovinces, separate any political division other than a province, into such portions as may be required, merge any of such subdivisions or portions with another, name any new subdivision so created, and may change the seat of Government within any subdivision to such place therein as the public welfare may require: *Provided*, That the authorization of the Philippine Legislature shall first be obtained whenever the boundary of any province or subprovince is to be defined or any province

is to be divided into one or more subprovinces. When any action by the Governor-General in accordance herewith makes necessary a change of the territory under the jurisdiction of any administrative officer or any judicial officer, the Governor-General, with the recommendation and advice of the head of the Department having executive control of such officer, shall redistrict the territory of the several officers affected and assign such officers to the new districts so formed.

Upon the changing of the limits of political divisions in pursuance of the foregoing authority, an equitable distribution of the funds and obligations of the divisions thereby affected shall be made in such manner as may be recommended by the Insular Auditor and approved by the Governor-General.

[2657—82; 2929—1.]

SEC. 69. *Deportation of subject of foreign power.*—A subject of a foreign power residing in the Philippine Islands shall not be deported, expelled, or excluded from said Islands or repatriated to his own country by the Governor-General except upon prior investigation, conducted by said Executive or his authorized agent, of the ground upon which such action is contemplated. In such case the person concerned shall be informed of the charge or charges against him and he shall be allowed not less than three days for the preparation of his defense. He shall also have the right to be heard by himself or counsel, to produce witnesses in his own behalf, and to cross-examine the opposing witnesses.

[2657—83.]

SEC. 70. *Examination of books and accounts of Auditor and Treasurer.*—The Governor-General shall cause to be made, as often as by him deemed advisable, an examination of the books and accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, and a comparison of the results shown by the same, and also an examination and count of moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, and shall submit his report thereon to the Secretary of War.

[2657—84.]

SEC. 71. *Power of investigating officer to take testimony.*—Any officer, committee, or person designated by the Governor-General to conduct any investigation which may be lawfully prosecuted upon his order may, in the execution of such duty, summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony relevant to the investigation in question.

[2657—85.]

SEC. 72. *Authority of Army officer or officer of Philippine Scouts detailed at request of Governor-General.*—When detailed by the military authorities of the United States, upon the request of the Governor-General, to guard civil prisoners, to aid the Director of Health of the Philippine Islands in the enforcement of sanitary regulations, municipal health ordinances, and health laws, or to aid other civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order and the enforcement of their authority, officers of the United States Army and officers of the Philippine Scouts in command of troops are vested, while in the performance of such duties, with the powers of peace officers; and, when detailed at the request of the Governor-General, such officers, and soldiers and enlisted men under their command when acting under the orders of such officers, are authorized to apprehend escaping prisoners, to make arrests for the violation of any sanitary regulation, health ordinance, or health law, to make arrests for disturbance of the public peace, and, when requested to do so by the Governor-General, to make arrests for the violation of any law and to bring the person or persons so arrested before the proper courts for trial.

[2657—86.]

SEC. 73. *Concentration of inhabitants from outlying barrios.*—In provinces which are infested to such an extent with ladrones or outlaws that the lives and property of residents in the outlying barrios are rendered wholly insecure by continued predatory raids and such outlying barrios thus furnish to the ladrones or outlaws their sources of food supply, and it is not possible with the available police forces constantly to provide protection to such barrios, it shall be within the power of the Governor-General, subject to the approval of the Senate, to authorize the pro-

vincial governor to order that the residents of such outlying barrios be temporarily brought within stated proximity to the poblacion or larger barrios of the municipality, there to remain until the necessity for such order ceases to exist, and during such temporary residence it shall be the duty of the provincial board, out of provincial funds, to furnish such sustenance and shelter as may be needed to prevent suffering among the residents of the barrios thus withdrawn.

[2657-87.]

Chapter 5.—EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

- SEC. 74. Departmental organization.
- SEC. 75. Executive Departments.
- SEC. 76. Secretaries of Departments.
- SEC. 77. Appointment of Secretaries.
- SEC. 78. Qualifications of Secretaries.
- SEC. 79. Undersecretaries.
- SEC. 80. Appearance in either House.
- SEC. 81. Bureaus and offices under Department of the Interior.
- SEC. 82. Bureaus and offices under Department of Public Instruction.
- SEC. 83. Bureaus and offices under Department of Finance.
- SEC. 84. Bureaus and offices under Department of Justice.
- SEC. 85. Bureaus and offices under Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.
- SEC. 86. Bureaus and offices under Department of Commerce and Communications.
- SEC. 87. Assignment of offices.
- SEC. 88. Department Head for legislative employees.
- SEC. 89. Department head for Supreme Court.
- SEC. 90. Submission of estimates for appropriation bill.
- SEC. 91. Reports of Secretaries of Departments.

SEC. 74. *Departmental organization.*—All executive functions of the Philippine Government shall be directly under the Executive Department, subject to the supervision and control of the Governor-General in matters of general policy. The Departments are established for the proper distribution of the work of the Executive, for the performance of the functions expressly assigned to them by law, and in order that each branch of the administration may have a chief responsible for its direction and policy. Each Department Secretary shall assume the burden and responsibility of all activities of the Government under his control and supervision.

For administrative purposes the Governor-General shall be considered the Department Head of the Bureau of Audits, the Bureau of Civil Service, and of all other offices

and branches of the service not assigned by law to any Department.

[2657—100; 2666—1; Act of Congress of August 27, 1916, section 22; Act 2803—1.]

SEC. 75. *Executive Departments.*—There shall be six Executive Departments, to wit, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Public Instruction, the Department of Finance, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, and the Department of Commerce and Communications, which shall be under the direct control of the respective Secretaries of Departments, exercising their functions subject to the general supervision and control of the Governor-General.

SEC. 76. *Secretaries of Departments.*—The Department of the Interior shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The Department of Public Instruction shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Public Instruction. The Department of Finance shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Finance. The Department of Justice shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Justice. The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and the Department of Commerce and Communications shall perform its functions under the executive authority of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications.

[2666—1.]

SEC 77. *Appointment of Secretaries.*—The position of Secretary of Public Instruction is held by the Vice-Governor. The other Secretaries of Department shall be appointed by the Governor-General, at the beginning of each Legislature, and shall hold office, unless sooner removed, until their successors shall have been appointed and qualified.

[2666—1.]

SEC. 78. *Qualifications of Secretaries.*—With the exception of the Secretary of Public Instruction, all Secretaries

shall have the following qualifications: Be a citizen of the Philippine Islands and have resided in the Islands continuously during the three years next preceding his appointment and be not less than thirty years of age.

[2666-1.]

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SEC. 79. *Undersecretaries.*—There shall be in each Department one or more Undersecretaries, as the appropriation acts may provide, who shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them by the Secretary of the Department and such as may be imposed upon them by law.

SEC. 79 (A). *Initiative of the Department Head.*—Executive orders, regulations, decrees, and proclamations relative to matters under the supervision or jurisdiction of a Department, the promulgation whereof is expressly assigned by law to the Governor-General, shall, as a general rule, be issued upon proposition and recommendation by the respective Department.

SEC. 79 (B). *Power to regulate.*—The Department Head shall have power to promulgate, whenever he may see fit to do so, all rules, regulations, orders, circulars, memorandums, and other instructions, not contrary to law, necessary to regulate the proper working and harmonious and efficient administration of each and all of the offices and dependencies of his Department, and for the strict enforcement and proper execution of the laws relative to matters under the jurisdiction of said Department; but none of said rules or orders shall prescribe penalties for the violation thereof, except as expressly authorized by law. All rules, regulations, orders, or instructions of a general and permanent character promulgated in conformity with this section shall be numbered by each Department consecutively each year, and shall be duly published.

Chiefs of Bureaus or offices may, however, be authorized to promulgate circulars of information or instructions for the government of the officers and employees in the interior administration of the business of each Bureau or office, and in such case said circulars shall not be required to be published.

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SEC. 79 (C). *Power of direction and supervision.*—The Department Head shall have direct control, direction, and

supervision over all Bureaus and offices under his jurisdiction and may, any provision of existing law to the contrary notwithstanding, repeal or modify the decisions of the chiefs of said Bureaus or offices when advisable in the public interest.

SEC. 79 (D). *Power to appoint and remove.*—The Department Head, upon the recommendation of the chief of the Bureau or office concerned, shall appoint all subordinate officers and employees whose appointment is not *expressly* vested by law in the Governor-General, and may remove or punish them, except as especially provided otherwise, in accordance with the Civil Service Law. Laborers receiving compensation at the rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum, and other employees receiving compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum, shall be appointed and removed by the chief of the Bureau or office, subject only to the general control of the Department Head.

The Department Head also may, from time to time, in the interest of the service, change the distribution among the several Bureaus and offices of his Department of the employees or subordinates authorized by law.

SEC. 79 (E). *Leave of Secretaries and Undersecretaries.*—The right of a Department Head to leave on account of illness or for any other cause shall not be restricted, provided his absence is not incompatible with the interests of the service, and the vacation and other leave of the Undersecretaries shall be regulated, in the discretion of the Department Head, either by the existing provisions governing the leaves of judges of Courts of First Instance, or otherwise.

SEC. 79 (F). *Conveyances and contracts to which the Government is a party.*—In cases in which the Government of the Philippine Islands is a *party* to any deed or other instrument conveying the title to real estate or to any other property the value of which is in excess of one hundred thousand pesos, the respective Department Secretary shall prepare the necessary papers which, together with the proper recommendations, shall be submitted to the Philippine Legislature, for approval by the same. Such deed,

instrument, or contract shall be executed and signed by the Governor-General on behalf of the Government of the Philippine Islands, unless the authority therefor be expressly vested by law in another officer.

[Act 2803—2.]

SEC. 80. *Appearance in either House.*—The Secretaries may be called, and shall be entitled to be heard, by either of the two Houses of the Legislature, for the purpose of reporting on matters pertaining to their Departments, unless the public interest shall require otherwise and the Governor-General shall so state in writing.

[2666—2.]

SEC. 81. *Bureaus and offices under Department of the Interior.*—The Department of the Interior shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, the Philippine General Hospital, the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, the Board of Medical Examiners, the Board of Dental Examiners, the Board of Optical Examiners, the Executive Bureau, the Philippine Constabulary, the Board of Dental Hygiene, and the Orphanage.

[2666—3.]

SEC. 82. *Bureaus and offices under Department of Public Instruction.*—The Department of Public Instruction shall have the executive supervision over the Bureau of Education, the Philippine Health Service, and the Bureau of Quarantine Service.

[2666—4.]

Amended by Act 3519
SEC. 83. *Bureaus and offices under Department of Finance.*—The Department of Finance shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Customs, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Bureau of the Treasury, and the Bureau of Printing. It shall also have the general supervision over banks, banking transactions, coinage, currency, and except as otherwise specially provided over all funds the investments of which may be authorized by law.

[2666—5.]

SEC. 84. *Bureaus and offices under Department of Justice.*—The Department of Justice shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Justice, Courts of First

Instance and Inferior Courts, the Philippine Library and Museum, the Bureau of Prisons, the Code Committee, and the Public Utility Commission.

[2666—6.]

SEC. 85. *Bureaus and offices under Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources.*—The Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources shall have executive supervision over the Bureau of Agriculture, the Bureau of Forestry, the Bureau of Lands, matters pertaining to colonies and plantations on public lands, the Bureau of Science, the Weather Bureau, and matters concerning hunting, fisheries, sponges and other sea products.

[2666—7.]

SEC. 86. *Bureaus and offices under Department of Commerce and Communications.*—The Department of Commerce and Communications shall have the executive supervision over the Bureau of Public Works, the Bureau of Posts, the Bureau of Supply, the Bureau of Commerce and Industry, the Bureau of Labor, and the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.

[2666—8.]

SEC. 87. *Assignment of offices.*—The various Departments, Bureaus, Offices, and branches of the Insular service shall, for the purpose of conducting their work, have such quarters and offices as may be respectively assigned them by the Director of Public Works, with the approval of the Governor-General, or as may otherwise be by law especially determined.

[2657—102.]

SEC. 88. *Department Head for legislative employees.*—The President of the Senate shall be deemed to be the Department Head of the permanent force of employees of the Senate and of the Senate committees acting during recesses. The Speaker shall have the same relation to employees of the House of Representatives and its committees.

[2657—103.]

SEC. 89. *Department Head for Supreme Court.*—The function of Department Head for the Supreme Court and its subordinates shall be exercised by its Chief Justice,

or, in case of his death, absence, or disability, by the Associate Justice on duty who holds the senior commission.

[2657—104.]

SEC. 90. *Submission of Estimates for Appropriation Bill.*—The head of each department shall prepare and submit to the Governor-General, at least ten days before each regular session of the Philippine Legislature, an estimate of the necessary expenditures for such department during the next fiscal year, on the basis of the data contained in the reports and estimates submitted by the chiefs of Bureaus and Offices under him.

SEC. 91. *Reports of Secretaries of Departments.*—The several Secretaries of Departments shall submit annual reports to the Governor-General not later than the end of February of each year for the preceding fiscal year, unless the Governor-General shall otherwise direct. Such reports shall be printed in English and Spanish and shall be distributed in such manner as the Governor-General shall prescribe.

[2657—105.]

Title III.—LEGISLATIVE POWER

Chapter 6.—PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

ARTICLE I.—*Constitution and powers of Legislature*

- SEC. 92. Philippine Legislature.
- SEC. 93. Privilege of members from arrest.
- SEC. 94. Convening of Legislature and duration of sessions.
- SEC. 95. Election returns.
- SEC. 96. Organization and quorum.
- SEC. 97. Journal.
- SEC. 98. Mode of designating different sessions.
- SEC. 99. Adjournment of one House limited to three days.
- SEC. 100. Assistance of Government officers and other experts.
- SEC. 101. Power of chairmen of Appropriation Committees to require information from Government officers.
- SEC. 102. Contempt of legislative body or committee.
- SEC. 103. Special election for member of Legislature.
- SEC. 104. Ineligibility of member of Legislature to other office.
- SEC. 105. Approval of Laws by Governor-General—Procedure in case of veto.
- SEC. 106. Veto of item in appropriation bill.

ARTICLE II.—*Resident Commissioners*

- SEC. 107. Election of Resident Commissioners to United States.
- SEC. 108. Duties of secretary of Resident Commissioner.
- SEC. 109. Method of choosing Resident Commissioners.

ARTICLE I.—*Constitution and powers of Legislature*

SEC. 92. *Philippine Legislature.*—Conformably with the laws of the United States, general legislative power over the entire Philippine Archipelago is vested in the Philippine Legislature, consisting of two Houses, which are separate coördinate bodies, to wit, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 12.]

The Legislature has the authority, each House voting separately, to elect two Resident Commissioners to the United States.

SEC. 93. *Privilege of members from arrest.*—Members of the Philippine Legislature, in all cases except treason, open disturbance of public order, or other offense punishable by death or imprisonment for not less than six years, shall be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Legislature, and in going to and in returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

[2657—111.]

SEC. 94. *Convening of Legislature and duration^o of sessions.*—The Legislature shall convene in regular session on the sixteenth day of October of every year, or if the sixteenth be a holiday, then on the first subsequent secular day, and may continue in session not longer than one hundred days; exclusive of Sundays.

The Legislature may be called in special session at any time by the Governor-General for general legislation, or for action on such specific subjects as he may designate. No special session shall continue longer than thirty days.

[2657—112; Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 18.]

SEC. 95. *Election returns. Rules.*—The Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, shall be the sole judges of the elections, returns, and qualifications of their elective members, and each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel an elective member.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 18.]

SEC. 96. *Organization and quorum.*—Upon convening in the first session following the general election, the Houses of the Legislature shall organize by the election of a Speaker or a presiding officer, a clerk, and a sergeant at arms for each House, and such other officers and assistants as may be required. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 18.]

SEC. 97. *Journal.*—Each house of the Legislature shall keep a journal of its proceedings and, from time to time, publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, upon demand of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916. section 19.]

SEC. 98. *Mode of designating different sessions.*—The session of the First Philippine Legislature which convened on the sixteenth of October, nineteen hundred and seven, is denominated "inaugural session," and the succeeding session of the same Legislature which convened on the third of February, nineteen hundred and eight, is denominated "first session." The different regular sessions of other Legislatures are numbered according to their sequence as first, second, or third, as the case may be.

A special session is denominated "special session"; or if there is more than one during the same Legislature, those subsequent to the first are denominated, according to their sequence, "second special session," "third special session," and so on.

[2657-114.]

SEC. 99. *Adjournment of one House limited to three days.*—When the Legislature is convened in lawful session, neither House shall adjourn, without the consent of the other, for more than three days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the period of adjournment, the Governor-General may adjourn them to such time as he shall deem proper.

[2657-115.]

SEC. 100. *Assistance of Government officers and other experts.*—Either House of the Philippine Legislature may of itself, or through its President or Speaker, require the assistance of any officer of the Government for purposes of inquiry, investigation, or for any other purpose which the said President or Speaker may consider related to the duties intrusted to the body over which he presides.

Either House, or the President thereof, may designate temporarily or otherwise, and at such expense as may be

agreed upon, any person or persons not in the Government service, whose expert knowledge may be considered necessary or useful. Expenses incurred under the provisions of this section shall be paid out of any funds available for the payment of the expenses of the House concerned.

[2657-116.]

SEC. 101. *Power of chairmen of Appropriation Committees to require information from Government officers.*—The chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of either House of the Philippine Legislature may require the attendance of chiefs and assistant chiefs of Bureaus and Offices and any other officers or employees, and the submission by them of such documents and information as may be necessary for the guidance of such committee in the performance of its duties.

[2657-117.]

SEC. 102. *Contempt of legislative body or committee.*—Any person who, being summoned to attend as a witness before the Philippine Legislature, or either House thereof, or before any committee of either of said bodies lawfully clothed with authority to take testimony, fails or refuses, without legal excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, and any person who, being present before any such body or committee, willfully refuses to be sworn or placed under affirmation or to answer any legal inquiry or to produce, upon reasonable notice, any material and proper books, papers, documents, records, or other evidence in his possession or under his control, required by any such body, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one thousand pesos, or imprisonment not to exceed six months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

[2657-118; 2944-1.]

SEC. 103. *Special election for member of Legislature.*—Upon the failure to elect a member of either House of the Philippine Legislature at any election where the office should be filled, or whenever a vacancy shall occur therein, the Governor-General shall make proclamation of a special election to fill the same for the unexpired term, specifying the district in which the election is to be held, and the date

thereof, which shall not be less than twenty nor more than ninety days from the date of proclamation; but no such election shall be called unless the vacancy in question shall occur on or before the first day of February of the last year of the term of office or unless occurring thereafter and a special session of the Legislature be called to meet before the time for the convening of the next regular session.

[2657—140.]

SEC. 104. *Ineligibility of member of Legislature to other Office.*—No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office the election to which is vested in the Legislature, nor shall be appointed to any office of trust or profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 18.]

SEC. 105. *Approval of Laws by Governor-General—Procedure in case of veto.*—Every bill and joint resolution which shall have passed both houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor-General. If he approves the same, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to that house it shall be sent to the Governor-General, who may either then approve the same or transmit it to the President of the United States for action thereon conformably to the provisions of section nineteen of the Act of Congress of August the twenty-ninth, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

The vote of each house upon bills and resolutions vetoed by the Governor-General shall be by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against shall be entered on the journal.

If any bill or joint resolution shall not be returned by the Governor-General as herein provided within twenty days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him the same shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall become a law unless vetoed by the Governor-General within thirty days after adjournment.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 19.]

SEC. 106. Veto of item in appropriation bill.—The Governor-General shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation bill, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner provided as to bills and joint resolutions returned to the Legislature without his approval.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 19.]

ARTICLE II.—Resident Commissioners

SEC. 107. Election of Resident Commissioners to United States.—Two Resident Commissioners to the United States shall be chosen by the Philippine Legislature, by separate vote of each House, at the regular annual session which follows next after the triennial general election. Such Commissioners hold office for three years beginning on the fourth of March next after election.

[2657—120.]

No person is eligible to election as Resident Commissioner who is not a bona fide elector of the Philippine Islands and who does not owe allegiance to the United States and who is not more than thirty years of age and who does not read and write the English language.

In case of vacancy in the position of Resident Commissioner caused by resignation or otherwise, the Governor-General may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Philippine Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancy; but the Resident Commissioner thus elected shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 20.]

SEC. 108. *Duties of secretary of Resident Commissioner.*—Each of the Resident Commissioners may appoint a private secretary, who shall not be deemed to be in the Philippine civil service, and who, in addition to his duties as such secretary may be required to act as interpreter and translator, when necessary.

[2657—121.]

SEC. 109. *Method of choosing Resident Commissioners.*—For the purpose of determining the two persons to be voted for by the Legislature as Resident Commissioners to the United States, each House, assembled as a committee of the whole, shall designate by a majority vote one resident of the Philippine Islands to be voted for as such Commissioner; and each House shall communicate to the other the result of its action. When both Houses thus name the same person such individual shall be one of the two nominees to be voted for as Commissioners, and the second person to be so voted for shall be nominated in the same manner. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as regards any nominee a new nomination shall be made until both Houses agree upon the same individual. When the two persons to be voted for have been thus nominated there shall be a concurrent election of such two individuals by both Houses acting at the same time but by separate votes. If both persons previously nominated should not be elected the election shall be void, and a new election shall be made of two persons nominated by both Houses.

[2657—122.]

Chapter 7.—PHILIPPINE SENATE

- SEC. 110. Senate as branch of Legislature.
SEC. 111. Membership of Senate.
SEC. 112. Senatorial districts.
SEC. 113. Qualifications of elective members.
SEC. 114. Duties of Secretary of Senate.

SEC. 110. *Senate as branch of Legislature.*—The Senate constitutes the upper house of the Philippine Legislature, and as such it participates with the House of Representatives in the exercise of legislative authority over the Philippine Islands.

[2657—125; Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 12.]

SEC. 111. *Membership of Senate.*—The Senate has twenty-four members, consisting of two Senators from each of the twelve senatorial districts specified in the next succeeding section hereof. The Senators from those districts which are numbered consecutively from one to eleven, inclusive, shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts, in such sequence that one Senator shall be elected from each district at each triennial general election, to hold office for a term of six years from the date of his election.

As senators for the Twelfth senatorial district the Governor-General shall appoint, without the consent of the Senate and without restriction as to residence, two members who will in his opinion best represent said district, and who shall hold office until removed by the Governor-General.

A Senator elected at a special election shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term wherein the vacancy occurred.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, sections 13, 15.]

SEC. 112. *Senatorial districts.*—The twelve senatorial districts into which the Philippine Islands are divided are these:

First district: Abra, Batanes, Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte, and Ilocos Sur.

Second district: La Union, Pangasinan, and Zambales.

Third district: Tarlac, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Bulacan.

Fourth district: Bataan, Rizal, Manila, and Laguna.

Fifth district: Batangas, Mindoro, Tayabas, and Cavite.

Sixth district: Sorsogon, Albay, Camarines Norte, and Camarines Sur.

Seventh district: Iloilo and Capiz.

Eighth district: Occidental Negros, Oriental Negros, Antique, and Palawan.

Ninth district: Leyte and Samar.

Tenth district: Cebu.

Eleventh district: Surigao, Misamis, and Bohol.

Twelfth district: The Mountain Province, Baguio, Nueva Vizcaya, and the Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Lanao, Sulu, and Zamboanga.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 16; Act 2878—1.]

SEC. 113. *Qualifications of elective members.*—No person shall be an elective member of the Senate who is not a qualified elector and over thirty years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been a resident of the Philippines for at least two consecutive years and an actual resident of the senatorial district from which chosen for a period of at least one year immediately prior to his election.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 13.]

SEC. 114. *Duties of Secretary of Senate.*—The Secretary of the Senate in addition to the proper duties incident to his office as such, shall render service to Senate committees acting during adjournments, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the President of the Senate.

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the Secretary during a recess of the Legislature, the President of the Senate may fill the place by appointment until a successor shall have been duly elected.

Chapter 8.—HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ARTICLE I.—*Constitution and organization of House of Representatives*

- SEC. 115. House of Representatives as branch of Legislature.
- SEC. 116. Membership of House.
- SEC. 117. Limitation upon number of members.
- SEC. 118. Representative districts.
- SEC. 119. Election and appointment of members of House.
- SEC. 120. Qualifications for member of House.
- SEC. 121. Duties of secretary of House.
- SEC. 122. Sessions of House committee acting during legislative recesses.

ARTICLE II.—*Representative districts*

- SEC. 123. Representative districts in certain provinces.
- SEC. 124. Representative districts in Mountain Province and Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

ARTICLE I.—*Constitution and organization of House of Representatives*

SEC. 115. *House of Representatives as branch of Legislature.*—The House of Representatives constitutes the lower house of the Philippine Legislature, and as such it participates with the Senate in the exercise of legislative authority for the Philippine Islands.

[2657—135.]

SEC. 116. *Membership of House.*—The House of Representatives has ninety-three members, consisting of one Representative from each province or representative district hereinafter specified, and apportioned as follows:

Abra, one; Albay, three; Antique, one; Bataan, one; Batanes, one; Batangas, three; Bohol, three; Bulacan, two; Cagayan, two; Camarines Norte, one; Camarines Sur, two; Capiz, three; Cavite, one; Cebu, seven; Ilocos Norte, two; Ilocos Sur, two; Iloilo, five; Isabela, one; Laguna, two; La Union, two; Leyte, four; Marinduque, one; Masbate, one;

Manila, two; Mindoro, one; Misamis, two; the Mountain Province, three; Nueva Ecija, one; Nueva Vizcaya, one; Occidental Negros, three; Oriental Negros, two; Palawan, one; Pampanga, two; Pangasinan, five; Rizal, two; Romblon, one; Samar, three; Sorsogon, two; Surigao, one; Tarlac, two; Tayabas, two; Zambales, one; and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, five.

[2657; 136; 2724—1 (Ex. Or. No. 5, s. 1918) and 4; 2809—1 (Ex. Or. No. 22, s. 1920) and 4; and 2934—1 (Ex. Or. No. 3, s. 1921) and 4.]
Re Department of Mindanao and Sulu, see Act 2878, sec. 1.

SEC. 117. *Limitation upon number of members.*—The total number of members in the House of Representatives shall at no time exceed one hundred.

[2657—137.]

SEC. 118. *Representative districts.*—Each province which is entitled to only one representative shall constitute a single representative district. A province which is entitled to more than one representative shall be divided into as many districts as there are representatives to be chosen for it.

So far as practicable each district shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory; and all shall contain, as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants.

[2657—137, 144.]

SEC. 119. *Election and appointment of members of House.*—Except as hereinbelow provided, the members of the House of Representatives shall be elected by the qualified voters of their respective districts, at the general triennial election, to hold office for the term of three years from the date of their election.

The representatives for the Mountain Province, the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, and the Department of Mindanao and Sulu shall be appointed by the Governor-General without the consent of the Senate, and without restriction as to residence, and shall hold office until removed by the Governor-General.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, sections 14 and 16.]

SEC. 120. *Qualifications for member of House.*—No person shall be an elective member of the House of Representa-

tives who is not a qualified elector and over twenty-five years of age, and who is not able to read and write either the Spanish or English language, and who has not been an actual resident of the district from which elected for at least one year immediately prior to his election.

[Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 14.]

SEC. 121. *Duties of secretary of House.*—The Secretary of the House, in addition to the proper duties incident to his office as such, shall render service to House committees acting during adjournments, and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Speaker.

Upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of Secretary during a recess of the Legislature, the Speaker may fill the place by appointment until a successor shall have been duly elected.

[2657-142.]

SEC. 122. *Sessions of House committee, acting during legislative recesses.*—When a House committee is authorized by statute or by resolution or by joint order of the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to sit while the Legislature is not in session, the services of the same being required by the Speaker, the Speaker shall fix the minimum hours of session or of work for such committee, or of any member thereof, and shall have authority to regulate the manner in which the duties of the same shall be performed.

[2657-143.]

ARTICLE II.—*Representative districts*

SEC. 123. *Representative districts in certain provinces.*—The provinces entitled to elect more than one Representative are divided into representative districts as follows, each of which districts shall elect one Representative, thus constituting the full complement of the representation of such province:

Albay: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacacay, Libog, Malilipot, Malinao, Tabaco, and Tiwi. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Albay, Baras, Bató, Calolbon, Daraga, Manito, Pandan, Pangani-

ban, Rapu-Rapu, Viga, and Virac. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Camalig, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Libon, Ligao, Oas, and Polangui.

Batangas: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Balayan, Calaca, Calatagan, Lemery, Lian, Nasugbu, San Luis, Taal, Talisay, Tanauan, and Tuy. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Alitagtag, Batangas, Bauan, Cuenca, Ibaan, and Mabini. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Bolbok, Lipa, Lobó, Malvar, Rosario, San José, Santo Tomas, and Taysan.

Bohol: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Antequera, Baclayon, Calape, Corella, Cortés, Dauis, Loon, Maribojoc, Panglao, and Tagbilaran. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Alburquerque, Balilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Cármén, Clarin, Dimiao, Inabanga, Lila, Loay, Loboc, Sevilla, Sikatuna, and Tubigon. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Anda, Candijay, Duero, García Hernandez, Guindulman, Jagna, Jetafe, Mabini, Sierra Bullones, Talibon, Ubay, and Valencia.

Bulacan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bigaa, Bocaue, Bulacan, Calumpit, Guiguinto, Hagonoy, Malolos, Paombong, Pulilan, and Quingua. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Angat, Baliuag, Bustos, Marilao, Meycauayan, Norzagaray, Obando, Polo, San Ildefonso, San Jose del Monte, San Miguel, San Rafael, and Santa Maria.

Cagayan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcala, Amulung, Aparri, Baggao, Buguey, Calayan, Camalaniugan, Gattaran, Gonzaga, Iguig, Lal-lo, Peñablanca, and Tuguegarao. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Abulug, Ballesteros, Claveria, Enrile, Faire, Pamplona, Piat, Rizal, Sanchez Mira, Solana, and Tuao.

[3032—1.]

Camarines Sur: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Cabusao, Canaman, Calabanga, Camaligan, Gainza, Libmanan, Lupi, Magarao, Milaor, Minalabag, Naga, Pamplona, Pasacao, Ragay, San Fernando, and Sipocot. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Baao.

Amended
by Act No.
3378

Buhi, Bula, Bato, Caramoan, Goa, Iriga, Lagonoy, Nabua, Pili, Sagnay, San Jose, Siruma, Tigaon, and Tinambac.

[2809—1, 5.]

Capiz: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Capiz, Dao, Dumarao, Iuisan, Panay, Panitan, Pilar, Pontevedra, and Sigma. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Altavas, Balete, Banga, Calivo, Dumalag, Jamindan, Lezo, Libacao, Mambusao, New Washington, Sapián, and Tapas. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Badajoz, Buruanga, Cajidiocan, Ibajay, Looc, Makato, Malinao, Nabas, Numancia, Odiongan, Romblon, and San Fernando.

Cebu: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bogo, Borbon, Carmen, Catmon, Danao, Pilar, Poro, San Francisco, Sogod, Tabogon, and Tudela. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Cebu, Compostela, Consolación, Cordova, Liloan, Mandaue, and Opon. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Carcar, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, and Talisay. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcoy, Argao, Dalaguete, and Sibonga. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcantara, Alegria, Badian, Boljo-on, Ginatilan, Malabuyoc, Moalboal, Oslob, Samboan, and Santander. Sixth district—Composed of the municipalities of Aloguinsan, Barili, Dumanjug, Pinamungajan, Ronda, and Toledo. Seventh district—Composed of the municipalities of Asturias, Balamban, Bantayan, Daanbantayan, Madridejos, Medellin, San Remigio, Santa Fe, and Tuburan.

Ilocos Norte: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacarra, Bangui, Burgos, Laoag, Pasuquin, Piddig, Sarrat, and Vintar. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Badoc, Banná, Batac, Currimao, Dingras, Nueva Era, Paoay, Pinili, San Nicolas, and Solsona.

Ilocos Sur: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bantay, Cabugao, Caoayan, Lapog, Magsingal, Santa Catalina, Santo Domingo, San Ildefonso, San Vicente, Sinait, and Vigan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Banayoyo, Burgos, Candon, Lidlidda, Nagbukel,

Narvacan, San Esteban, Santa, Santa Cruz, Santa Lucia, Santa Maria, and Santiago.

Iloilo: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Guimbal, Igaras, Miagao, Oton, San Joaquin, and Tigbauan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Arevalo, Buenavista, Iloilo, Jaro, Jordan, and La Paz. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Alimodian, Cabatuan, Leon, Maasin, San Miguel, Santa Barbara, and Janiway. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Barotac Nuevo, Calinog, Dingles, Dumangas, Lambunao, and Pototan. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Ajuy, Balasan, Banate, Barotac Viejo, Carles, Concepcion, Dueñas, Estancia, Passi, San Dionisio, and Sara.

[3036—1.]

Laguna: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Alaminos, Bay, Biñan, Cabuyao, Calamba, Calauan, Los Baños, Pila, San Pablo, San Pedro, and Santa Rosa. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Cavinti, Famy, Lilio, Longos, Luisiana, Lumban, Mabitac, Magdalena, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Paete, Pagsanjan, Pangil, Rizal, Santa Cruz, Santa Maria, and Siniloan.

La Union: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacnotan, Balaoan, Bangar, Luna, San Fernando, and San Juan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Agoo, Aringay, Bauang, Caba, Naguilian, Rosario, Santo Tomas, and Tubao.

Leyte: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Albuera, Baybay, Biliran, Caibiran, Calubian, Kawayan, Leyte, Maripipi, Merida, Naval, Ormoc, Palompon, San Isidro, and Villaba. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bato, Cabalian, Hilongos, Hindang, Inopacan, Libagon, Liloan, Maasin, Macrohon, Malitbog, Matalom, Pintuyan, and Sogod. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Abuyog, Barugo, Burauen, Capocan, Carigara, Dagami, Hinunangan, Hinundayan, Jaro, La Paz, and Pastrana. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alangalang, Babatngon, Dulag, Palo, San Miguel, Tacloban, Tanauan, and Tolosa.

Manila: First district—Composed of the districts of Binondo, Intramuros, San Nicolas, and Tondo. Second district—Composed of the districts of Ermita, Malate, Paco, Pandacan, Quiapo, Sampaloc, San Miguel, Santa Ana, and Santa Cruz.

Misamis: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Balingasag, Catarman, Gingoog, Mambajao, Sagay, Salay, Tagoloan, and Talisayan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Aloran, Baliangao, Cagayan, Clarin Initao, Jimenez, Misamis, Oroquieta, Plaridel, and Tudela.

Occidental Negros: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Cadiz, Calatrava, Escalante, Manapla, Sagay, San Carlos, Saravia, Silay, and Victorias. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacolod, Bago, La Carlota, Murcia, Pulupandan, San Enrique, Talisay, and Valladolid. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Binalbagan, Cauayan, Himamaylan, Hinigaran, Ilog, Isabela, Kabankalan, La Castellana, and Pontevedra.

Oriental Negros: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Ayuquitan, Ayungon, Bais, Dumaguete, Gihulangan, Jimalalud, La Libertad, Manjuyod, Sibulan, Tanjay, Tayasan, and Vallehermoso. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacon, Dauin, Larena, Lazi, Luzuriaga, Maria, San Juan, Siaton, Siquijor, Talingting, Tolong, and Zamboanguita.

Pampanga: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Angeles, Bacolor, Floridablanca, Guagua, Lubao, Macabebe, Masantol, Porac, Santa Rita, and Sexmoan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Apalit, Arayat, Candaba, Mabalacat, Magalan, Mexico, Minalin, San Fernando, San Luis, San Simon, and Santa Ana.

Pangasinan: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Agno, Aguilar, Alaminos, Anda, Balincaguin, Bani, Bolinao, Bugallon, Burgos, Dasol, Infanta, Labrador, Lingayen, Salasa, and Sual. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Binmaley, Dagupan, Mangatarem, San Carlos, and Urbistondo. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Alava, Bayambang, Calasiao, Malasiqui, Mangaldan, Mapandan, San Fabian, Santa Barbara, and Si-

son. Fourth district—Composed of the municipalities of Alcala, Bautista, Binalonan, Manaoag, Pozorrubio, San Jacinto, Santo Tomas, Urdaneta, and Villasis. Fifth district—Composed of the municipalities of Asingan, Balungao, Natividad, Rosales, San Manuel, San Nicolas, San Quintin, Santa Maria, Tayug, and Umingan.

Rizal: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Caloocan, Las Piñas, Makati, Malabon, Muntinlupa, Navotas, Parañaque, Pasay, Pateros, San Felipe Neri, San Juan del Monte, and Tagig. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Antipolo, Baras, Binangonan, Cainta, Cardona, Jalajala, Mariquina, Montalban, Morong, Pasig, Pililla, San Mateo, Tanay, Taytay, and Teresa.

Samar: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Allen, Bobon, Calbayog, Capul, Catarman, Catubig, Laoang, Lavezares, Mondragon, Oquendo, Palapag, Pambujan, San Antonio, Santa Margarita, and Tinambacan. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Almagro, Basey, Calbiga, Catbalogan, Gandara, Santa Rita, Santo Niño, Tarangnan, Villareal, Wright, and Zumarraga. Third district—Composed of the municipalities of Balangiga, Borongan, Dolores, Guiuan, Hernani, Llorente, Oras, Salcedo, San Julian, Sulat, and Taft.

Sorsogon: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Bacon, Barcelona, Bulusan, Casiguran, Castilla, Gubat, Irosin, Juban, Matnog, Prieto Diaz, Santa Magdalena, and Sorsogon. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Aroroy, Bulan, Cataingan, Dimasalang, Donsol, Magallanes, Masbate, Milagros, Pilar, San Fernando, San Jacinto, and San Pascual.

Tarlac: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Anao, Camiling, Gerona, Mayantoc, Moncada, Paniqui, Pura, Ramos, San Clemente, San Manuel, and Santa Ignacia. Second district—Composed of the municipalities of Bamban, Capas, Concepción, La Paz, Tarlac, and Victoria.

Tayabas: First district—Composed of the municipalities of Atimonan, Baler, Candelaria, Casiguran, Dolores, Infanta, Laguimanoc, Lucban, Lucena, Mauban, Pagbilao, Polillo, Sampaloc, Sariaya, Tayabas, and Tiaong. Second

district—Composed of the municipalities of Alabat, Boac, Calauag, Catanauan, Gasan, Guinayangan, Gumaca, Lopez, Macalelon, Mogpog, Mulanay, Pitogo, Quezon, San Narciso, Santa Cruz, Torrijos, and Unisan.

[2657—144.]

SEC. 124. *Representative districts in Mountain Province and Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The territory to be comprised in the respective representative districts of the Mountain Province and Department of Mindanao and Sulu shall be determined by the Governor-General.^o

Title IV.—JUDICIAL POWER, EMBRACING COURTS OF SUPERIOR JURISDICTION, JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND NOTARIES PUBLIC

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE,—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 125. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Judiciary Law.

[2657—150.]

ARTICLE 1.—*Provisions common to more than one court.*

SEC. 126. *Courts of superior jurisdiction.*—The courts of superior jurisdiction referred to in this chapter are the Supreme Court and Courts of First Instance.

[2657—151.]

SEC. 127. *Special provision in oath of judges.*—The oath of office of judges shall contain, in addition to the matters prescribed in section twenty-three of this Code, a declaration to the effect that the affiant will administer justice without respect to person and do equal right to the poor and the rich.

[2657—152.]

SEC. 128. *Preservation of oath of office of judge.*—The oath of office of a judge shall be filed with the clerk of the court to which the affiant pertains and shall be entered upon its records. Where a judge is authorized by law to exercise his functions in more than one court, it shall suffice if his oath is recorded in the court where he has his official station.

[2657—153.]

SEC. 129. *Judge's certificate as to work completed.*—Judges and auxiliary judges of first instance, judges of municipal courts, and justices of the peace shall certify on their applications for leave, and upon salary vouchers

presented by them for payment, or upon the pay rolls upon which their salaries are paid, that all special proceedings, applications, petitions, demurrers, motions, and all civil and criminal cases which have been under submission for decision or determination for a period of ninety days or more have been determined and decided on or before the date of making the certificate, and no leave shall be granted and no salary shall be paid without such certificate.

In case any special proceeding, application, petition, demurrer, motion, civil or criminal case is resubmitted upon the voluntary application or consent in writing of all the parties to the case, cause, or proceeding, and not otherwise, the ninety days herein prescribed within which a decision should be made shall begin to run from the date of such resubmission.

[2657-154.]

Amended by act 7294
 SEC. 130. *Disposition of moneys paid into court.*—All moneys accruing to the Government in the Courts of First Instance or the Supreme Court, including fees, fines, forfeitures, costs, or other miscellaneous receipts, and all trust or depositary funds paid into such courts shall be received by the clerk of the court and in the absence of special provision shall be paid by him into the Insular Treasury to the credit of the proper account or fund and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Bureau of Audits.

A clerk shall not receive money belonging to private parties except where the same is paid to him or into court by authority of law.

[2657-155.]

SEC. 131. *Disbursement of funds for judiciary establishment.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, Insular funds available for the judiciary establishment shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the Bureau of Justice.

[2657-156.]

SEC. 132. *Annual report of clerks of courts.*—The clerk of the Supreme Court and all clerks of Courts of First Instance shall make annual reports to the Attorney-General, of such scope and in such form as shall be by the latter

prescribed, concerning the business done in their respective courts during the year.

[2657—157.]

ARTICLE II.—*Supreme Court*

SEC. 133. *Judges of Supreme Court.*—The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands shall consist of nine judges, namely, the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

[2657—158.]

SEC. 134. *Qualifications for office of judge of Supreme Court.*—To be eligible to the office of judge of the Supreme Court, a person must—

(a) Be more than thirty years of age.

(b) Be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

(c) Have practiced law, or have been a judge of a court of record in the United States or the Philippine Islands or in Spain, or, previous to the date of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, in any Spanish territory, for a period of five years, or must for a like period have filled any office which requires a legal degree as an indispensable qualification in the Philippine Islands or, previous to the date of the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, in any Spanish territory.

[2657—159.]

SEC. 135. *Authority of Supreme Court over administration of its own affairs.*—The Supreme Court shall have exclusive administrative control of all matters affecting the internal operations of the court.

[2657—160.]

SEC. 136. *Status of subordinates.*—Except as regards the appointment and compensation of the Reporter, Clerk, and such private secretaries to the individual justices as the court may authorize, all subordinates and employees of the Supreme Court shall be governed by the provisions of the Civil Service Law; but the court may, by resolution, remove any of them for cause.

[2657—161.]

SEC. 137. *Vacation period.*—The regular sessions of the Supreme Court may, in the discretion of the court, be suspended for the period beginning with the first of May and closing with the first of July of each year, which, in case of such suspension, shall be known as the Supreme Court vacation.

By resolution entered upon the minutes of the court, the Supreme Court vacation may be made to begin on the first of April and close with the first of July in any year.

During vacation at least one of the justices, to be designated in such manner as the court by resolution shall direct, shall remain on duty.

[2657—162.]

SEC. 138. *Sessions of court in banc and in divisions.*—The Supreme Court shall, as a body, sit in banc, but it may sit in divisions to transact business for which four judges constitute a quorum, and two divisions may sit at the same time. If the Chief Justice is present, whether in banc or in division, he shall preside. In his absence, that one of the judges attending in banc or in the division shall preside who holds the senior commission.

¶ Six of the judges of the Supreme Court, lawfully convened, shall be necessary to form a quorum for the transaction of any business involving the admiralty jurisdiction of the court, or for the final disposition of a civil case in which the amount in controversy exceeds ten thousand pesos or a criminal case in which the judgment of the lower court imposed death, or imprisonment for more than ten years, or a fine of more than ten thousand pesos, and the concurrence of five judges shall be necessary for the pronouncement of a judgment, but when there is a vacancy in said court five judges shall constitute such quorum, and the concurrence of four shall suffice for the pronouncement of the judgment. In all other cases the presence of four judges shall be sufficient to form a quorum, and the concurrence of three judges for the pronouncement of a judgment.

In the absence of a quorum the court shall stand *ipso facto* adjourned until such time as the requisite number

shall be present, and a memorandum showing this fact shall be inserted by the clerk in the minutes of the court.

[2657-163.]

SEC. 139. *Regular terms of Supreme Court.*—The Supreme Court shall hold at Manila two regular terms for the hearing of causes, the first commencing on the second Monday of January and the second on the second Monday of July. Each regular term shall continue to and include the day before the opening of the next regular term. The Supreme Court shall convene and hold a session after the regular court vacation on the first day of July, or, if that be a holiday, then upon the next day thereafter not a holiday, for the purpose of hearing such motions and applications as should be heard before the close of the term. The court shall also meet upon the second day of January, or, if that be a holiday, upon the next day thereafter which is not a holiday, for the purpose of hearing such business of the regular July term as should be heard before the end of the term. The office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court shall always be open for the transaction of business, except upon lawful holidays, and the court shall always be open for the transaction of such interlocutory business as may be done by a single member thereof.

The sessions of the court for the hearing of cases shall be held on such days in the week, and for such length of time, as the court by its rules may order.

[2657-164.]

SEC. 140. *Preservation of order in Supreme Court.*—The sheriff of the City of Manila or of the province where the Supreme Court may be in session shall, in person or by deputy, attend the sessions of the Supreme Court, enforce proper decorum in the court room, and preserve good order in its precincts. To this end he shall carry into effect the rules or orders of the court made in this behalf, or of any judge thereof, and shall arrest any person there disturbing the court or violating the peace.

[2657-165.]

SEC. 141. *Service of process of Supreme Court.*—Writs, processes, and orders of the Supreme Court, or of any judge

thereof, shall be served or executed by the sheriff of the City of Manila or of the province where the Supreme Court may be in session or by any officer having authority to execute the writs, processes, or orders of a Court of First Instance.

[2657-166.]

SEC. 142. *Form of decisions—When opinion to be reported.*—When a decision is rendered by the Supreme Court a written opinion or memorandum exemplifying the ground and scope of the judgment of the court shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court and shall be by him recorded in an opinion book. When the court shall deem a decision to be of sufficient importance to require publication, the Clerk shall furnish a certified copy to the Reporter. Dissenting opinions shall be published when the judges writing such opinions shall so direct.

[2657-167.]

SEC. 143. *Preparation of opinions for publication.*—The Reporter shall prepare and publish with each reported decision a concise synopsis of the facts necessary to a clear understanding of the case and shall state the names of counsel, and concisely the material and controverted points made, and the authority therein cited by them, and shall prefix to each case a syllabus, which shall be confined, as near as may be, to points of law decided by the court on the facts of the case, without a recital therein of the facts.

[2657-168.]

SEC. 144. *General make-up of volumes.*—Each volume of the decisions of the Supreme Court shall contain a table of the cases reported and of the cases cited in the opinions and a full and alphabetical index of the subject matters of the volume prepared by the Reporter, shall contain not less than seven hundred and fifty pages of printed matter, shall be well printed, upon good paper, and well bound in the best law sheep, substantially in the manner of the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall be styled "Philippine Reports," and numbered consecutively, in the order of the volumes published.

[2657-169.]

SEC. 145. *Assignment of Supreme Court judge to sit in Court of First Instance.*—The Supreme Court may, at any time, and for any reason satisfactory to its judges, assign any judge of that court to hear any particular cause pending in any Court of First Instance, or to hold a term of the court in any Court of First Instance. The judge so assigned shall possess all the powers of a judge of first instance in all actions heard by him under such assignment, but he shall not sit in the Supreme Court in review of any decisions made by him in such capacity.

[2657—170; Repealed by Act 2941.]

ARTICLE III.—*Courts of First Instance in general*

SEC. 146. *Courts of First Instance.*—Courts of general original jurisdiction, known as Courts of First Instance, are organized and established throughout the Philippine Islands in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

[2657—171.]

SEC. 147. *Judges of first instance.*—The judicial function in Courts of First Instance shall be vested in judges of first instance and auxiliary judges of first instance, to be appointed and commissioned as hereinafter provided.

[2657—172.]

SEC. 148. *Limitation upon tenure of office; periodical exchange and transfer of judges.*—Judges of first instance and auxiliary judges shall be appointed to serve until they shall reach the age of sixty-five years, subject to the transfers provided for or authorized in this Act.

Unless otherwise provided, on March fifteenth, nineteen hundred and twenty-one, and every five years thereafter, the judges of first instance with the same salaries shall exchange judicial districts, and the same shall be done by the auxiliary judges as to the respective groups of judicial districts in which they shall serve during the ensuing five-year period. The exchange of districts or groups of judicial districts shall be determined by lot between the judges affected, observing the following rule, which shall be mandatory: no judge shall continue to serve in the district or group in which he has been serving during the last five years.

Without prejudice to the temporary assignments provided for in sections one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and sixty of this Code, the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Senate, when in his judgment the public interest requires it, may direct any judge or auxiliary judge of first instance to be transferred from one judicial district or group of judicial districts, as the case may be, to another district or group of judicial districts. The judge transferred as stated shall cease to perform the duties of his office in the district or group of judicial districts where he was performing the same and shall continue to perform the same as ordinary judge or auxiliary judge of first instance of the new district or group of judicial districts, receiving compensation due him in the new office instead of the one that was due him in the old. The power of the Governor-General to transfer a judge in the interest of the service, established by this section, is discretionary and may be exercised without need of the consent of the judge affected.

[2657—173; 2941—1.]

SEC. 149. *Qualifications.*—No person shall be appointed judge of first instance or auxiliary judge unless he has practiced law in the Philippine Islands or in the United States for a period of not less than five years or has held during a like period, within the Philippine Islands or within the United States, an office requiring a lawyer's diploma as an indispensable requisite; and before assuming such judicial office he shall qualify as a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands if he has not already done so.

[2657—174.]

SEC. 150. *Clerks and other subordinate employees of Courts of First Instance.*—Clerks, deputy clerks, assistants, and other subordinate employees of Courts of First Instance shall, for administrative purposes, belong to the Bureau of Justice; but in the performance of their duties they shall be subject to the supervision of the judges of the courts to which they respectively pertain.

The Clerk of a Court of First Instance may, by special written deputization approved by the judge, authorize any

suitable person to act as his special deputy and in such capacity to perform such functions as may be specified in the authority granted.

[2657—175; 2834—1; 3041—1; 3107—1.]

SEC. 151. *Permanent station of clerk of court.*—The head office and permanent station of a clerk of court shall be at the provincial capital or at the permanent residence of the judge presiding the court.

[2657—176; 2941—1.]

SEC. 152. *Provincial officer as ex officio clerk of court.*—When the Secretary of Justice shall deem such action advisable, he may direct that the duties of the clerk of court shall be performed by a provincial officer or employee as *ex officio* clerk of court, in which case the salary of said employee or officer as clerk of court, *ex officio*, shall be fixed by the provincial board and shall be equitably distributed by said board with the approval of the Secretary of Justice between the Insular Government and the provincial government.

[2657—177; 2941—1.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Judicial Districts for Courts of First Instance and judges thereof*

SEC. 153. *Judicial Districts.*—Judicial Districts for Courts of First Instance in the Philippine Islands are constituted as follows: 3345

The First Judicial District shall consist of the Province of Cagayan and the Province of Batanes. 3911

The Second Judicial District, of the Province of Isabela and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

The Third Judicial District, of the Province of Ilocos Sur, the Province of Abra, and the Province of Ilocos Norte.

The Fourth Judicial District, of the Province of La Union and the Mountain Province.

The Fifth Judicial District, of the Province of Pangasinan.

The Sixth Judicial District, of the Province of Tarlac and the Province of Nueva Ecija.

The Seventh Judicial District, of the Province of Pangasinana and the Province of Bulacan.

The Eighth Judicial District, of the Province of Bataan and the Province of Zambales.

The Ninth Judicial District, of the City of Manila.

The Tenth Judicial District, of the Province of Cavite and the Province of Palawan.

The Eleventh Judicial District, of the Province of Rizal.

The Twelfth Judicial District, of the Province of Laguna.

The Thirteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Batangas and the Province of Mindoro.

The Fourteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Tayabas and the Province of Marinduque.

The Fifteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Camarines Sur, the Province of Camarines Norte and the Province of Albay, including the subprovince of Catanduanes.

The Sixteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Sorsogon and the Province of Masbate.

The Seventeenth Judicial District, of the Province of Capiz, the Province of Antique and the Province of Romblon.

The Eighteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Samar.

The Nineteenth Judicial District, of the Province of Leyte.

The Twentieth Judicial District, of the Province of Cebu.

The Twenty-first Judicial District, of the Province of Oriental Negros, including the subprovince of Siquijor, and the Province of Bohol.

The Twenty-second Judicial District, of the Province of Occidental Negros.

The Twenty-third Judicial District, of the Province of Iloilo.

The Twenty-fourth Judicial District, of the Province of Surigao and the Province of Agusan.

The Twenty-fifth Judicial District, of the Province of Misamis, the Province of Bukidnon and the Province of Lanao.

The Twenty-sixth Judicial District, of the Province of Zamboanga and the Province of Sulu.

The Twenty-seventh Judicial District, of the Province of Davao and the Province of Cotabato.

[2657—178; 3107—1.]

SEC. 154. *Judges of first instance for judicial districts.*—

One judge of first instance shall be commissioned for each judicial district, except the third, fifth, sixth, seventh, ninth, fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, and twenty-third.

For the Third Judicial District there shall be two judges, one of whom shall preside over the Court of the First Instance of the Province of Ilocos Norte and the other over those of the Provinces of Ilocos Sur and Abra.

For the Fifth Judicial District there shall be two judges who shall be known as judges of the first and second branch, respectively.

For the Sixth Judicial District there shall be two judges, one of whom shall preside over the Court of First Instance of the Province of Nueva Ecija and the other over that of the Province of Tarlac.

For the Seventh Judicial District there shall be two judges, one of whom shall preside over the Court of First Instance of the Province of Pampanga and the other over that of the Province of Bulacan.

For the Ninth Judicial District there shall be six judges who shall be known as judges of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth branch, respectively.

For the Fourteenth Judicial District there shall be two judges who shall be known as judges of the first and second branch, respectively.

For the Fifteenth Judicial District there shall be two judges, one of whom shall preside over the Courts of First Instance of the Provinces of Camarines Norte and Camarines Sur and the other over those of the Province of Albay and the Subprovince of Catanduanes.

For the Twentieth Judicial District there shall be two judges who shall be known as judges of the first and second branch, respectively.

For the Twenty-third Judicial District there shall be two judges who shall be known as judges of the first and second branch, respectively.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this section, a new judge shall be appointed for the Third Judicial District, to preside over the Courts of First Instance of Ilocos Sur and Abra; another judge shall be appointed for the Fifth Judicial District and shall be known as judge of the second branch of said court; another judge shall be appointed for the Sixth Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of Nueva Ecija; another judge shall be appointed for the Seventh Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of the Province of Pampanga; two other judges shall be appointed for the Ninth Judicial District and shall be known as judges of the fifth and sixth branch, respectively; another judge shall be appointed for the Fourteenth Judicial District and shall be known as judge of the second branch of said court; another judge shall be appointed for the Fifteenth Judicial District, to preside over the Court of First Instance of the Province of Albay and the Subprovince of Catanduanes; another judge shall be appointed for the Twentieth Judicial District and shall be known as judge of the second branch of said court; and another judge shall be appointed for the Twenty-third Judicial District and shall be known as judge of the second branch of said court. In provinces with more than one branch, the business of the court shall be distributed equitably among the judges of first instance of such branches, as said judges may agree between themselves. In case of disagreement, the Secretary of Justice shall decide, and said Secretary shall be empowered to promulgate rules for the purpose of preventing conflicts between the several branches.

[2657—179; 3107—1; 3267—1.]

SEC. 155. *Detail of judge to another district or province.*—If the public interest and the speedy administration of justice so require, a judge of first instance may be detailed by the Secretary of Justice to temporary duty, for

a period which shall in no case exceed six months in a district or province other than his own for the purpose of trying all kinds of cases, excepting criminal and election cases.

[2657—180; 2941—1; 3107—1.]

Amended by Act 2911 SEC. 156. *Permanent stations of judges of first instance.*—The permanent station of judges of the Ninth Judicial District shall be in the City of Manila. In districts comprising only one province, the permanent official station of the judge shall be at the capital of the province.

In other judicial districts, the permanent stations of the judges shall be as follows:

For the First District, in the municipality of Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan.

For the Second District, in the municipality of Ilagan, Province of Isabela.

For the Third District, one judge shall be stationed in the municipality of Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, and the other in the municipality of Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte.

For the Fourth District, in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union.

For the Sixth District, one judge shall be stationed in the municipality of Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, and the other in the municipality of Tarlac, Province of Tarlac.

For the Seventh District, one judge shall be stationed in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of Pampanga, and the other in the municipality of Malolos, Province of Bulacan.

For the Eighth District, in the municipality of Balanga, Province of Bataan.

For the Tenth District, in the municipality of Cavite, Province of Cavite.

For the Thirteenth District, in the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas.

For the Fourteenth District, in the municipality of Lucena, Province of Tayabas.

For the Fifteenth District, one judge shall be stationed in the municipality of Albay, Province of Albay, and the

other in the municipality of Naga, Province of Camarines Sur.

For the Sixteenth District, in the municipality of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon.

For the Seventeenth District, in the municipality of Capiz, Province of Capiz.

For the Twenty-first District, in the municipality of Dumaguete, Province of Oriental Negros.

For the Twenty-fourth District, in the municipality of Surigao, Province of Surigao.

For the Twenty-fifth District, in the municipality of Cagayan, Province of Misamis.

For the Twenty-sixth District, in the municipality of Zamboanga, Province of Zamboanga.

For the Twenty-seventh District, in the municipality of Davao, Province of Davao.

[2657—181; 3107—1.]

ARTICLE V.—*Auxiliary judges of first instance*

SEC. 157. *Auxiliary judges of first instance.*—There shall be fifteen auxiliary judges of first instance who shall, at the direction of the Secretary of Justice, assist any District Judge, act as substitute for said Judge in cases of his absence, illness or incapacity, and temporarily supply any vacancy that may occur among them. When their services are not required elsewhere, auxiliary judges shall hold court at their respective official stations, as hereinafter provided, for the dispatch of any matters there requiring attention: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary of Justice may, in his discretion, issue orders to any auxiliary judge respecting the place where he shall serve.

[2657—182; 2941—2; 3107—1.]

SEC. 158. *Official stations of auxiliary judges.*—One auxiliary judge shall be stationed at Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur; one auxiliary judge shall be stationed at Lingayen, Province of Pangasinan, and another at Iloilo, Province of Iloilo; one at Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija; one at San Fernando, Province of Pampanga; one in the City of Manila; one at San Pablo, Province of La-

guna; one at Lucena, Province of Tayabas, one at Albay, Province of Albay; one at Maasin, Province of Leyte; one at Cebu, Province of Cebu; one at Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon; one at Tagbilaran, Province of Bohol; one at Bacolod; Province of Occidental Negros; and one at Jolo, Province of Sulu.

The Secretary of Justice shall designate the official stations of the present auxiliary judges in conformity with the provisions of this Act.

[2657—183; 3107—1.]

SEC. 159. *Functions of auxiliary judge.*—Auxiliary judges shall assist the judges of first instance of the several districts comprised in their respective groups; shall act as substitute for said judges in cases of their absence, illness, or incapacity; and shall temporarily supply any vacancy that may occur among them. When their services are not required elsewhere, auxiliary judges shall hold court at their respective official stations for the dispatch of any matters there requiring attention.

No special assignment by Department Head shall be necessary to enable any auxiliary judge to act in any district in the proper group; and it shall be the duty of an auxiliary judge to render assistance to any of the judges of first instance in his group upon request from the proper judge, and in case of the absence, illness, or incapacity of any of such judges, or in case of a vacancy, the auxiliary judge shall proceed to the proper district upon being notified of the particular exigency. In such cases a report of his action shall be made to the Department Head, who shall have administrative authority over the assignment of auxiliary judges and who may in his discretion direct any auxiliary judge as regards the place where he should render service.

[2657—184; 3107—7.]

SEC. 160. *Assignment of auxiliary judge to other group.*—During the absence, illness, or other disability of an auxiliary judge, or in case of a vacancy in his office, his duties may be temporarily performed by any other auxiliary judge thereunto designated by written order of the Department

Head. Except upon such occasion, an auxiliary judge shall not be assigned for service in any district not included in the group designated in his commission; and the assignment shall continue only so long as the exigency resulting in the substitution shall last.

[2657—185; 3107—7.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Places and times of holding Courts of First Instance*

Amended by Act No. 334
 SEC. 161. *Places and times of holding court.*—For the Ninth Judicial District, court should be held in the City of Manila; and in other districts which comprise not more than one province, as well as in those districts which comprise more than one province and for which, under the provisions of this Act, two judges are commissioned, court shall be held at the capital of the province in which said judges are permanently stationed, except as hereinafter provided. In said districts, sessions of court shall be convened on all work-days when there are cases ready for trial or other court business to be dispatched: *Provided*, That in the municipality of Tayug, Province of Pangasinan, special terms of court shall be held at least twice each year. *Amended by Act No. 334*

In the following districts, court shall be held at the places and times hereinbelow specified:

First District: At Aparri, Province of Cagayan, on the first Tuesday of February and July of each year; at Santo Domingo, Province of Batanes, on the first Tuesday of April of each year; at Tuguegarao, Province of Cagayan, on the first Tuesday of January and September of each year.

Second District: At Ilagan, Province of Isabela, on the first Tuesday of March and August of each year; at Bayombong, Province of Nueva Vizcaya, on the first Tuesday of July and December of each year.

Third District: At Laoag, Province of Ilocos Norte, on the first Tuesday of February, July, and November of each year; at Bangued, Province of Abra, on the first Tuesday of March of each year; at Vigan, Province of Ilocos Sur, on the first Tuesday of October and December of each year;

at Candon, on the first Tuesday of July of each year; at Cervantes and Tagudin, Province of Ilocos Sur, on the third Tuesday of April and November and the fourth Tuesday of April and November of each year, respectively.

Fourth District: At San Fernando, Province of La Union, on the first Tuesday of February and September of each year; at Baguio, Mountain Province, on the first Tuesday of April and December of each year; at Kiangan, Mountain Province, on the first Tuesday of March and November of each year; at Bontoc, Mountain Province, on the second Tuesday of March and November of each year. Whenever the interests of the administration of justice so require, special terms of court may be held at Lubuacan, subprovince of Kalinga, and at Cabugao, subprovince of Apayao.

Eighth District: At Iba, Province of Zambales, on the first Tuesday of April and November of each year; at Balanga, Province of Bataan, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and October of each year.

Tenth District: At Cavite, Province of Cavite, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year; at Colon, Province of Palawan, on the first Tuesday of April of each year; at Oton, Province of Palawan, on the first Saturday of April of each year; at Cuyo, Province of Palawan, on the second Tuesday of April of each year; at Araceli, Province of Palawan, on the second Saturday of April of each year; at Puerto Princesa, Province of Palawan, on the third Tuesday of April of each year; at Brooks Point, Province of Palawan, on the third Saturday of April of each year.

Thirteenth District: At Batangas, Province of Batangas, on the first Tuesday of February and August of each year; at Calapan, Province of Mindoro, on the first Tuesday of March and September of each year; at the township of Lubang, Lubang Island, in the Province of Mindoro, on the third Tuesday of April of each year, or whenever the judge so appoints.

Fourteenth District: At Lucena, Province of Tayabas, on the first Tuesday of January and July of each year; at Infanta, Province of Tayabas, for the municipalities of Infanta, Casiguran, Baler, and Polillo, on the first Tuesday

of April of each year; at Boac, Province of Marinduque, on the first Tuesday of November of each year.

Fifteenth District: At Naga, Province of Camarines Sur, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year; at Daet, Province of Camarines Norte, on the first Tuesday of March and August of each year; at Tigaon, Province of Camarines Sur, on the third Tuesday of September of each year; at Albay, Province of Albay, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year; at Virac, subprovince of Catanduanes, on the first Tuesday of April of each year.

Sixteenth District: At Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year; at Masbate, Province of Masbate, on the second Tuesday of April and September of each year.

Seventeenth District: At Capiz, Province of Capiz, on the first Tuesday of January and August of each year; at Makato and Calivo, same province, on the first Tuesday of July of each year; at San Jose, Province of Antique, on the first Tuesday of April and November of each year; at Romblon, Province of Romblon, on the first Tuesday of March and October of each year: *Provided, however,* That the Court of First Instance shall hold a special term in each of the municipalities of Makato and Calivo for a period of fifteen days, and shall endeavor to assign to each the cases belonging to the municipalities nearest the place where these terms of court are held.

[2657—186; 2941—1; 3107—1; 3161—1.]

Eighteenth District: At Catbalogan, Province of Samar, on the first Tuesday of January and September of each year; at Borongan, same province, on the first Tuesday of July of each year; at Catarman, same province, on the first Tuesday of April of each year.

Nineteenth District: At Tacloban, Province of Leyte, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year; at Maasin, same province, on the first Tuesday of April and October of each year.

Twentieth District: At Cebu, Province of Cebu, on the first Tuesday of January, July, and November of each year;

at Barili, same province, on the first Tuesday of April and October of each year.

Twenty-first District: At Dumaguete, Province of Oriental Negros, on the first Tuesday of January and November of each year; at Tagbilaran, Province of Bohol, on the first Tuesday of March, July, and October of each year; at Larena, subprovince of Siquijor, on the first Tuesday of April of each year.

Twenty-fourth District: At Surigao, Province of Surigao, on the first Tuesday of January, April, and July of each year; at Butuan, Province of Agusan, on the first Tuesday of March and October of each year. A special term of court shall also be held once a year either in the municipality of Tandag or the municipality of Hinatuan, Province of Surigao, in the discretion of the court.

Twenty-fifth District: At Cagayan, Province of Misamis, on the first Tuesday of January and July of each year; at Malaybalay, Province of Bukidnon, on the first Tuesday of September of each year; at Iligan, Province of Lanao, on the first Tuesday of March of each year; but the March term may be held at Dansalan, in the discretion of the court. A special term of court shall also be held once a year in the municipality of Mambajao, Province of Misamis; also a special term of court once a year in the municipality of Talisayan, and a special term of court once a year on the west coast of the Province of Misamis, in the municipality of Misamis, or the municipality of Jimenez, or the municipality of Oroquieta, in the discretion of the court.

Twenty-sixth District: At Dapitan, Province of Zamboanga, on the first Tuesday of January and July of each year; at Jolo, Province of Sulu, on the first Tuesday of April and November of each year; at Zamboanga, Province of Zamboanga, on the first Tuesday of February and August of each year.

Twenty-seventh District: At Davao, Province of Davao, on the first Tuesday of January and July of each year; at Cotabato, Province of Cotabato, on the first Tuesday of March and September of each year; at Glan, Province of Cotabato, and at Baganga and Mati, Province of Davao,

sessions of court shall be convened at least once a year on the dates to be fixed by the court.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, whenever weather conditions, the conditions of the roads or means of transportation, the number of cases, or the interests of the administration of justice require it, a judge may, with the approval of the Secretary of Justice, advance or postpone the term of court or transfer the place of holding the same to another municipality within the same judicial district, and, in land registration cases, to any other place more convenient to the parties.

[2657-186; 2941-1; 3107-1.]

SEC. 162. *Duty of Judges to hold court at permanent station.*—Any judge shall hold court at the place of his permanent station, not only during the period herein above appointed, but also at any other time when there are cases ready for trial or other court business to be there dispatched, if he is engaged elsewhere.

[2657-186; 3107-1.]

SEC. 163. *Special terms of court.*—When so directed by the Department Head, Judges of First Instance shall hold special terms of court at any time or in any municipality in their respective districts for the transaction of any judicial business.

[2657-187; 3107-1.]

SEC. 164. *Authority of judge to define territory appurtenant to courts.*—Where court is appointed to be held at more than one place in a district, the judge of first instance may, with the approval of the Department Head, define the territory over which the court held at a particular place shall exercise its authority, and cases arising in the territory thus defined shall be triable at such court accordingly. The power herein granted shall be exercised with a view to making the courts readily accessible to the people of the different parts of the district and with a view to making the attendance of litigants and witnesses as inexpensive as possible.

[2657-188.]

SEC. 165. *Hours of daily sessions of courts.*—The hours for the daily sessions of Courts of First Instance shall be from nine to twelve in the forenoon, and from three to five in the afternoon, except on Saturdays, when a forenoon session only shall be required; but the judge may extend the hours of sessions whenever in his judgment it is proper to do so. The judge holding any court may also, in his discretion, order that but one session per day shall be held, instead of two, at such hours as he may deem expedient for the convenience both of the court and the public; but the number of hours that the court shall be in session per day shall be not less than five.

[2657—189.]

SEC. 166. *Clerk's duty to attend sessions and keep office hours.*—Clerks of court shall be in attendance during the hours of session; and when not so in attendance upon the court they shall keep the same office hours as are prescribed for other Government employees.

[2657—189.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Special provisions relative to business in Court of First Instance of Ninth District*

SEC. 167. *Division of business among branches of court of Ninth District.*—In the Court of First Instance of the Ninth District all cases relative to the registration of real estate in the City of Manila and all matters involving the exercise of the powers conferred upon the fourth branch of said court or the judge thereof in reference to the registration of land shall be within the exclusive jurisdiction of said fourth branch and shall go or be assigned thereto for disposition according to law. All other business appertaining to the Court of First Instance of said district shall be equitably distributed among the judges of the four branches in such manner as shall be agreed upon by the judges themselves; but in proceeding to such distribution of the ordinary cases a smaller share shall be assigned to the fourth branch, due account being taken of the amount of land registration work which may be required of this branch.

Nothing contained in this section and in section one hundred and sixty-nine shall be construed to prevent the temporary designation of judges to act in this district in accordance with sections one hundred and fifty-five and one hundred and sixty or to prevent the other judges of the district, including the auxiliary judges, to hear registration cases in order to assist the judge of the fourth branch in disposing of such cases.

[2657—190; 2941—1; 3107—1 re number of judges in Court of First Instance of Manila.]

SEC. 167 (a). *Authority of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District (City of Manila) over administration of its own affairs.*—The Court of First Instances of the Ninth Judicial District (City of Manila) shall have the administrative control of all matters affecting the internal operations of the court. This administrative control shall be exercised by the court itself through the clerk of the court. In administrative matters, the clerk of the court shall be under the direction of the court itself. The personnel of the office of the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District (City of Manila) shall consist of the officers and employees provided for said court by Act Numbered Twenty-nine hundred and ninety-seven. The subordinate employees of said office shall be appointed by the Secretary of Justice upon recommendation of the chief of the office, the clerk of the court. The said clerk of the court shall receive an annual salary of five thousand pesos, and with all the employees of his office shall belong, for all purposes, to the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District (City of Manila).

[3041—1.]

SEC. 168. *Appointment and qualification of clerks.*—The clerk and deputy clerk of the Ninth Judicial District shall be appointed by the Governor-General, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, with the advice and consent of the Senate. No person shall be eligible for appointment to either of these positions who is not duly authorized to practice law in the Philippine Islands.

[2675—1.]

SEC. 169. *Interchange of judges.*—The judges of the several branches of the Court of First Instance for the Ninth District may, for their own convenience or the more expeditious accomplishment of business, sit by interchange, by mutual agreement or by order of the Department Head, in other branches than those to which they severally pertain; and except as regards land registration matters, any action or proceeding in one branch may be sent to another branch for trial or determination.

[2657—191.]

SEC. 170. *Convocation of judges for assistance of judge of fourth branch.*—In matters of special difficulty connected with the registration of land, the judge of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth District may, when he deems such course advisable or necessary, convoke the other three judges of said court for the purpose of obtaining their advice and assistance. In such case the issue or issues to be decided shall be framed in writing by the judge of the fourth branch and shall be propounded for determination in joint session, with not fewer than three judges present. In case of a tie upon any issue, that view shall prevail which is maintained by the judge of the fourth branch.

[2657—192.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Vacation of Courts of First Instance*

SEC. 171. *Vacation of Courts of First Instance.*—The yearly vacation of Courts of First Instance shall begin with the first of May and close with the first of July of each year.

[2657—193.]

SEC. 172. *Assignment of judges to vacation duty.*—During the month of January of each year the Department Head shall issue an order naming the judges who are to remain on duty during the court vacation of that year; and consistently with the requirements of the judicial service, the assignments shall be so made that no judge or auxiliary judge shall be assigned to vacation duty, unless upon his own request, with greater frequency than once in three years.

Such order shall specify, in the case of each judge assigned to vacation duty, the territory over which in addition to his own district his authority as vacation judge shall extend, and the assignments shall be so arranged that provision will be made for the exercise of interlocutory jurisdiction, during vacation, in all parts of the Islands.

At least one judge shall always be assigned for vacation duty in the Ninth Judicial District.

The Department Head may from time to time modify his order assigning the judges to vacation duty as newly arising conditions or emergencies may require.

A judge assigned to vacation duty shall not ordinarily be required to hold court during such vacation; but the Department Head may, when in his judgment the emergency shall require, direct any judge assigned to vacation duty to hold during the vacation a special term of court in any district.

[2657—194.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Removal and suspension of judges*

SEC. 173. *Proceedings for the removal of judges—Temporary suspension.*—No judge or auxiliary judge of first instance shall be separated or removed from office by the Governor-General unless sufficient cause shall exist, in the judgment of the Supreme Court, involving serious misconduct or inefficiency, for the removal of said judge from office after the proper proceedings. The Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands is authorized, upon its own motion, or upon information of the Attorney-General of the Philippine Islands to conduct an inquiry into the official or personal conduct of any judge appointed under the provisions of this law, and to adopt such rules of procedure in that regard as it may deem proper; and, after such judge shall have been heard in his own defense, the Supreme Court may recommend his removal to the Governor-General, who, if he deems that the public interest will be subserved thereby, shall thereupon make the appropriate order for such removal.

The Governor-General, upon recommendation of the Supreme Court, may temporarily suspend a judge pending

proceedings under this section. In case the judge suspended is acquitted of the cause or causes that gave rise to the investigation, the Governor-General shall order the payment to him of the salary, or part thereof, which he did not receive during his suspension, from any available funds for expenses of the judiciary.

The costs and expenses incident to such investigations shall be paid from the funds appropriated for contingent expenses of the judiciary, upon vouchers approved by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

[2657—195.]

ARTICLE X.—*General Land Registration Office*

SEC. 174. *General Land Registration Office.*—For the due effectuation and accomplishment of the laws relative to the registration of land there shall be maintained in the City of Manila, under the supervision of the judge of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District, an office to be known as the General Land Registration Office.

Said office shall be the head of the clerical and archival system of the Courts of First Instance throughout the Philippine Islands in the exercise of the faculties conferred upon them or upon judges of first instance in reference to the registration of land and shall constitute a central repository of records in matters connected therewith.

[2657—196.]

SEC. 175. *Chief and assistant chief of General Land Registration Office.*—The General Land Registration Office shall have a chief and an assistant chief to be known, respectively, as the chief of the General Land Registration Office and assistant chief of the General Land Registration Office. The chief of said office shall be a lawyer duly qualified by the Supreme Court of the Islands.

The assistant chief shall serve as acting chief during the absence or disability of the chief, as he shall also do in case of the death, resignation, or removal of the chief, until the vacancy shall be filled.

[2657—197.]

SEC. 176. *Relation of chief to Courts of First Instance.*—

The chief of the General Land Registration Office shall be deemed to be clerk of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth District in the exercise of the functions conferred upon said branch or the judge thereof in matters relating to the registration of land. As such it shall be his duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all sessions of said court at which proceedings relative to the registration of land are held, to keep minutes of such proceedings, and to perform with reference thereto all the duties of clerk of court.

The chief of the General Land Registration Office shall be deemed to be the chief clerk of all Courts of First Instance, save in the Ninth Judicial District, in so far as concerns the discharge of functions conferred by law upon such courts or the judges thereof in matters relating to the registration of land, and all clerks of said courts, acting in said capacity, shall be deemed to be subordinate to the chief of the General Land Registration Office. As such it shall be their duty to attend, either in person or by deputy, all sessions of their respective courts at which proceedings relative to the registration of land are held, to keep minutes of such proceedings, and to perform with reference thereto all the duties of clerk of court.

It shall be the duty of the chief of the General Land Registration Office to comply with all orders, decisions, or decrees relative to the registration of land addressed to him by Courts of First Instance or the Supreme Court.

[2657—198.]

SEC. 177. *Chief surveyor.*—There shall be a chief surveyor in the General Land Registration Office, who shall have general supervision of all other surveyors in said office, and of all plats, plans and work requiring the services of a surveyor in said office. He shall examine the applications, plans, and technical descriptions in all cases filed whether in the provinces or in the City of Manila, and shall promptly make report to the court of any errors in said plans and technical descriptions and any conflicts between descriptions in said cases and descriptions of

adjoining lands for which application for registration has been made. It shall also be his duty to prepare notices for publication and to prepare final decrees in all adjudicated cases.

[2657-199.]

SEC. 178. *Subordinate employees of General Land Registration Office.*—The chief surveyor and other subordinates of the General Land Registration Office shall be appointed by the Secretary of Justice, upon recommendation of the chief of said office. For administrative purposes, the General Land Registration Office shall be under the direct control of the Secretary of Justice.

[2657-200; 2834-1.]

SEC. 179. *Regulations of General Land Registration Office.*—Administrative regulations governing the conduct of the business in the General Land Registration Office and defining the duties of its personnel may be made by the chief of said office.

With a view to uniformity of practice, regulations not inconsistent with law shall be made and promulgated by the chief of the General Land Registration Office, with the approval of the judge of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District, governing the registration, indexing, classification, filing, and preservation of documents, papers, and maps relative to the registration of land. These regulations shall be observed, so far as applicable, in all courts and offices and by all officers exercising functions connected with such matters, including clerks of Courts of First Instance in the provinces and registers of deeds throughout the Islands.

[2657-201.]

SEC. 180. *Blank forms.*—The chief of the General Land Registration Office, with the approval of the judge of the fourth branch, as aforesaid, shall also prepare the blank forms necessary for carrying into proper effect the laws relative to the registration of land.

[2657-202.]

SEC. 181. *Certain documents to be kept in General Land Registration Office.*—In the General Land Registration

Office shall be kept and preserved all official papers, documents, and records of whatever character pertaining to the registration of lands located in the City of Manila; and in this office shall be received and preserved copies of all applications for registration and of maps of lands concerned in registration proceedings, and of all replies and other documents connected with such proceedings, including the orders, resolutions, and decisions of the various courts in registration cases; but except as regards land located in the City of Manila, all the original records of cases, with all the documents, notes of the testimony of witnesses, and other papers attached thereto, after the issuance of the decree of registration, shall be kept, and preserved by the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province in which the land lies.

[2657—203.]

SEC. 182. *Seal to be used in General Land Registration Office.*—All processes, documents, and papers which require a seal and which issue through the General Land Registration Office shall have the seal of the proper Court of First Instance affixed thereto.

[2657—204.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Office of sheriff*

SEC. 183. *Powers and duties of sheriff.*—In the City of Manila and in each of the several provinces there shall be an officer to be known as the sheriff, whose powers and duties shall be these:

(a) He shall be the legal custodian of the courthouse or of the quarters set apart for the court room and court offices, including, in the City of Manila, the buildings occupied by the Supreme Court, and the court of the justice of the peace, and he shall be charged with the care and safe-keeping of all public property therein, except the books, records, and papers appertaining to the office of the clerk.

(b) He shall, in person or by deputy, attend the sessions of the Court of First Instance, shall enforce proper decorum in the court room, and preserve good order in its precincts. To this end he shall carry into effect the

orders of the court made in this behalf, or of the judge thereof, and shall arrest any person there disturbing the court or violating the peace.

(c) Except as otherwise specially provided, he shall serve all writs, execute all processes, and carry into effect all orders issuing from the Court of First Instance or made by any judge thereof; and in the City of Manila the sheriff shall serve or execute civil writs, processes, and orders issued from any inferior or superior court or by a judge of any such court. Criminal process, from whatever court or by whatever judge issued, shall be served in the City of Manila by members of the police department of the city, though the same may also be served or executed with equal effect by the sheriff.

[2657-205.]

SEC. 184. *Appointment of deputy.*—A sheriff may appoint one or more deputies, for whose acts he shall be responsible.

[2657-206.]

SEC. 185. *Service of process when sheriff incompetent.*—When the sheriff is party to any action or proceeding or is otherwise incompetent to serve process therein some suitable person shall be thereunto deputed by the judge of the court from which the process issues.

[2657-207.]

SEC. 186. *Officers in function of sheriff ex officio.*—In the City of Manila the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District shall exercise the functions of sheriff. In the several provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu said functions shall be exercised by the respective clerks of the Court of First Instance in said provinces, or by the local deputy of the clerk of the said court, if there be no such clerk in the province: *Provided, however,* That in the provinces of the former Department of Mindanao and Sulu to which the provisions of the Election Law have been made extensive for the election of their provincial governors, the provisions of section one hundred and eighty-seven of this Code shall govern.

[2657-208; 3252-1.]

Amended
by list 3578
 SEC. 187. *Provincial governor as sheriff.*—In other provinces the duties pertaining to the office of sheriff shall be discharged by the provincial governor, or in case the provincial governor renounces the office, by a person appointed by the Attorney-General, upon the recommendation of the judge of first instance of the province. The clerk or deputy clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province or other officer in the Government service therein may be thus appointed, in which case he shall discharge the duties of said office in addition to his other duties.

[2657-209.]

Amended
by list 3578
 SEC. 188. *Detail of policeman as attendant upon court.*—A provincial governor shall direct the detail of one or more members of the provincial guard or municipal police of the place where a Court of First Instance shall be held, to attend the sessions and enforce good order in and about the court room under the direction of the sheriff. If no member of the provincial guard or municipal police can be thus detailed and it is impracticable to obtain the services of a member of the Constabulary upon request directed to the proper Constabulary officer in the province, the judge of the court may appoint a bailiff to serve as an emergency employee during such time as the court may be in session in the province.

Amended
by list 3578
 [2657-210.]

Amended
by list 3578
 SEC. 189. *Temporary sheriff.*—When the office of sheriff is vacant, or the proper appointee has not yet qualified, the judge of the Court of First Instance of the province may, in case of emergency, make a temporary appointment to the office of sheriff of the province, pending the appointment and qualification, or qualification, of the sheriff in usual course; and he may appoint the clerk or deputy clerk of the court or other officer in the Government service to act in said capacity. Such temporary appointee shall have all the powers of a regular sheriff; but he shall not be required to give bond, and his authority shall terminate at the expiration of ninety days from his appointment or upon the prior qualification of a regular sheriff in due course. A second appointment of the same person as temporary

sheriff shall not be made unless for the purpose of supplying a vacancy occurring after a permanent sheriff shall have been appointed and qualified.

[2657-211.]

SEC. 190. *Expenses of maintenance of courthouse.*—All expenses incident to the repair, alteration, and custody of the courthouse, or court room and court offices, and the cost of all equipment and supplies for a Court of First Instance, including necessary books and stationery, shall be borne by the province concerned. The similar expenses of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District shall be borne by the City of Manila.

[2657-212.]

Amended by
at 3598
SEC. 191. *Compensation of sheriff.*—In the City of Manila the clerk serving as sheriff shall receive from the City of Manila additional compensation at the rate of two thousand pesos per annum. In the provinces a sheriff shall be paid for his services by fees only, and strictly in accordance with the fee bill prescribed by law, such fees to be paid by the party requiring the services in civil actions and by the Government in criminal prosecutions. When any Government officer performs the duties of sheriff, whether by requirement of law or by virtue of his appointment to the office, he shall, if other provision is not made for his compensation as sheriff, receive the fees lawfully accruing for his services as sheriff in addition to the compensation received in other capacity, but account shall be rendered of these fees.

[2657-213.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Registers of deeds*

Amended by
at 3900
SEC. 192. *Office of register of deeds.*—There shall be a register of deeds for the City of Manila and one for each of the several provinces except the Mountain Province. In the Mountain Province there shall be one register of deeds for the Mountain Province whose jurisdiction shall extend to such parts of the province as are not contained in the subprovince of Benguet, and for the subprovince of Benguet there shall be a register of deeds whose jurisdiction shall extend throughout the subprovince of Benguet, including the City of Baguio.

SEC. 192 (a). *Appointment of registers of deeds and subordinate personnel.*—The registers of deeds and the subordinate personnel of their offices shall, for administrative purposes, be under the General Land Registration Office. The registers of deeds shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Senate, and the subordinate employees of their offices shall be appointed by the Secretary of Justice, on nomination by the Chief of the General Land Registration Office.

SEC. 192 (b). *Salaries of registers of deeds.*—The salary of the register of deeds of the City of Manila shall be five thousand pesos per annum; that of the registers of deeds of the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, Occidental Negros, and Pangasinan, three thousand pesos per annum; that of the registers of deeds of the Provinces of Albay, Bulacan, Laguna, Leyte, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Rizal, Tarlac, Tayabas, and Zamboanga, twenty-four hundred pesos per annum; and that of the registers of deeds of the other provinces, including the subprovince of Benguet, eighteen hundred pesos per annum.

SEC. 192 (c). *Qualifications of registers of deeds.*—No person shall be appointed to the office of register of deeds unless he has been employed for over five years in some branch of the Government the functions of which include the registration of property or unless he is authorized to practice law in the Philippine Islands or is a graduate of a law school recognized by the Government. This qualification shall, however, not be required in the case of officers designated temporarily to perform the duties of register of deeds.

SEC. 192 (d). *Privileges of registers.*—Registers of deeds shall be entitled to the benefits and privileges of classified employees.

SEC. 192 (e). *Transfer of employee to serve in another province.*—When the public interest requires it, the Secretary of Justice, on recommendation of the Chief of the General Land Registration Office, may direct a register of deeds appointed for one province or any subordinate employee of the office of such register to go to another province for temporary service in the same.

[2657—214; 3156—1.]

SEC. 193. *General functions of register of deeds.*—The office of register of deeds constitutes a public depository of records of documents affecting the title of land in the province or city wherein such office is situated; and it is the duty of a register of deeds to record in proper form all instruments relative to such lands, the recording whereof shall be required or allowed by law.

Except in the City of Manila, the register of deeds shall perform the functions of commercial register in all matters except the registration of vessels, under the supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry. He shall also maintain a book of records of chattel mortgages and perform in respect to such instruments the duties prescribed in section one hundred and ninety-eight hereof.

SEC. 193 (a). *Annual reports.*—Immediately after January first of each year, all registers of deeds shall send to the Chief of the General Land Registration Office annual reports the scope and form of which said chief shall prescribe, on the work performed in their respective offices during the preceding year.

[2657—215; 3156—2.]

SEC. 194. *Recording of instruments or deeds relating to real estate not registered under Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six.*—No instrument or deed establishing, transmitting, acknowledging, modifying or extinguishing rights with respect to real estate not registered under the provisions of Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six, entitled "The Land Registration Act," and its amendments, shall be valid, except as between the parties thereto, until such instrument or deed has been registered, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, in the office of the register of deeds for the province or city where the real estate lies.

It shall be the duty of the register of deeds for each province or city to keep a day book and a register book for unregistered real estate, in accordance with a form to be prepared by the Chief of the General Land Registration Office, with the approval of the Secretary of Justice. The day book shall contain the names of the parties, the nature of the instrument or deed for which registration is re-

quested, the hour and minute, date and month of the year when the instrument was received. The register book shall contain, among other particulars, the names of the parties interested in the act or contract registered, the character of the latter and its conditions, the nature of each piece of real estate, its situation, boundaries, area in square meters, whether or not the boundaries of the property are visible on the land by means of monuments or otherwise, and in the affirmative case, in what they consist; the permanent improvements existing on the property; the page number of the assessment of each property in the year when the entry is made, and the assessed value of the property for that year; the notary or other officer who acknowledged, issued or certified the instrument or deed; the name of the person or persons who, according to the instrument, are in present possession of each property; a note that the original instrument has been filed in the office of the register of deeds, indicating the file number, and that the duplicate has been delivered to the person concerned; the exact year, month, day, hour, and minute when the original of the instrument was received for registration, as stated in the day book.

Upon presentation of any instrument or deed relating to real estate not registered under Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six and its amendments, which shall be accompanied by as many duplicates as there are parties interested, it shall be the duty of the register of deeds to ascertain whether said instrument has all the requirements for proper registration. If the instrument is sufficient and there is no legitimate objection thereto, or, in case of there having been one, if the same has been dismissed by final judgment of the courts, and if there does not appear in the register any valid previous entry that may be affected wholly or in part by the registration of the instrument or deed presented, and if the case does not come under the prohibition of section fourteen hundred and fifty-two of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and eleven, the register of deeds shall register the instrument in the proper book. In case the instrument or deed presented has defects preventing its registration, said register of deeds

shall refuse to register it until the defects have been removed, stating in writing his reasons for refusing to record said instrument as requested. Any registration made under this section shall be understood to be without prejudice to a third party with a better right.

The register of deeds shall be entitled to collect as fees for the services rendered by him with respect to instruments or deeds not registered under Act Numbered Four hundred and ninety-six and its amendments, the same fees established for similar services relating to instruments or deeds in connection with chattel mortgages in Act Numbered Fifteen hundred and eight, entitled "The Chattel Mortgage Law," as amended by Act Numbered Twenty-four hundred and ninety-six.

[2657-216; 2837-1.]

SEC. 195. *Duties of register with reference to land judicially registered.*—A register of deeds shall have authority to make memoranda affecting the title of land registered in his district and to enter and issue new certificate and duplicate certificates of title as provided by law, affixing the proper seal of court to the same.

[2657-217.]

SEC. 196. *Journal for notation of matters relating to commercial documents.*—It shall be the duty of all registers of deeds to keep a day book in their offices in which they shall enter the hour and minute, date, month, and year of the commercial documents presented for registration, and the names of the persons executing said documents, as well as the name of the person presenting the same.

[2657-218.]

SEC. 197. *Certain fees collectible upon commercial documents.*—The following fees shall be paid for the registration and entry of each commercial document in the office of the register of deeds:

For the presentation of a document, fifty centavos.

For each entry made in the book of merchants not mentioned in the following paragraphs, ten pesos.

For the entry of a change of any circumstance relating to a private merchant, two pesos.

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For the entry of powers of attorney and of substitutions, modifications, and renewals of the same, five pesos.

For entries of dowries, articles of marriage, or paraphernal property, ten pesos.

For the first entry of any business partnership or association, the fees designated in the following schedule:

If the capital of said business partnership or association does not exceed ten thousand pesos, ten pesos; if it exceeds ten thousand, one peso for each thousand or fraction thereof in excess of the first ten thousand; but the maximum fee which may be charged for the first entry whatever the amount of the capital may be, is three hundred pesos.

For entries made in the book of associations not mentioned in the foregoing paragraphs, five pesos.

For the exhibition of any registered document, one peso.

For a literal certificate of entries, first page, one peso; and subsequent pages, fifty centavos each.

For certificate of any entry, three pesos.

For any negative certificate, two pesos.

[2657—219.]

SEC. 198. *Registration of chattel mortgages and fees collectible in connection therewith.*—Every register of deeds shall keep a book of records of chattel mortgages; shall certify on each mortgage left for record the date, hour, and minute when the same was by him received; record in such book any chattel mortgage, transfer, or discharge, which shall be presented to him in duplicate, the original to be filed and the duplicate to be returned to the person concerned.

The record shall be effected by making an entry, which shall be given a correlative number, setting forth the names of the mortgagee and the mortgagor, the sum or obligation guaranteed, date of the instrument, name of the notary acknowledging the same, and a note that the property mortgaged is mentioned in detail in the instrument filed, giving the proper file number thereof.

The register shall also certify the officer's return of sale upon any mortgage, making reference upon the margin of the record of such officer's return to the volume and page

of the record of the mortgage, and a reference of such return on the record of the mortgage itself, and give a certified copy thereof, when requested, upon the payment of the lawful fees for such copy; and certify upon each mortgage officer's return of sale or discharge of mortgage, both on the original and on the duplicate, the date, hour, and minute when the same is received for record and record such certificate with the return itself and keep an alphabetical index of mortgagors and mortgagees, which record and index shall be open to public inspection.

Duly certified copies of such records and of filed instruments shall be receivable as evidence in any court.

A register of deeds shall collect the following fees for services under this section:

For record of filing of any document, twenty-five centavos.

For filing and recording each chattel mortgage, including the necessary certificates and affidavits, the fees establish in the following schedule shall be collected:

For each mortgage, the amount of which is—

Three hundred pesos or less, three pesos.

From three hundred and one to six hundred pesos, three pesos and fifty centavos.

From six hundred and one to eight hundred pesos, four pesos.

From eight hundred and one to one thousand pesos, four pesos and fifty centavos.

From one thousand and one to one thousand five hundred pesos, five pesos.

From one thousand five hundred and one to two thousand pesos, five pesos and fifty centavos.

From two thousand and one to two thousand five hundred pesos, six pesos.

From two thousand five hundred and one to three thousand pesos, six pesos and fifty centavos.

From three thousand and one to four thousand pesos, seven pesos and fifty centavos.

From four thousand and one to five thousand pesos, eight pesos and seventy-five centavos.

From five thousand and one to eight thousand pesos, ten pesos.

From eight thousand and one to ten thousand pesos, eleven pesos and twenty-five centavos.

From ten thousand and one to twelve thousand pesos, twelve pesos and fifty centavos.

From twelve thousand and one to fourteen thousand pesos, fourteen pesos.

From fourteen thousand and one to sixteen thousand pesos, fifteen pesos and fifty centavos.

From sixteen thousand and one to eighteen thousand pesos, seventeen pesos.

From eighteen thousand and one to twenty thousand pesos, eighteen pesos and fifty centavos.

From twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand pesos, twenty pesos.

From twenty-five thousand pesos upward, twenty-five pesos.

For recording each instrument of sale, conveyance, and transfer of a mortgage credit, whatever be the amount, three pesos.

For recording each notice of embargo, including the necessary index and annotations, three pesos.

For recording each release, including the necessary index and references, forty centavos.

For recording each release of embargo, including the proper annotations, forty centavos.

For recording each sheriff's return of sale, including the index and references, for each one hundred words, twenty centavos.

For certified copies of records, such fees as are allowed by law for copies of records kept by the register of deeds, that is ten centavos for each one hundred words.

For any kind of certificate on a declaration or statement, fifty centavos.

[2657—220.]

SEC. 199. *Supervision over registers of deeds.*—In the exercise of all their powers, registers of deeds shall be subject to the supervision of the judges of first instance in

their respective districts; and it shall be the duty of said judges to see that the records of said officers are neatly and securely kept and that their duties are otherwise properly performed. To this end the judges shall inspect the offices of registers of deeds and consult with them from time to time as occasion may require.

[2657—221; 3156—6.]

SEC. 200. *Reference of doubtful matter to judge of fourth branch of Court of First Instance at Manila.*—Where the register of deeds is in doubt with regard to the proper step to be taken or memorandum to be made in pursuance of any deed, mortgage, or other instrument presented for registration or where any party in interest does not agree with the register of deeds with reference to any such matter, the question shall be referred to the judge of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District either on the certificate of the register of deeds stating the question upon which he is in doubt or upon the suggestion in writing of the party in interest; and thereupon said judge, upon consideration of the matter as shown by the record certified to him, and in case of registered lands, after notice to the parties and hearing, shall enter an order prescribing the step to be taken or memorandum to be made.

[2657—222.]

SEC. 201. *Discharge of duties of register in case of vacancy, etc.*—Where no regular register of deeds shall have been appointed for any province, or in case of a vacancy in the office, or upon the occasion of the absence or disability of the register, the duties of register shall be performed by the following officials, without additional compensation, in the order in which they are mentioned below, until a regular register of deeds shall have been appointed and qualified, during the entire time of such absence or incapacity of the register:

(a) For the City of Manila, by the chief or assistant chief of the General Land Registration Office.

(b) For the subprovince of Benguet, by the city treasurer or deputy treasurer of Baguio.

(c) For provinces in general, by the provincial fiscal, provincial treasurer, or deputy provincial treasurer.

(d) And when the needs of the service require it, by any other officer of the Government whom the Secretary of Justice may designate.

[2657-223; 3156-3.]

SEC. 202. *Expenses of office of register.*—The salary of the register of deeds and that of the subordinate personnel of his office and, in the absence of any special provision, the cost of all equipment and material, including books and stationery, and other necessary expenses for the proper operation of the office of a register of deeds, shall be paid out of the Insular funds appropriated for said purposes and shall be disbursed by the disbursing officer of the General Land Registration Office.

[2657-224; 3156-4.]

SEC. 202 (a). *Requisition of supplies for office of register.*—All equipment and material, including books and stationery, required by the register of deeds, shall, in the absence of any special provision, be obtained through the Chief of the General Land Registration Office, who shall make the necessary requisition in accordance with the Supply Law.

[3156-4.]

SEC. 202 (b). *Payment of salaries of personnel and furnishing of supplies by provincial treasurer.*—The Chief of the General Land Registration Office may, when he considers it advisable for the service, direct the provincial treasurer in the provinces in general and the city treasurer of Baguio in the subprovince of Benguet, to furnish to the office of the register of deeds all necessary office supplies and pay the salaries of the register and his employees. In such case, the provincial treasurer or city treasurer of Baguio shall send to the Chief of the General Land Registration Office, at the end of each month, an account of the expenses so paid, for the reimbursement thereof.

At the request of the register of deeds, the Chief of the General Land Registration Office may likewise order the necessary equipment, furniture, and nonexpendable mate-

rial for the office of such register furnished to the latter, at the expense of said General Land Registration Office.

[3156—4.]

SEC. 202 (c). *Disposition of furniture, equipment, etc., in office of register.*—All equipment, furniture, books, and other nonexpendable office material acquired for the office of a register of deeds or for a provincial fiscal or other officer in his capacity as register of deeds, prior the approval of this Act, shall become Insular property, under the custody of the register of deeds concerned, who shall be accountable for the same, in accordance with the provisions of the Accounting Law.

[3156—4.]

SEC. 202 (d).. *Office room for register.*—The province shall furnish a suitable place for the office of the register of deeds and shall, likewise, place at the disposal of such register of deeds a suitable vault of sufficient capacity to contain all important register books and documents, until a fireproof vault can be provided out of Insular funds.

SEC. 202 (e). *Disposition of fees.*—All moneys received and collected by the register of deeds as registration fees or for services rendered by the office of the register of deeds, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury.

[3156—4.]

Chapter 10.—JUSTICES OF PEACE

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- SEC. 203. Appointment and distribution of justices of peace.
- SEC. 204. Jurisdiction of justice of peace as affected by territorial changes.
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SEC. 228. Supervision of judges of first instance over justices of peace—Annual report of justice.

SEC. 229. Suspension and removal.

SEC. 230. Final disposition of dockets.

ARTICLE I.—*Office of justice of peace*

Amended by Act 3899 SEC. 203. *Appointment and distribution of justices of the peace.*—One justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice of the peace shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Philippine Senate for the City of Baguio, and for each municipality, township, and municipal district in the Philippine Islands, and if the public interests shall so require, for any other minor political division or unorganized territory in said Islands: *Provided*, That justices and auxiliary justices of the peace shall be appointed to serve until they have reached the age of sixty-five years.

Upon the recommendation of the Department Head, the territorial jurisdiction of any justice and auxiliary justice of the peace may be made to extend over any number of municipalities, townships, municipal districts, or other minor political divisions or places not included in the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace already appointed; and upon like recommendation of the Department Head, the Governor-General may combine the offices of justices of the peace for two or more such jurisdictions already established, and may appoint to the combined jurisdiction one justice of the peace and one auxiliary justice, at a salary not to exceed the total of the salaries of the combined positions.

[2657—235; 3107—1.]

SEC. 204. *Jurisdiction of justice of peace as affected by territorial changes.*—When a new political division affecting the territorial jurisdiction of a justice of the peace is formed or the boundaries limiting the same are changed, the Governor-General may, in the absence of special provision, designate which of the justices and auxiliary justices within the territory affected by the change shall continue in office; and the powers of any others therein shall cease.

[2657—236.]

SEC. 205. *Oath of office of justice of peace.*—The oath of office of the justice of the peace shall be the same in substance as that prescribed for a judge of first instance. Said oath shall be filed with the clerk of the Court of First Instance in the province and shall be there preserved.

[2657—237.]

SEC. 206. *Tenure of office—transfer from one municipality to another.*—A justice of the peace having the requisite legal qualifications shall hold office during good behavior unless his office be lawfully abolished or merged in the jurisdiction of some other justice: *Provided*, That in case the public interest requires it, a justice of the peace of one municipality may be transferred to another.

[2657—238; 2768—1.]

mandated by
of 1897
SEC. 207. *Qualifications for office of justice of peace.*—No person shall be eligible to appointment as justice of the peace or auxiliary justice unless he shall be (1) at least twenty-three years of age; (2) a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States; (3) of good moral character; and (4) admitted by the Supreme Court to practice law, or be a person who has at least finished the courses of legal study in a recognized school, or shall have passed the civil service examination for clerk of court, or an examination to be held in each province before a board composed of the judge of the Court of First Instance, the provincial fiscal, and a practicing lawyer appointed by the judge, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Attorney-General with the approval of the Secretary of Justice.

The duration of eligibility derived from examination before a board, as aforesaid, shall be for a period of four years only, from the date of examination, or if meanwhile the examinee has held the office of justice of the peace, auxiliary justice of the peace, notary public, or *procurador judicial*, for four years from the date on which he ceased to hold such office.

The examination requirement shall not be enforced in case the appointee is an officer of the United States Army or of the Philippine Government, or when there is no person

having the necessary qualifications who is willing to accept the office. In this last-mentioned case the appointment shall continue only until such time as a qualified person can be found who is willing to accept the office.

No person shall be appointed judge of the municipal court of the City of Manila unless he shall have practiced law in the Philippine Islands for a period of four years or shall during a like period have held in the Philippine Islands any office for which a lawyer's diploma is an indispensable requisite.

In the future no person shall be appointed justice of the peace for any provincial capital who has not practised law in the Philippine Islands for at least one year or has not held for a like period some office in the Philippine Islands for which a lawyer's diploma is an indispensable requisite, and no person shall hereafter be appointed justice of the peace of any first-class municipality unless he has been admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

[2657—239; 3107—1.]

SEC. 208. *Fee to be paid by examinee.*—The applicant for examination for justice of the peace shall pay an examination fee of five pesos, to be collected by the clerk of the Court of First Instance.

[2657—240.]

SEC. 209. *Fee of examining lawyer.*—The lawyer appointed by the judge as a member of the board of examination shall be entitled to a compensation of twenty pesos for each day of actual service to be paid out of the appropriation for Courts of First Instance.

[2657—241.]

SEC. 210. *Filling of vacancy in office of justice of peace.*—When a vacancy occurs in the office of any justice of the peace, except in provincial capitals and first-class municipalities, the judge of the Court of First Instance of the district shall forward to the Governor-General a list of names of persons qualified to fill said vacancy, accompanied by all the applications presented by persons desirous of appointment. The Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the

Philippine Senate, shall make the respective appointments from said list: *Provided, however,* That he may also appoint to the position any qualified person not included in the list and not applicant for the place, without preferences of any kind, when he deems such course to be in the public interest.

[2657—242; 2702—1; 3107—1.]

Added by SEC. 211. *Auxiliary justice—Qualifications and duties.*—
 (13539) The auxiliary justice of the peace shall have the same qualifications and be subject to the same restrictions as the regular justice, and shall perform the duties of said office during any vacancy therein or in case of the absence of the regular justice from the municipality, or of his disability or disqualification, or in case of his death or resignation until the appointment and qualification of his successor, or in any cause whose immediate trial the regular justice shall certify to be specially urgent and which he is unable to try by reason of actual engagement in another trial.

In case there is no auxiliary justice of the peace to perform the duties of the regular justice in the cases above mentioned, the judge of the district shall designate the nearest justice of the peace of the province to act as justice of the peace in such municipality, town, or place, in which case the justice of the peace so designated shall have jurisdiction and shall receive seventy-five per centum of the sum of his salary and that of the justice of the peace whom he may substitute.

[2657—243.]

SEC. 212. *Court room and supplies.*—The municipalities and townships to which a justice of the peace pertains shall provide him with a room in the tribunal, or elsewhere in the center of population, suitable for holding court and shall supply the necessary furniture, lights, and janitor service therefor, and shall also provide him with such of the printed laws in force in the Philippine Islands as may be required for his official use. The similar expenses of maintaining the office of a justice of the peace appointed in unorganized territory shall be borne by the province.

Legal blanks and the dockets required by law, as well as the notarial seal to be used by the justice as *ex officio* notary public, shall be furnished by the Bureau of Justice.

[2657-244.]

Amended by Act No. 3464
SEC. 213. *Clerks of certain courts.*—The Municipal Court of the City of Manila and the courts of the provincial capitals and first-class municipalities shall be allowed such clerks of court and other employees as may be necessary at the expense of said city and municipalities. The justice of the peace courts of Iloilo, Cebu, and Lingayen shall each be allowed two clerks, at the expense of municipalities of Iloilo, Cebu, and Lingayen.

The justices of the peace of the provincial capitals of Palawan and Batanes shall serve as clerks of the Court of First Instance in their provinces, without additional compensation.

[2657-245; 3107-1.]

ARTICLE II.—*Exercise of functions of justice of peace*

SEC. 214. *Miscellaneous powers of justice of peace.*—A justice of the peace shall have power anywhere within his territorial jurisdiction to solemnize marriages, authenticate merchants' books, administer oaths, and take depositions and acknowledgments; and in his capacity as *ex officio* notary public may perform any act within the competency of a notary public.

[2657-246.]

SEC. 215. *Attendance at court—Permission for justice to pursue other vocation.*—A justice of the peace or auxiliary justice shall be present as often as the business of his court requires; and a justice of the peace shall be present at least once each business day at an appointed hour in his office or at the place where his court is held, but he may during his incumbency, with the permission of the judge of first instance of the district, pursue any other vocation or hold any other office or position.

No justice or auxiliary justice may act as the attorney for any party to a cause commenced in his court or elsewhere except by special permission of the said judge.

[2657-247.]

SEC. 216. *Hearing of cause at place other than office of justice of peace.*—Upon written request of both parties to a cause, a justice of the peace may hear the same at any suitable place in his jurisdiction; and in such case his necessary travel expense from his official station to the place of trial, and upon return therefrom, not exceeding two and one-half pesos per day in all, may be taxed as costs, but if the trial of more than one of such cases is requested in a particular locality, he shall arrange to try them as nearly as possible at the same time and place and shall divide the travel expense among them proportionately to the time consumed in the trial of each case.

[2657-248.]

SEC. 217. *Service of process of justice of peace.*—The sheriff of the province shall serve or execute, or cause to be served and executed, all civil writs, processes, and orders issued by any justice of the peace in the province; and civil process, other than executions, may be served by any person designated by the justice for that purpose. Criminal process issued by a justice of the peace shall be served or executed by the president of the municipality or other local political division, by means of the local police, or in the City of Manila by the members of its police department; but such process may also be served or executed with equal effect by the sheriff.

Criminal process may be issued by a justice of the peace, to be served outside his province, when the judge of first instance of the district, or in his absence the provincial fiscal, shall certify that in his opinion the interests of justice require such service.

[2657-249.]

SEC. 218. *Seal of justice acting as notary public.*—The use of a seal of office shall not be necessary to the authentication of any paper, document, or record signed by a justice of the peace or emanating from his office except when he acts as notary public *ex officio*.

[2657-250.]

ARTICLE III.—Justices of peace *ex officio*

SEC. 219. *Appointment of Government officers as justices of peace ex officio.*—When in the opinion of the Governor-General the public interest shall so require, he may appoint any suitable person in the Government service to act in the capacity of justice of the peace *ex officio*, without additional compensation, in any specially organized province or in any province of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. Such appointee shall have all the powers of a justice of the peace proper, with such territorial jurisdiction as shall be stated in the commission issued to the appointee, but such jurisdiction shall not extend to, or be hereafter exercised at any place within the jurisdiction of any duly appointed justice of the peace or auxiliary justice of the peace.

[2657—251.]

A person exercising the function of justice of the peace *ex officio* in any municipal district of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu may, in his discretion, transfer any case within his jurisdiction to the justice of the peace of the nearest organized municipality in the province.

The Governor-General may, in his discretion, authorize a municipal district president to act as justice of the peace to try cases for violation of municipal ordinances within his district.

[2664—1.]

ARTICLE IV.—Salaries, compensation, and fees

SEC. 220. *Salaries of justices of peace.*—Except as provided in the next succeeding section, justices of the peace shall receive the following salaries per annum:

(a) In municipalities of the first class, twelve hundred pesos;

(b) In municipalities of the second class, nine hundred and sixty pesos;

(c) In municipalities of the third class, eight hundred and forty pesos;

(d) In municipalities of the fourth class and other places not specially provided for by law, seven hundred and twenty pesos.

[2657-252; 3107-1.]

Amended by Act 3314
SEC. 221. *Salaries of the judges of the Municipal Court of Manila and of the justice of the peace in provincial capitals.*—The salary of each of the Judges of the Municipal Court of Manila shall be five thousand pesos per annum.

Amended by Act 3322
 The annual salaries of the justices of the peace of the capitals of the following provinces shall be as follows:

Of the justices of the peace of the capitals of the Provinces of Iloilo, Cebu, and Pangasinan, three thousand pesos; of the justices of the peace of the capitals of the Provinces of Albay, Batangas, Bulacan, Camarines Sur, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Rizal, Tayabas, and Zamboanga, twenty-four hundred pesos; of the justices of the peace of the capitals of the Provinces of Cagayan, Capiz, Cavite, Nueva Ecija, Samar, and Sorsogon, eighteen hundred pesos; of the justices of the peace of the capitals of the other provinces organized under the Provincial Law, and the capitals of the Provinces of Agusan, Bukidnon, Cotabato, Davao, Sulu, Lanao, Palawan, and Batanes, fifteen hundred pesos.

[2657-252; 3107-1.]

SEC. 222. *Payment of salaries of justices of peace.*—In order to facilitate the payment of the salaries of justices of the peace in the provinces, the treasurer of the respective political division concerned shall advance the same monthly out of any proper available funds in his possession and such advances shall be reimbursed monthly from the Insular appropriation.

[2657-253.]

SEC. 223. *Compensation of auxiliary justice.*—An auxiliary justice of the peace, when performing all the duties of a justice of the peace, shall receive the full compensation which would have accrued to the office of justice. In cases where the justice of the peace, without ceasing to act as

justice, shall certify any cause to the auxiliary justice for trial, the latter shall receive compensation in an amount equivalent to the fees accruing in such cause, which amount shall be deducted from the salary of the regular justice.

When the auxiliary justice acts as *substitute* for the regular justice while the latter is absent on official business, the compensation of the auxiliary justice shall not be deducted from the salary of the justice.

[2657-254.]

SEC. 224. *Fees collectible by justices of peace.*—No fee, compensation, or reward of any sort, except such as is expressly prescribed and allowed by law, shall be collected or received for any service rendered by a justice of the peace or by any officer or employee of his court.

[2657-255.]

SEC. 225. *Moneys paid into courts of justices of peace—By whom to be received.*—All moneys accruing to the Government in courts of justices of the peace, including fees, fines, forfeitures, costs, or other miscellaneous receipts, and all trust or depository funds paid into such courts shall be received by the deputy provincial treasurer, or in the City of Manila by the Collector of Internal Revenue, for disposition according to law.

[2657-256.]

Amended by Act 3794
SEC. 226. *Disposition of Government moneys derived from courts of justices of peace.*—Such of these moneys as accrue to the Government shall be turned over to the Collector of Internal Revenue, who shall have the administrative jurisdiction over such collections and shall pay the same into the Insular Treasury to the credit of the general funds of the Insular Government.

[2657-257.]

SEC. 227. *Monthly report of justice of peace.*—On the first of the month each justice of the peace shall submit to the receiving officer, upon forms prescribed by the Bureau of Audits, a detailed report of all official business transacted by him or in his court during the preceding month, such as marriages solemnized, actions begun, terminated, or

pending in the court, together with an itemized statement of all fees and costs collected and for what service.

[2657—258.]

ARTICLE V.—*Supervision over justices of peace*

SEC. 228. *Supervision of judges of first instance over justices of peace—Annual report of justice.*—The judge of the Court of First Instance shall at all times exercise a supervision over the justices of the peace within his district, and shall keep himself informed of the manner in which they perform their duties, by personal inspection whenever possible, from reports which he may require from them, from cases appealed to his court, and from all other available sources. In proper cases he shall advise and instruct them whenever requested, or when occasion arises, and such justices of the peace shall apply to him and not the Attorney-General for advice and instruction, and any such inquiries received by the Attorney-General shall be referred by him to the judge of the proper district.

The justice of the peace shall, during the first five days of the fiscal year, forward to said judge of the district a report concerning the business done in his court for the previous year, upon forms to be prescribed by the Attorney-General with the approval of the Department Head.

Such report shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the Court of First Instance, and said judge of the district shall, with the assistance of said clerk, embody a summary of such reports for each province of his district, together with other matters of interest and importance relative to the administration of justice therein, particularly with reference to justice of the peace courts, in a brief report, which he shall forward as soon as possible after the close of the fiscal year to the Department Head.

[2657—259.]

SEC. 229. *Suspension and removal.*—If at any time the judge of first instance has reason to believe that a justice of the peace is not performing his duties properly, or if complaints are made which, if true, would indicate that the justice is unfit for the office, he shall make such investiga-

tion of the same as the circumstances may seem to him to warrant, and may, for good cause, reprimand the justice, or may recommend to the Governor-General his removal from office, or his removal and disqualification from holding office and may suspend him from office pending action by the Governor-General. The Governor-General may, upon such recommendation or on his own motion, remove from office any justice of the peace or auxiliary justice of the peace.

[2657—260.]

SEC. 230. *Final disposition of dockets.*—When a justice of the peace shall die or resign or shall be removed from office or shall remove from the jurisdiction to which he was appointed, or when his office shall in any way become vacant, such justice of the peace, or his legal representative in case of his death, shall, within ten days thereafter, deliver his docket, process, papers, books, and all records relating to his office to the justice appointed to fill the vacancy or to the auxiliary justice of the same locality.

Where the documents and records aforesaid are delivered into the custody of the auxiliary justice of the peace, it shall be his duty, during the time he shall perform the duties of the office, safely to keep the same and to certify copies thereof whenever lawfully demanded; and upon the appointment and qualification of a justice of the peace to fill the vacancy, the said auxiliary justice shall deliver all the documents and records pertaining to the office in question to the new justice of the peace.

When any violation of this section comes to the knowledge of the judge of first instance having supervision over the office in question, it shall be his duty to issue a summary order for the delivery of the documents and records aforesaid, under penalty of contempt.

[2657—261.]

Chapter 11.—NOTARIES PUBLIC

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 231. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—Appointment and qualification of notaries public

SEC. 232. Appointment of notaries public.

SEC. 233. Qualifications for appointment.

SEC. 234. Disqualification incident to conviction of crime.

SEC. 235. Restriction on right of certain officials to act as notaries public.

SEC. 236. Where oath of office to be preserved.

SEC. 237. Form of commission for notary public.

SEC. 238. Certificate of appointment to be forwarded to Bureau of Justice.

SEC. 239. Term of office.

ARTICLE II.—Jurisdiction and powers

SEC. 240. Territorial jurisdiction.

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SEC. 242. Officers acting as notaries public *ex officio*.

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SEC. 244. Seal of notary public.

ARTICLE V.—Notarial register

SEC. 245. Notarial register.

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SEC. 250. Affixing date of expiration of commission.

SEC. 251. Requirement as to notation of payment of cedula tax.

SEC. 252. Compensation of notaries public.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 231. Title of chapter.—This chapter shall be known as the Notarial Law.

[2657—265.]

ARTICLE I.—Appointment and qualification of notaries public

SEC. 232. Appointment of notaries public.—Judges of Court of First Instance in the respective provinces may appoint as many notaries public as the public good requires, and there shall be at least one for every municipality in each province. Notaries public in the City of Manila shall be appointed by the Supreme Court or, during vacation, by the Supreme Court judge assigned to vacation duty.

[2657—266.]

SEC. 233. Qualifications for appointment.—To be eligible for appointment as notary public, a person must be a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, and over twenty-one years of age. He must, furthermore, be a person who has been admitted to the practice of law or who has completed and passed in the studies of law in a reputable university or school of law, or has passed the examination for the office of justice of the peace or clerk or deputy clerk of court, or be a person who has at some time held the office of clerk or deputy clerk of court for a period of not less than two years, or a person who had qualified for the office of notary public under Spanish sovereignty.

In the City of Manila and in the capitals of the provinces, where there are two or more lawyers appointed as notaries public, no person other than a lawyer or a person who had qualified to hold the office of notary public under the Spanish sovereignty shall hold said office.

In municipalities or townships wherein no persons reside having the qualifications hereinbefore specified, or having them, refuse to hold such office, judges of first instance may appoint other persons temporarily to exercise the office of notary public who have the requisite qualifications of fitness and morality.

[2657—267.]

SEC. 234. *Disqualification incident to conviction of crime.*—No person shall be appointed notary public who has been convicted of any crime implying moral turpitude.

[2657—268.]

SEC. 235. *Restriction on right of certain officials to act as notaries public.*—Justices of the peace and clerks of court shall not act as notaries public except in the character of notaries public *ex officio*.

[2657—269.]

SEC. 236. *Where oath of office to be preserved.*—The oath of office of a notary public in a province shall be filed and preserved, together with the commission, in the office of the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province. The oath of office of a notary public in the City of Manila shall be filed and preserved, with the commission, in the office, of the clerk of the Supreme Court.

[2657—270.]

SEC. 237. *Form of commission for notary public.*—The appointment of a notary public shall be in writing, signed by the judge, and substantially in the following form:

GOVERNMENT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS }
Province of

This is to certify that, of the municipality of in said province, was, on the day of, anno Domini nineteen hundred and, appointed by me a notary public, within and for the said province, for the term ending on the first day of January, anno Domini nineteen hundred and

.....
Judge of the Court of First
Instance of said Province

[2657—271.]

SEC. 238. *Certificate of appointment to be forwarded to Bureau of Justice.*—Clerks of Courts of First Instance shall make and forward to the Bureau of Justice immediately after the commission and oath of office of any notary public are recorded in said clerk's office a certificate of such appointment and the term of office of the appointee.

A record shall be kept of all such certificates in the Bureau of Justice.

[2657-272.]

SEC. 239. *Term of office.*—The term of office of a notary public shall end at the expiration of the two-year period beginning upon the first day of January of the year in which the appointment is made.

[2657-273.]

ARTICLE II.—*Jurisdiction and powers*

SEC. 240. *Territorial jurisdiction.*—The jurisdiction of a notary public in a province shall be coextensive with the province. The jurisdiction of a notary public in the City of Manila shall be coextensive with said city. No notary shall possess authority to do any notarial act beyond the limits of his jurisdiction.

[2657-274.]

SEC. 241. *Powers of notary public.*—Every notary public shall have power to administer all oaths and affirmations provided for by law, in all matters incident to his notarial office, and in the execution of affidavits, depositions, and other documents requiring an oath, and to receive the proof or acknowledgment of all writings relating to commerce or navigation, such as bills of sale bottomries, mortgages, and hypothecations of ships, vessels, or boats, charter parties of affreightments, letters of attorney, deeds, mortgages, transfers and assignments of land or buildings, or an interest therein, and such other writings as are commonly proved or acknowledged before notaries; to act as a magistrate, in the writing of affidavits or depositions, and to make declarations and certify the truth thereof under his seal of office, concerning all matters done by him by virtue of his office.

[2657-275.]

ARTICLE III.—*Notaries public ex officio*

SEC. 242. *Officers acting as notaries public ex officio.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the following officials, and none other, shall be deemed to be notaries pub-

Amended
by Act
No. 3378

lic *ex officio*, and as such they are authorized to perform, within the limits of their territorial jurisdiction as hereinbelow defined, all the duties appertaining to the office of notary public:

Amended
Act 3378
(a) The chief of the division of archives, patents copyrights, and trade-marks, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District, and the chief of the General Land Registration Office—when acting within the limits of the City of Manila.

(b) Clerks of Courts of First Instance outside of the City of Manila, when acting within the judicial districts to which they respectively pertain.

(c) Justices of the peace, within the limits of the territory over which their jurisdiction as justices of the peace extends; but auxiliary justices of the peace and other officers who are by law vested with the office of justice of the peace *ex officio* shall not, solely by reason of such authority, be also entitled to act in the capacity of notaries *ex officio*.

(d) Any government officer or employee of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu appointed notary public *ex officio* by the judge of the Court of First Instance, with jurisdiction coextensive with the province wherein the appointee is stationed, and for a term of two years beginning upon the first day of January of the year in which the appointment is made.

(The Department of Mindanao and Sulu, as a special political division has been abolished by Section 1 of Act 2878.)

The authority conferred in subsections (a) and (b) hereof may, in the absence of the chief or clerk of court, be exercised by an assistant chief, acting chief, or deputy clerk of court pertaining to the office in question.

[2657—276; 2664—4.]

SEC. 243. *Notary public ex officio required to use register.*—No person shall do any act in the capacity of notary public *ex officio* in cases where full notarial authentication is required unless he shall have the prescribed notarial

register; but the notarial acts of an assistant chief, acting chief, or deputy clerk shall be entered in the same register as would be used by his principal.

[2657—277.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Notarial seal*

SEC. 244. *Seal of notary public.*—Every person appointed to the position of notary public shall have a seal of office, to be procured at his own expense, which shall be affixed to papers officially signed by him. It shall be of metal and shall have the name of the province and the words "Philippine Islands" and his own name engraved on the margin thereof, and the words "notary public" across the center. An impression of such seal directly on the paper or parchment on which the writing is had shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

In the case of the chief of the General Land Registration Office or other clerk of court acting as notary public *ex officio*, it shall suffice to use the official seal of the court to which the officer in question pertains: other officials authorized to act as notaries public *ex officio* are not required to keep or use a seal, unless especially so prescribed by law.

[2657—278.]

ARTICLE V.—*Notarial register*

SEC. 245. *Notarial register.*—Every notary public shall keep a register to be known as the notarial register, wherein record shall be made of all his official acts as notary; and he shall supply a certified copy of such record, or any part thereof, to any person applying for it and paying the legal fees therefor.

Such register shall be kept in books to be furnished by the Attorney-General to any notary public upon request and upon payment of the actual cost thereof, but officers exercising the functions of notaries public *ex officio* shall be supplied with the register at Government expense. The register shall be duly paged, and on the first page the Attorney-General shall certify the number of pages of which the book consists.

[2657—279.]

SEC. 246. *Matters to be entered therein.*—The notary public shall enter in such register, in chronological order, the nature of each instrument executed, sworn to, or acknowledged before him, the person executing, swearing to, or acknowledging the instrument, the witnesses, if any, to the signature, the date of the execution, oath, or acknowledgment of the instrument, the fees collected by him for his services as notary in connection therewith, and, when the instrument is a contract, he shall keep a correct copy thereof as part of his records, and shall likewise enter in said records a brief description of the substance thereof, and shall give to each entry a consecutive number, beginning with number one in each calendar year. The notary shall give to each instrument executed, sworn to, or acknowledged before him a number corresponding to the one in his register, and shall also state on the instrument the page or pages of his register on which the same is recorded. No blank line shall be left between entries.

When a notary public shall protest any draft, bill of exchange, or promissory note, he shall make a full and true record in his notarial register of all his proceedings in relation thereto, and shall note therein whether the demand for the sum of money therein mentioned was made, of whom, when, and where; whether he presented such draft, bill, or note; whether notices were given, to whom, and in what manner; where the same was made, and when, and to whom, and where directed; and of every other fact touching the same.

At the end of each week the notary shall certify in his register the number of instruments executed, sworn to, acknowledged, or protested before him; or if none such, the certificate shall show this fact.

[2657—280.]

A copy of each month's entries as described in this section shall within the first ten days of the month next following be forwarded to the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province and shall be filed by him and remain in his safekeeping: *Provided*, That if there is no entry to certify for the month, the notary shall forward a

statement to this effect in lieu of the certified herein required.

[3068—1.]

SEC. 247. *Disposition of notarial register.*—Immediately upon his notarial register being filled, and also within fifteen days after the expiration of his commission, unless reappointed, the notary public shall forward his notarial register to the clerk of the Court of First Instance of the province or of the City of Manila, as the case may be, wherein he exercises his office, who shall examine the same and report thereon to the judge of the Court of First Instance. If the judge finds that no irregularity has been committed in the keeping of the register, he shall forward the same to the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks. In case the judge finds that irregularities have been committed in the keeping of the register, he shall refer the matter to the fiscal of the province—and in the City of Manila, to the fiscal of the city—for action and the sending of the register to the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, and trade-marks shall be deferred until the termination of the case against the notary public.

[2657—281.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Supervisory authority of judges over notaries public*

SEC. 248. *Supervision of judges of first instance over notaries public.*—The judge of the Court of First Instance in each judicial district shall at all times exercise supervision over the notaries public within his district and shall keep himself informed of the manner in which they perform their duties by personal inspection wherever possible, or from reports which he may require from them, or from any other available source.

In the City of Manila such supervision shall be exercised by one of the judges of the Court of First Instance of the Ninth Judicial District to be thereunto assigned by the judges of the four branches of said court.

[2657—282.]

SEC. 249. *Grounds for revocation of commission.*—The following derelictions of duty on the part of a notary public shall, in the discretion of the proper judge of first instance, be sufficient ground for the revocation of his commission:

(a) The failure of the notary to keep a notarial register.

(b) The failure of the notary to make the proper entry or entries in his notarial register touching his notarial acts in the manner required by law.

(c) The failure of the notary to send the copy of the entries to the proper clerk of Court of First Instance within the first ten days of the month next following.

(d) The failure of the notary to affix to acknowledgments the date of expiration of his commission, as required by law.

(e) The failure of the notary to forward his notarial register, when filled, to the proper clerk of court.

(f) The failure of the notary to make the proper notation regarding cedula certificates.

(g) The failure of a notary to make report, within a reasonable time, to the proper judge of first instance concerning the performance of his duties, as may be required by such judge.

(h) Any other dereliction or act which shall appear to the judge to constitute good cause for removal.

[2657-283; 3068-2.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Miscellaneous provisions*

SEC. 250. *Affixing date of expiration of commission.*—Notaries public shall affix to all acknowledgments taken and certified by them, according to law, a statement of the date on which their commissions expire.

[2657-284.]

SEC. 251. *Requirement as to notation of payment of cedula tax.*—Every contract, deed, or other document acknowledged before a notary public shall have certified thereon that the parties thereto have presented their proper cedula certificates or are exempt from the cedula tax, and there shall be entered by the notary public as a part of such

certification the number, place of issue, and date of each cedula certificate as aforesaid.

[2657—285.]

SEC. 252. *Compensation of notaries public.*—No fee, compensation, or reward of any sort, except such as is expressly prescribed and allowed by law, shall be collected or received for any service rendered by a notary public. Such moneys collected by notaries public proper shall belong to them personally. Officers acting as notaries public *ex officio* shall charge for their services the fees prescribed by law and account therefore as for Government funds.

[2657—286.]

Title V.—SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, LEAVE LAW, TRAVEL-EXPENSE LAW, ASSESSMENT LAW, ELECTION LAW, AND VARIOUS OTHER LAWS OF GENERAL APPLICATION.

Chapter 12.—SALARIES AND COMPENSATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

ARTICLE I.—Salaries and compensation in general

- SEC. 253.** Pay of United States officer detailed for duty in Philippine service.
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- SEC. 265.** Scale of salaries received by Government employees.
- SEC. 266.** Minimum salary payable in absence of specific authority.

ARTICLE I.—Salaries and compensation in general

SEC. 253. *Pay of United States officers detailed for duty in Philippine service.*—An Officer of the United States Army or Navy, when detailed to perform the duties of an office under the Insular Government, shall receive in lieu of the salary authorized for said office the difference between the pay actually received by him from the Army or Navy during said detail and the amount of said salary.

[2657—327.]

SEC. 254. *Division of annual salary into fractional parts.*—All annual salaries shall be divided into twelve equal installments, one of which shall be the pay for each calendar month; and in making payment for part of a month the amount to be paid for each day shall be determined by dividing the monthly pay into as many parts as there are days in the particular month.

[2657-328.]

SEC. 255. *When salary begins to accrue.*—Unless otherwise specially provided by law, the salary of any person appointed to a position in the Philippine service shall begin on the day he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his position.

[2657-329.]

SEC. 256. *Date of taking effect of appointments and promotions.*—Where a new position is created or the salary of an existing position is increased, appointment to such new position or promotion to the increased salary shall not be effective, unless expressly so provided, prior to the enactment of the law creating the new position or authorizing the higher salary; and aside from exceptional cases, approved as such by the proper Head of Department, an appointment or promotion shall not be effective as of a date prior to that upon which the appointment or promotion is actually made.

[2657-330.]

SEC. 257. *Salary of employee transferred to other branch of service.*—When an employee stationed in the Philippine Islands is transferred from one branch of the Government service to another, and a change of station is thereby rendered necessary, the salary incident to his new position shall begin when he leaves his former station, provided he travels to his new destination in ordinary course; otherwise he shall be allowed such salary prior to arrival at his new destination for such time only as is ordinarily consumed in travel between the places in question.

[2657-331.]

SEC. 258. *Attendance of Government employee in certain proceedings.*—When a Government employee is required

to attend court as a witness or is required by lawful authority to render service as a witness or otherwise before a court-martial or in any extradition case or administrative proceeding of any sort, such service shall be deemed to be service in regular course of employment, and the salary accruing during the period thereof shall not be withheld.

[2657—340.]

SEC. 259. *Inhibition against payment of extra compensation.*—In the absence of special provision, persons regularly and permanently appointed under the Civil Service Law or whose salary, wages, or emoluments are fixed by law or regulation shall not, for any service rendered or labor done by them on holidays or for other overtime work, receive or be paid any additional compensation; nor, in the absence of special provision, shall any officer or employee in any branch of the Government service receive additional compensation on account of the discharge of duties pertaining to the position of another or for the performance of any public service whatever, whether such service is rendered voluntarily or is exacted of him under authority of law.

[2657—332.]

SEC. 260. *Payment of salary accruing pending suspension.*—When the chief of a Bureau or Office suspends a subordinate officer or employee from duty, the person suspended shall not receive pay during suspension unless the Department Head shall so order; but upon subsequent reinstatement of the suspended person or upon his exoneration, if death should render reinstatement impossible, any salary so withheld shall be paid, but without prejudice to the application of the disciplinary provisions of section seven hundred and thirty hereof.

In case of a person suspended by the Governor-General or by the President, no salary shall be paid during suspension unless so provided in the order of suspension; but upon subsequent reinstatement or exoneration of the suspended person, any salary so withheld may be paid in whole or in part, at the discretion of the officer by whom the suspension was effected.

[2657—333.]

SEC. 261. *Extra compensation for substitutionary service.*—In case of the temporary absence or disability of the chief of any Bureau or Office, without pay, or in cases of a vacancy in such position, the Department Head or person making temporary appointment may, in his discretion, order the payment of additional compensation to the substitute who acts or is designated temporarily to supply the place, which compensation with his existing salary shall not exceed the salary authorized by law for the position filled.

A person who serves as acting chief of a Bureau or Office during the suspension of the chief may also be paid additional compensation in the same manner, if upon the final disposition of the matter of such suspension, the full salary is not paid to the officer who was suspended.

[2657—334.]

SEC. 262. *Payment of money due to deceased employee.*—Where money is due to the estate of a deceased officer or employee for salary or compensation incident to leave, the same may be paid to the person or persons whom the Insular Auditor shall ascertain to be lawfully entitled thereto; but such payment shall be without prejudice to the right of any person claiming said sum, or a part thereof, subsequently to proceed by action in court against the person or persons who may have received the same.

[2657—335.]

ARTICLE II.—*Salaries of appointees from United States*

SEC. 263. *Salaries of appointees from United States.*—A person residing in the United States who is appointed to a position in the Philippine civil service shall receive full salary from the date of his arrival in the Islands; and he shall receive half salary from the date of his embarkation (or in case of a judge of a court, from the date of his leaving home to come to Manila) until the date of his arrival, provided he proceeds directly to the Islands by the route, indicated for him, otherwise for such time only as is ordinarily required to perform the journey by that route.

Except in the case of judges of courts, the half salary earned en route shall not be paid until after two years of

satisfactory service in the Islands, unless prior thereto the appointee dies or is involuntarily separated from the service without fault.

[2657—336.]

SEC. 264. *Half salary upon retirement.*—A regularly appointed officer or employee, not being a judge of a court, who has come to the Islands upon appointment from the United States, and who has rendered continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service for three years or more after arrival in the Philippine Islands, shall, upon his retirement from the service, be allowed half salary for thirty days in addition to full salary for the period which may be granted him as leave of absence.

If appointed prior to January twelfth, nineteen hundred and four, such person shall also be furnished transportation from Manila to San Francisco or transportation of equal cost to the Government by any other route; but the transportation must be used within six months after retirement from the service.

A teacher who has come to the Islands from the United States or from a foreign country under a regular appointment or who has received such regular appointment in the Philippine Islands, and who has rendered under said appointment continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service in the Bureau of Education or in the Office of the Secretary of Public Instruction in the enforcement of Act Numbered Twenty-seven hundred and six, as amended, for three or more years after reporting for duty in the Islands, shall, upon retirement, in addition to the half salary provided for in the first paragraph of this section, also be entitled to actual travel expenses from Manila to his place of residence in the United States or in a foreign country, at the time of his appointment as follows: To those who have served three but less than four years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed three hundred pesos; to those who have served four but less than five years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed six hundred and fifty pesos; to those who have served five or more years under present appointment, actual travel expenses but not to exceed one

thousand pesos. The travel expenses as herein provided may be applied on actual return transportation other than the most direct route. The term under present appointment means the appointment under which a teacher is serving at the time the travel expenses herein granted are applied for, and the word teacher includes principal, supervisor, and superintendent. The maximum credit allowed a teacher for service rendered prior to March thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-five shall not exceed two years. No period of service can be credited more than once towards the required accumulation herein prescribed. A teacher may elect toward which of the above travel expenses he desires to accumulate service. Not more than three months of leave without pay can be counted as a part of the said required period of service. The journey for which the travel expenses are claimed shall be made within six months after the date of the retirement. A teacher who retires under the provisions of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-nine, as amended, and Act Numbered Three thousand and fifty, as amended by Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred, and a teacher entitled to the privilege granted by the preceding paragraph, shall not be entitled to the travel expenses herein created.

[2657—337; 3186—1.]

ARTICLE III.—*Scale of salaries*

SEC. 265. *Scale of salaries received by Government employees.*—As regards salaries, employees in the Philippine service shall be arranged in grades according to the following scale; and in this schedule compensation at a stated rate refers not only to compensation paid at such rate for the whole or any part of the year but also to a salary fixed at so much per annum:

Grade 1.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of six thousand pesos or more per annum.

Grade 2.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of five thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than six thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 3.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of five thousand pesos or more, but less than five thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 4.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four thousand five hundred pesos or more, but less than five thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 5.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four thousand pesos or more, but less than four thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 6.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of three thousand six hundred pesos or more, but less than four thousand pesos per annum.

Grade 7.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of three thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand six hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 8.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than three thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 9.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand four hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Grade 10.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of two thousand pesos or more, but less than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum.

Grade A.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand eight hundred pesos or more, but less than two thousand pesos per annum.

Grade B.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum.

Grade C.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand four hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than one thousand six hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

Grade D.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand two hundred pesos or more, but less than one thousand four hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Grade E.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of one thousand and eighty pesos or more, but less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum.

Grade F.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of nine hundred and sixty pesos or more, but less than one thousand and eighty pesos per annum.

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Grade G.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of eight hundred and forty pesos or more, but less than nine hundred and sixty pesos per annum.

Grade H.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or more, but less than eight hundred and forty pesos per annum.

Grade I.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of six hundred pesos or more, but less than seven hundred and twenty pesos per annum.

Grade J.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of four hundred and eighty pesos or more, but less than six hundred pesos per annum.

Grade K.—Persons receiving compensation at the rate of less than four hundred and eighty pesos per annum.

[2657—338.]

SEC. 266. *Minimum salary payable in absence of specific authority.*—A position designated in an Appropriation Act as belonging to a particular grade, without indication of any specific salary, shall carry the minimum salary prescribed for persons of that grade.

[2657—339.]

Chapter 13.—LEAVE LAW

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 267. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Leave of judges*

SEC. 268. Leave of absence of judges of Supreme Court.

SEC. 269. Accumulation of leave.

SEC. 270. Approval of leave.

SEC. 271. Leave of absence of judges of first instance.

SEC. 272. How leave may be taken.

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SEC. 278. Anticipation of leave to accrue during absence.

SEC. 279. Persons not entitled to accrued leave.

SEC. 280. Accumulation of accrued leave.

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SEC. 282. Payment of equivalent of leave of deceased person.

SEC. 283. Time of application for persons resigning.

ARTICLE IV.—*Vacation leave*

SEC. 284. Vacation leave in addition to accrued leave.

SEC. 285. Vacation leave for craftsmen and classified apprentices of the Bureau of Printing.

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SEC. 287. Leave to go abroad—Half pay and travel allowance.

SEC. 288. Commutation of salary for persons going on leave.

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SEC. 290. Return to duty pending leave.

SEC. 291. Absence of teachers from duty on account of illness.

SEC. 292. Absence of other employees from duty.

SEC. 293. Withholding of salary incident to leave.

SEC. 294. Application for leave—Action of Office chief.

SEC. 295. Final determination by Department Head.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 267. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Leave Law.

[2657-345.]

ARTICLE I.—*Leave of judges*

SEC. 268. *Leave of absence of judges of Supreme Court.*—During vacation of the Supreme Court, the judges not assigned to vacation duty shall be upon vacation leave; and if no court vacation is declared for any year each of the judges shall become entitled to three months' leave in lieu of court vacation.

Each judge of the Supreme Court shall also be entitled to additional leave for a period equivalent to one-twelfth of the time of his service on the court.

When a person is appointed to the Supreme Court from any branch of the Philippine service to which leave is incident, any period of prior service in respect to which no leave has been enjoyed by him shall, for the purpose of determining his right to additional leave, be deemed to be time of service as a Supreme Court judge; but the additional leave acquired by virtue of such previous service shall in no case exceed two months.

[2657-346.]

SEC. 269. *Accumulation of leave.*—Additional leave and leave in lieu of court vacation, if not taken in whole or in part as the same accrue, shall be allowed to accumulate; but the total amount of leave to the credit of a judge at any one time shall not exceed one year, any excess being forfeited.

[2657-347.]

SEC. 270. *Approval of leave.*—The right of the judges of the Supreme Court to leave of absence may be exercised by them subject only to approval in such manner as the court by resolution may direct, provided all such leaves

of absence shall be so arranged as never to deprive the court of a quorum during its regular sessions.

[2657—348.]

SEC. 271. *Leave of absence of judges of first instance.*—During the yearly court vacation the judges and auxiliary judges of first instance not specially assigned to vacation duty shall be upon vacation leave.

In every third year dating from the commencement of his service each judge and auxiliary judge of first instance may be granted extended leave for three months in addition to the court vacation to which he may be entitled during that year, making a total of five months' leave.

When a person is appointed to the position of judge or auxiliary judge of first instance from some other branch of the Philippine service to which leave is incident, any period of prior service in respect to which no leave has been enjoyed by him shall, for the purpose of determining when he may be allowed to go upon extended leave, be deemed to be time of judicial service.

[2657—349.]

SEC. 272. *How leave may be taken.*—The five months' extended leave of a judge or auxiliary judge of first instance shall be assigned to him by the Department Head, and with his consent, may be taken at any time during the year, without including the court vacation, provided the judge enjoying the same shall have been assigned for duty during the part or whole of the court vacation not included in the leave granted. Extended leave beginning in the latter part of any year may run to conclusion in the succeeding year, and the Department Head may, in any case, postpone the extra three months from one year to the next, if this is required by the exigencies of the service.

If any judge should serve for five and one-half years or more without enjoying extended leave, he may be allowed leave for eight months if, in the opinion of the Department Head, the exigencies of the service permit, but in such case the period of leave granted must embrace the full period of a regular court vacation.

Any officer appointed to a position carrying accrued leave from a position carrying judges' leave shall be allowed accrued leave for the period of actual service during which extended leave has not been enjoyed by him, subject to the same limitations as are applicable generally to accrued leave.

[2657-350.]

SEC. 273. *Commutation of salary.*—When a judge of any court goes abroad upon extended leave taken under this chapter, the salary incident to the period of such leave may be paid before departure; but when a judge who has served more than two and less than three years is granted such leave, no payment for the time in excess of the ordinary court vacation shall be made until he returns to duty and completes three years of service. For the purposes hereof, the service of a judge appointed from the United States shall be deemed to begin thirty days before he arrives in the Islands ready for duty.

[2657-351.]

ARTICLE II.—*Teachers' leave*

SEC. 274. *Vacation and leave of teachers.*—Persons in the teaching service other than the classes designated in section two hundred seventy-nine hereof as not being entitled to accrued leave, and such as are designated for continuous duty shall be entitled to teachers' vacation; and upon the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction such persons may, not oftener than once in three years, be granted extended leave on full pay during vacation period, with permission to spend a vacation period abroad.

[2657-352.]

SEC. 275. *Persons in teaching service designated for continuous duty in vacation periods.*—For the good of the service the Director of Education, or in the case of employees of the University of the Philippines, the President of the University, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, designate persons in the teaching service for continuous duty. Teachers so designated shall be entitled to accrued leave instead of teachers' vacation

leave, and shall render the same hours of service as other employees entitled to accrued leave.

[2657-353.]

ARTICLE III.—*Accrued leave*

SEC. 276. Persons entitled to accrued leave.—After at least two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the proper Head of Department shall, subject to the requirements of the public service, grant each regularly and permanently appointed officer or employee in the Philippine civil service, except as hereinafter provided, twenty-four days' accrued leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays, for each year of satisfactory service in the Islands, or abroad, if specially detailed.

[2657-354; 2911-1; 3087-1.]

SEC. 277. Computation of leave and pay earned under different salaries.—In case of a change of salary, whether occasioned by transfer from one position to another or to an office newly created, or otherwise, leave and pay shall be so computed as to correspond with the salaries at which and periods during which such leave and pay were earned, and the same amount of pay shall be allowed as if leave had been taken while the officer or employee was receiving the salary at which it accrued.

[2657-355.]

SEC. 278. Anticipation of leave to accrue during absence.—Leave shall accrue during authorized absence on leave with pay, and leave so to accrue may be allowed by anticipation at the time leave is granted.

[2657-356.]

SEC. 279. Persons not entitled to accrued leave.—The following persons shall not be entitled to accrued leave:

(a) Laborers, skilled and unskilled, whose rate of compensation is less than two thousand pesos per annum.

(b) Temporary and emergency employees, except detectives and secret agents.

(c) Persons whose compensation are authorized at other than a yearly rate, except officers detailed from the military, naval, or civil service of the United States.

(d) Persons enlisted for a term of years.

(e) Watchmen.

(f) Linemen.

(g) Persons who receive compensation for official duties not requiring all their time; and persons whose salary is wholly or partly paid by municipalities, except deputy provincial and municipal treasurers or deputy provincial and township treasurers.

(h) Persons guilty of conduct requiring separation from the service.

(i) Persons brought to the Islands on special contract.

(j) Any person or class of persons whose right to leave is governed by special provisions, in which case such special provisions shall obtain.

[2657-357; 3087-2.]

SEC. 280. *Accumulation of accrued leave.*—If accrued leave is not taken, in whole or in part, as earned, the same shall accumulate for five years, after which the person entitled to leave may obtain accrued leave for five years' service; but if the requirements of the Bureau or office do not permit of this, such person shall be entitled to collect annually the value of the additional leave not so accumulated.

[2657-358; 2990-1.]

SEC. 281. *Accrued leave for Legislative employees.*—Accrued leave shall not be enjoyed by Legislative employees who serve during legislative sessions only, but such privileges may be granted in the discretion of the President or Speaker to all permanent employees of the Senate or House, respectively, after not less than one year of continuous and satisfactory service.

[2657-359.]

SEC. 282. *Payment of equivalent of leave of deceased person.*—The salary equivalent of leave earned by a deceased person shall be paid to the person or persons entitled to receive his estate.

[2657-360.]

SEC. 283. *Time of application for person's resigning.*—In case of resignation no application for leave shall be con-

sidered if not presented within six months after separation from the service.

[2657-361.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Vacation leave*

Amended by Act 3374 SEC. 284. *Vacation leave in addition to accrued leave.*—After at least six months' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, the Governor-General or proper Head of Department may, in his discretion, grant to each officer or employee entitled to accrued leave, in addition to such accrued leave, eighteen days' vacation leave of absence with full pay, inclusive of Sundays and holidays, for each calendar year of service.

[2657-362; 3087-3.]

SEC. 285. *Vacation leave for craftsmen and classified apprentices of the Bureau of Printing.*—A craftsman or classified apprentice of the Bureau of Printing may be granted thirteen days' vacation leave, at the salary received by him upon taking such leave, after at least one year of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service as craftsman or classified apprentice, in accordance with the civil service rules and such other rules as the Department of Finance may prescribe, and the Head of said Department may suspend the vacation leave granted, or part thereof, if in his judgment the needs of the public service require it.

[2657-363; 2799-1; 2861-1; 3087-4.]

SEC. 286. *When vacation leave to be taken.*—Vacation leave must be taken within the calendar year in which it is earned. The vacation leave allowable for one year of service, and no more, may be allowed in connection with accrued leave granted. In cases of resignation, vacation leave shall not be allowed in addition to accrued leave.

[2657-364.]

ARTICLE V.—*Sundry provisions applicable to persons entitled to accrued leave or teacher's leave*

Amended by Act 3599 SEC. 287. *Leave to go abroad—Half pay and travel allowance.*—When an employee entitled to accrued leave has served in the Islands for three years or more and has

accumulated to his credit the accrued leave allowed for two full years, he may, in the discretion of the proper Department Head, but not oftener than once in each period of three years, be granted permission to go abroad, with the half-pay and travel-expense allowances hereinbelow specified:

(a) If he is given permission to visit the United States, he shall be allowed, with half pay, in addition to the leave granted, sixty days for the time occupied by him in going to and returning from the United States if he is serving in Manila, and if serving in the provinces sixty days plus the actual and necessary time consumed from date of departure from station to date of departure from Manila, and on returning, from date of arrival at Manila to date of arrival at station, such half salary to be paid on return to duty; if he is granted permission to visit any other country he shall be allowed, under the same conditions and in lieu of the sixty days' half pay above provided, actual and necessary travel time with half pay not exceeding sixty days.

(b) On the completion of two years of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, after returning to the Islands from such leave of absence to visit the United States, he shall be allowed his travel expense from his place of residence in the United States to Manila if he come by the route and steamer directed, and if returning from any other country or from the United States, not residing therein, he shall be allowed his travel expense to Manila from the port of embarkation in the United States or such other country not exceeding four hundred pesos.

Subject to the same qualifications, these privileges shall also be accorded to persons going abroad on teacher's leave under section two hundred and seventy-four hereof, and in addition, there shall be accorded to them and to principals, supervisors, and superintendents going on accrued leave, the travel expenses created in section two hundred and sixty-four hereof, subject to the same conditions prescribed therein.

[2857—365; 3186—2.]

SEC. 288. *Commutation of salary for persons on leave.*—In favor of persons on accrued leave or teacher's leave, the proper Department Head may, in his discretion, direct a commutation of the salary that would be received during the period of leave and in lieu of the payment of such salary in usual course authorize the payment, from the fund out of which the salary would have been paid, of an equivalent sum in gross on or before the beginning of such leave or vacation.

[2657—366; 2990—2.]

SEC. 289. *Commutation of salary in case of separation from service.*—The salary incident to leave may be in like manner commuted upon the death or separation from the service of any person entitled thereto.

[2657—367.]

SEC. 290. *Return to duty pending leave.*—No officer or employee whose salary has been commuted shall be permitted to return to duty before the expiration of the period covered by his leave, unless he first refunds to the Government the value of the unused portion of his leave; but the requirement as to the making of such refund may be waived, in the discretion of the Department Head, in the case of an officer or employee separated from the service through lack of work or the abolishment of his position.

In case of voluntary service without pay rendered during leave granted, the time cannot be saved for future leave.

[2657—368.]

SEC. 291. *Absence of teachers from duty on account of illness.*—Absence from duty of teachers, due to illness, shall be charged against their vacations, and with the consent of the Secretary of Public Instruction they may remain on duty during vacations for a period equal to that so lost, in which case no deduction of pay shall be made on account of absence caused by illness.

[2657—369.]

SEC. 292. *Absence of other employees from duty.*—Absence on account of illness of other regularly and permanently appointed officers and employees in the Philippine

Civil Service who are entitled to accrued leave shall be charged first against their vacation leave and then against accrued leave, until both are exhausted, when their further absence shall be without pay.

[2657-370.]

SEC. 293. *Withholding of salary incident to leave.*—Payment of salary to an officer or employee for any absence during his first six months of service properly chargeable to vacation leave, or during his first two years of service properly chargeable to accrued leave, shall be withheld until such leave may properly be taken under the provisions of this chapter; though in case of absence due to illness the Governor-General or proper Head of Department may direct that payment for such absence be not withheld if not in excess of the vacation and accrued leave to his credit.

[2657-371.]

SEC. 294. *Application for leave—Action of office chief.*—Application for accrued or vacation leave shall first be acted upon by the chief of the Bureau or Office to which the applicant pertains. It shall then be transmitted by such chief to the Director of Civil Service.

[2657-372.]

SEC. 295. *Final determination by Department Head.*—The respective heads of Departments may authorize the Director of Civil Service to act finally upon the application in all cases in which he approves the recommendation of the chief of the Bureau or Office in regard to such leave. Otherwise the matter shall in all cases be determined finally by the Department Head.

[2657-378.]

Chapter 14.—TRAVEL-EXPENSE LAW

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 296. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Travel expense incurred by Government officers and employees in Philippine Islands*

SEC. 297. Definition of "travel expense."

SEC. 298. Travel expense of Insular employees.

SEC. 299. How to be paid.

SEC. 300. Schedule of per diems for Insular officers and employees.

SEC. 301. Control of head of Office over allowance of per diems.

SEC. 302. Per diems of detailed Army and Navy officers.

SEC. 303. Travel expense and subsistence of members of Philippine Legislature.

SEC. 304. Travel expense of provincial employees.

SEC. 305. Travel expense of employee transferred to other branch of service.

SEC. 306. Travel expense of appointee going to station.

ARTICLE II.—*Travel expense of persons en route between the United States and Manila*

SEC. 307. Travel expenses of judges.

SEC. 308. Refund to employee of travel expense paid by him.

SEC. 309. Deduction from salary for travel expense advanced—Final refund to employee.

SEC. 310. Audit and certification of accounts for travel expenses.

ARTICLE III.—*Applications for Ocean Transportation*

SEC. 311. Applications for transportation on commercial steamship.

SEC. 312. Applications for transportation on Army transports.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 296. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Travel Expense Law.

[2657—380.]

ARTICLE I.—*Travel expense incurred by Government officers and employees in Philippine Islands*

SEC. 297. *Definition of "travel expense."*—"Travel expense" shall be held to include not only the actual and

necessary expenses of transportation of one's person and essential baggage but also the actual and necessary expenses of subsistence and lodging while en route or absent from permanent station, together with such other items necessarily incidental thereto as shall, by regulation, be allowed by the Auditor with the approval of the Governor-General.

[2657—381.]

SEC. 298. *Travel expense of Insular employees.*—When traveling or when absent from their permanent stations on official business, officers and employees of the Insular Government shall be allowed their travel expenses, to be charged to the Bureau or Office for which the service is rendered.

[2657—382.]

SEC. 299. *How to be paid.*—Travel expenses shall be allowed either in the form of payment of the travel expenses actually and necessarily incurred, or in the discretion of the chief of Bureau or head of Office, by the payment of per diems, or fractional per diems, in lieu of expenses other than transportation.

“Per diems shall not be allowed to members of field parties or others for whom subsistence in kind is supplied or other special provision made to cover travel expense.

“When travel is done by water and subsistence is not included in the transportation the amount actually and necessarily expended for subsistence shall be paid, and no per diem shall be allowed in lieu thereof.

[2657—383; 2857—1.]

SEC. 300. *Schedule of per diems for Insular officers and employees.*—Per diems, when allowed, shall be in accordance with the following schedules:

(a) Officers and employees receiving a salary of less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of one peso.

(b) Those receiving one thousand two hundred pesos or more per annum, but not exceeding one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of two pesos.

(c) Those receiving more than one thousand eight hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, a per diem of three pesos.

(d) Those receiving more than two thousand four hundred pesos per annum, but not exceeding six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of four pesos. ✓

(e) Those receiving more than six thousand pesos per annum, a per diem of five pesos.

Persons whose compensations are stated at rates other than per annum may be given the allowances authorized for employees at a corresponding per annum compensation.

[2657-384.]

SEC. 301. *Control of head of Office over allowance of per diems.*—Chiefs of Bureaus and heads of Offices shall make such examination in passing upon per diems as may be necessary to satisfy their minds that the per diems allowed will not more than reimburse employees for necessary travel expenses and will not constitute an increase of salary.

[2657-385.]

SEC. 302. *Per diems of detailed Army and Navy officers.*—Officers of the United States Army or Navy detailed for duty with the Insular Government shall receive, when traveling on official business of this Government, the per diems corresponding to the salary of the position which the officers are filling under detail, and subject to the same conditions as other officers; and, if no salary is fixed by law for such position, the officers shall be considered as included in the class for which a per diem of five pesos is authorized.

[2657-386.]

SEC. 303. *Travel expense and subsistence of members of Philippine Legislature.*—Each member of the Philippine Legislature, the private secretary to the President of the Senate, and the private secretary to the Speaker of the House, shall receive his travel expense en route from his home to Manila and return, once for each session which he actually attends. He shall also receive his actual and necessary expenses for lodging and subsistence in Manila from the date of his arrival until the day of the opening of the session, if he arrives by the steamer, conveyance, or train next preceding such opening, or, if he arrives sooner, from the time of the arrival of such steamer, conveyance, or train and the similar expenses incurred after

the adjournment of the session until the departure of the first steamer, conveyance, or train for return to his home.
[2657-387.]

SEC. 304. *Travel expense of provincial employees.*—Officers and employees of provincial governments when traveling, or when absent from their permanent stations on official business, shall be allowed travel expenses as follows, to be paid from the funds of their respective provinces:

(a) When traveling by water transportation, the actual travel expenses incurred.

(b) While in the City of Manila, a per diem of six pesos, which shall include transportation while in said city.

(c) When otherwise traveling or absent from station, the cost of transportation of person and essential baggage, together with a per diem to be fixed by the provincial board for expenses other than transportation, which per diem shall not exceed two pesos unless the Department Head shall approve a greater allowance.

Officers and employees who are technically in the Insular service but whose salary or compensation is paid by the province in which their service is performed shall be on the same footing in regard to the allowance of travel expense as other provincial employees.

[2657-388.]

SEC. 305. *Travel expense of employee transferred to other branch of service.*—When a Government employee is transferred from one branch of the service in the Islands to another, he shall be entitled to receive from the branch of the service to which he is transferred reimbursement of the travel expense incurred in reaching his new permanent station or place where he is assigned to duty.

[2657-389.]

SEC. 306. *Travel expense of appointee going to station.*—When a resident of the Philippine Islands, not already in the Government service, is appointed to a position which necessitates a change of residence, he shall receive from the branch of the service to which he is appointed reimbursement of the travel expense incurred in going to his permanent station or place where he is assigned to duty.

[2657-390.]

ARTICLE II.—*Travel expense of persons en route between the United States and Manila*

SEC. 307. *Travel expenses of judges.*—A judge, who at the time of his appointment resides in the United States, shall, upon entering the service, be allowed the travel expense of himself and family from his place of residence to Manila; and if one has been employed as judge in the Philippine Islands for three years, he shall if he so requests, upon his retirement from the service, be furnished with transportation for himself and family from Manila to his place of residence.

[2657—391.]

SEC. 308. *Refund to employee of travel expense paid by him.*—Except in the case of a judge, the travel expense of an appointee to the Philippine Civil Service, paid by himself, from his place of residence in the United States to Manila shall, if the journey be consummated by the route and steamer directed, be refunded to him at the expiration of two years' continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service, after his arrival in the Philippines, such refund to be made from the funds of the Bureau, Office, or province with which he is at that time connected.

[2657—392.]

SEC. 309. *Deduction from salary for travel expense advanced—Final refund to employee.*—When an employee is coming to Manila, the cost of his transportation, or any part thereof, may be advanced to him by the Government; and when this is done, the amount of such advance shall be made a charge against the Bureau, Office, or province to which he is assigned on his arrival, or return; and in such event ten per centum of his monthly salary shall be retained and paid into the Insular Treasury to the credit of a travel-expense trust fund, until the amount so paid in is equal to the amount paid out by the Government. At the end of the period of two years of satisfactory service the amount so paid by the employee shall be returned to him from such fund.

[2657—393.]

SEC. 310. *Audit and certification of accounts for travel expenses.*—Accounts of employees for expenses of travel

from the United States or foreign countries to Manila shall be filed with the Insular Auditor upon their arrival in Manila, for advance audit and subsequent certification to the proper Bureau, Office, or province for payment when due. [2657—394.]

ARTICLE III.—*Applications for ocean transportation*

SEC. 311. *Applications for transportation on commercial steamship.*—Where a commercial steamship company makes a concession from its regular rates for ocean transportation in favor of persons in the Government service, members of their families, fiancés, or other persons dependent upon them, official requests for such transportation and the necessary certificates showing the right of the applicants to such concession shall, when required, be supplied by or under the authority of the Governor-General.

SEC. 312. *Applications for transportation or Army transports.*—Applications for ocean transportation upon United States Army transports in behalf of persons in the Philippine service entitled to such transportation, together with any certificate, or certificates, required in connection therewith, shall also be transmitted by or under the authority of the Governor-General to the department quartermaster of the United States Army or other official having control of such transportation.

Chapter 15.—PUBLIC-BONDING LAW

- SEC. 313. Title of chapter.
SEC. 314. Persons bondable in the fidelity fund.
SEC. 315. Administrative regulations.
SEC. 316. Person bondable in discretion of Auditor.
SEC. 317. Amount of insurance—How fixed.
SEC. 318. Extent of liability and conditions of insurance.
SEC. 319. Notification of officer's accession to bondable office—Treasurer's record of bonded officers.
SEC. 320. Unsafe risks—How dealt with by Governor-General.
SEC. 321. Determination of premium rates—Collection of premium.
SEC. 322. Liability for premium.
SEC. 323. Persons exempt from individual liability.
SEC. 324. Reimbursement of officer in certain cases.
SEC. 325. Constitution and maintenance of fidelity fund.
SEC. 326. Application and use of fidelity fund—Determination and payment of loss.
SEC. 327. Adjudication and payment of claims.
SEC. 328. Payment of loss occasioned to private party by dereliction of bonded officer.
SEC. 329. Liability of officer primarily accountable as affected by insurance of subordinate.
SEC. 330. Bond to be given by sheriff.
SEC. 331. Qualification of sureties.
SEC. 332. Approval and preservation of bond.
SEC. 333. Renewal or strengthening of bond.
SEC. 334. Right of bonded officer to require bond from deputy or assistant.
SEC. 335. Certificate required for bonded officer leaving Islands.

SEC. 313. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Public-Bonding Law.

[2657—398.]

SEC. 314. *Persons bondable in the fidelity fund.*—Every officer, agent, and employee of the Government of the Philippine Islands or of the companies or corporations the majority of the stock of which is held by the Insular Government shall, whenever the nature of the duties performed by such officer, agent, or employee permits or re-

quires the custody of funds or property for which he is accountable, be deemed a bondable officer; and except as otherwise provided every such person shall be bonded, or bondable, and his fidelity insured, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

Justices of the peace, with the exception of the justice of the peace of the city of Manila, are excluded from the bonding requirements of this chapter.

[2657-399; 2853-1.]

SEC. 315. *Administrative regulations.*—The administrative regulations necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this chapter relative to the fidelity fund and insurance of Government officers therein shall be prescribed by the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657-400.]

SEC. 316. *Persons bondable in discretion of Auditor.*—The fidelity of the following officers shall be insured in the fidelity fund only when the Insular Auditor shall in his discretion so direct.

(a) Officers discharging their duties in the United States or in any foreign country.

(b) Officers accountable to others who are primarily accountable.

(c) Officers who perform their services gratuitously, not being employed in some other governmental capacity with remuneration.

(d) Officers of the Army or Navy of the United States detailed for duty in the Philippine service.

(e) Officers whose accountability is in an amount less than five hundred pesos.

[2657-401.]

SEC. 317. *Amount of insurance—How fixed.*—The Governor-General shall fix the amount of insurance to be carried on the Insular Treasurer and Assistant Insular Treasurer. The like duty shall be performed, as regards other officers, by the Insular Auditor, who shall keep a record of all officers insured in the fidelity fund.

[2657-402.]

SEC. 318. *Extent of liability and conditions of insurance.*—An officer whose fidelity is insured under the provisions hereof shall, from the moment he assumes the duties of office, be considered bonded to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for the benefit of whom it may concern, for the faithful performance of all duties now or hereafter imposed by law upon him and for the faithful accounting for all public funds and public property coming into his possession, custody, or control by appropriation, collection, transfer, or otherwise, as well as for the lawful payment, disbursement, expenditure, or transfer of all such public funds or property in his possession or custody or under his control as an accountable or responsible officer.

[2657—403.]

SEC. 319. *Notification of officer's accession to bondable office—Treasurer's record of bonded officers.*—The chief of a Bureau or Office to which any bonded position pertains shall, upon the appointment or lawful accession of any person thereto, at once notify the Insular Treasurer. Similar notification shall be given in case of any change or vacancy occurring in such position. In the provinces this duty shall be performed by the provincial treasurers for all bonded positions under both the provincial and municipal governments, separately or jointly; in cities incorporated under special charters the duty shall be performed by the chief executive officer thereof. Such notification shall be in such form and contain such information as the Insular Treasurer shall require.

Upon receiving notification, the Insular Treasurer shall place the name of the officer so certified upon a record of bonded officers to be kept by him and shall notify the chief of Bureau or head of Office of such action.

[2657—404.]

SEC. 320. *Unsafe risks—How dealt with by Governor-General.*—When a person insured or about to be insured in said fund is not, in the judgment of the Insular Auditor or Insular Treasurer, a safe and conservative risk, owing to character, associations, or habits, the facts shall be reported

to the Secretary of Finance, who, if he disapproves the risk, will recommend to the Governor-General or to the proper Head of Department the removal or relief of the officer of such duties as require insurance.

[2657-405.]

SEC. 321. Determination of premium rates—Collection of premium.—The Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance, shall fix, and may from time to time change, the uniform annual rate of premium chargeable for insurance under this chapter.

Premiums shall be due and payable semi-annually in advance, and shall be collected by the Insular Treasurer.

[2657-406.]

recommended by act 3373
SEC. 322. Liability for premium.—One-third of the premium shall be a personal liability of the officer insured, unless he be exempt therefrom. The remaining two-thirds, and also the personal share of one-third, in case of exemption, shall be a liability of the Bureau, Office, province, municipality, or other branch of the Government concerned. When an official is acting in a bonded capacity for two or more governmental units, the governmental share of the premium on his bond shall be paid by the respective units served in such proportion and in such manner as the Insular Auditor shall determine.

[2657-407.]

SEC. 323. Persons exempt from individual liability.—The following shall be wholly exempt from the payment of premium charge:

- (a) Officers in the United States or any foreign country.
- (b) Officers who perform their services gratuitously, not being employed in some other governmental capacity with remuneration.
- (c) Officers of the Army and Navy of the United States detailed for duty in the Philippine service.
- (d) Persons who by way of substitutionary service temporarily discharge the duties incident to a bonded office without the full compensation incident thereto.

[2657-408.]

SEC. 324. Reimbursement of officer in certain cases.—Upon the substitution, transfer, retirement, or death of an

officer insured as aforesaid he shall be reimbursed from the funds of that branch of the service to which he pertains for the amount of the premium paid by him in excess of his period of service. In such case the same insurance shall continue in force as regards his substitute or successor, who, if not exempt from the payment of premium, shall be required to pay into the funds of his Bureau, Office, or branch of service the personal share of the unearned premium on said insurance computed from his accession to the position.

[2657—409.]

SEC. 325. *Constitution and maintenance of fidelity fund.*—

The fidelity fund shall be constituted and maintained as a permanent reimbursable fund, at an amount not in excess of one hundred thousand pesos, and shall consist of all moneys that heretofore have been or should have been lawfully covered into the fidelity fund, as heretofore constituted, and of its own future accretions resulting either from premiums, profits on investments, or payments made to replace shortages, losses, or defalcations of any sort. But any excess over the limit of one hundred thousand pesos shall revert to the general funds.

[2657—410.]

SEC. 326. *Application and use of fidelity fund—Determination and payment of loss.*—The fidelity fund shall be available for the purpose of replacing defalcations, shortages, and unrelieved losses in the accounts of bonded officers, for the payment of fees and costs incident to civil proceedings brought against them to recover sums paid on their account from said fund, and for the payment of such expenses of administration and operation of the fidelity fund as may be incurred in carrying out the provisions of this chapter.

In case the total claims payable from the fidelity fund shall at any time exceed the capital and net earnings pertaining thereto, the amount necessary to cover such deficit shall be advanced from the general surplus of the Insular Government until such time as the overdraft shall have been offset by the future net earnings of the fund.

[2657—411.]

SEC. 327. *Adjudication and payment of claims.*—Any and all claims against the fidelity fund shall be made or forwarded to the Insular Auditor together with the evidence relating thereto, and if he shall recommend payment of the same, or a part thereof, and such recommendation shall receive the approval of the Secretary of Finance, the same shall be a legal claim against the fidelity fund and shall be paid, but not otherwise.

[2657—412.]

SEC. 328. *Payment of loss occasioned to private party by dereliction of bonded officer.*—When any person whosoever suffers loss in money or property intrusted to an officer insured in the fidelity fund who receives such money or property by virtue of his official position, the head of the Bureau or Office concerned and the Insular Auditor may, after ascertaining and fixing the amount of the loss, recommend that such loss be paid out of the fidelity fund, and the same shall be so paid upon approval by the Secretary of Finance, as in other cases.

[2657—413.]

SEC. 329. *Liability of officer primarily accountable as affected by insurance of subordinate.*—When a person accountable to another who is primarily accountable is insured in the fidelity fund and a loss, chargeable to that fund, occurs by reason of the dereliction of the former, the officer primarily accountable shall not be held liable to the Government, except for the excess, if any, of the loss over such insurance; and in no case shall he be required to answer over the fidelity fund in respect of such loss.

[2657—414.]

SEC. 330. *Bond to be given by sheriff.*—A sheriff or a person exercising the functions of officer of court shall, before being qualified to perform the duties of his office, execute a bond, with approved sureties, in such form and amount as the Insular Auditor shall prescribe, running to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for the benefit of whom it may concern. Such bond shall be conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of himself and his deputies as sheriff and officer of court, and for the

delivery or payment to the Government, or the persons entitled thereto, of all property or sums of money that shall officially come into his or their hands. The failure to give bond as herein required before the expiration of the period of thirty days from the date when the officer should enter upon the discharge of his duties shall constitute a renunciation of the office.

The bond herein required shall in no case have less than two sureties, if they be individuals; and if there are only two such, each must own real property to the full amount of the bond, free from incumbrances, and over and above all his other existing liabilities and exclusive of property exempt from execution. If there be three or more sureties, it shall suffice if they collectively own real property in double the amount of the bond and similarly circumstanced as above.

But in any case the bond may be made by a corporation authorized by law to execute fidelity bonds.

[2657-415.]

SEC. 331. *Qualification of sureties.*—Such bond shall bear an indorsement of the proper provincial treasurer stating that after due investigations and to the best of his knowledge and belief the sureties, if individuals, are qualified as by law required. The sureties themselves shall also justify to the same effect upon oath before a judge of the Court of First Instance of the district, or in his absence, before the provincial fiscal.

[2657-416.]

SEC. 332. *Approval and preservation of bond.*—Upon the execution of any such bond, the clerk of the court shall take a copy for preservation in his own office and shall transmit the original to the Insular Auditor, which, after receiving his approval, shall be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer for preservation.

[2657-417.]

SEC. 333. *Renewal or strengthening of bond.*—When it shall appear to the judge of first instance in any province, or to the judges of the Supreme Court in the City of Manila, that any such bond is risky or insufficient, an order shall

be made requiring a new bond or additional security to be given within a period to be specified therein; and if the same is not duly complied with, the office shall be deemed to have been vacated and another person shall be appointed thereto.

[2657—418.]

SEC. 334. *Right of bonded officer to require bond from deputy or assistant.*—A sheriff or other accountable official may require any of his deputies or assistants, not bonded in the fidelity fund, to give an adequate personal bond as security against loss by reason of any wrongdoing on the part of such deputy or assistant. The taking of such security shall in no wise impair the independent civil liability of any of the parties.

[2657—419.]

SEC. 335. *Certificate required for bonded officer leaving Islands.*—No sheriff or officer whose fidelity is or has been insured in the fidelity fund shall leave or attempt to leave the Philippine Islands until he shall secure a certificate from the Insular Auditor showing that his accounts have been finally settled.

[2657—420.]

Chapter 16.—PROPERTY-INSURANCE LAW

SEC. 336. Title of chapter.

SEC. 337. Insurance of Government property in special fund.

SEC. 338. How insurance effected.

SEC. 339. Determination and payment of loss.

SEC. 340. Constitution of property insurance fund.

SEC. 341. Regulations for carrying law into effect.

SEC. 336. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Property-Insurance Law.

[2657—424.]

SEC. 337. *Insurance of Government property in special fund.*—Government vessels and craft, Government machinery, permanent public buildings, Government property therein, and Government property in rented buildings shall be insured, or insurable, in the property insurance fund, against destruction or damage resulting from fire, earthquake, storm, or other casualty, in accordance with the provisions hereof.

[2657—425.]

SEC. 338. *How insurance effected.*—The property of a province, chartered city, municipality, or other local political division may only be insured in this fund with the approval of the Secretary of Finance, upon application made by proper board of council of the governmental division in question. The premium rates for such insurance shall be as fixed by the Insular Treasurer with the approval of the Secretary of Finance.

Property of the Insular Government and Department of Mindanao and Sulu insurable under the next preceding section hereof shall be insured in said fund without charge, and shall be deemed to be so insured solely by virtue hereof, without formality of any sort.

[2657—426.]

SEC. 339. *Determination and payment of loss.*—The Insular Auditor shall fix the amount of any loss insured

against under this chapter and with the approval of the Secretary of Finance shall certify the same to the Insular Treasurer, who shall thereupon liquidate the liability in accordance with the Auditor's certification; but in the case of property owned by the Insular Government such amount shall only be so certified and made available, in the discretion of the Secretary of Finance, for the restoration by construction, repair, purchase, or otherwise, of the specific property damaged or destroyed.

[2657—427.]

SEC. 340. *Constitution of property-insurance fund.*—The property-insurance fund shall be constituted and maintained as a permanent reimbursable fund, and shall consist of all moneys that heretofore have been or should have been lawfully covered into the "insurance fund," as heretofore constituted, and of its own future accretions resulting either from profit on investments, from premiums, or the continuing annual appropriation thereto.

Until such time as the property-insurance fund shall reach five hundred thousand pesos there shall accrue to it, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, a continuing annual appropriation of fifty thousand pesos and thereafter a similar appropriation of such sum or sums, not in excess of fifty thousand pesos, as may be necessary to maintain the fund at that level.

In case the total claims payable from the fund shall at any time exceed the capital, surplus, and reserves pertaining thereto, the amount necessary to cover such deficit shall be advanced from the general surplus of the Insular Government until such time as the overdraft shall have been offset by the future net earnings of the fund.

[2657—428.]

SEC. 341. *Regulations for carrying law into effect.*—The necessary regulations for the effectuation of the purposes of this chapter shall be promulgated by the Insular Treasurer, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance.

[2657—429.]

Chapter 17.—ASSESSMENT LAW

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 342. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Levy and disposition of proceeds*

SEC. 343. Incidence of real-property tax.

SEC. 344. Property exempt from tax.

SEC. 345. Division of proceeds between provinces and municipalities.

SEC. 346. Special application of portions of proceeds of tax.

SEC. 347. Amount of levy where provincial or municipal authorities fail to act.

SEC. 348. Change of levy by provincial or municipal authorities.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 342. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Assessment Law.
[2657—430.]

ARTICLE I.—*Levy and disposition of proceeds*

SEC. 343. *Incidence of real-property tax.*—In those parts of the Philippine Islands comprised in regularly organized municipalities situated elsewhere than in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu there shall be levied, assessed, and collected, an annual ad valorem tax on real property, including land, buildings, and other improvements not hereinafter specifically exempted.

[2657—431.]

SEC. 344. *Property exempt from tax.*—The exemptions shall be as follows:

(a) Property owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, or by any province or municipality in the Philippine Islands.

(b) Cemeteries or burial grounds.

(c) Churches and parsonages or conventos appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes; but this exemption shall not extend to property held for investment, or which produces income, even though the income be devoted to some one or more of the purposes above specified.

(d) When the entire assessed valuation of real property in any one municipality belonging to a single owner, shall be less than the sum of fifty pesos, the tax thereon shall not be collected, though in any event the property shall be valued for the purposes of assessment and record shall be kept thereof as in other cases.

(e) Land held by a homesteader under an application filed in accordance with law, prior to the vesting of title in him by the issuance of patent; but this exemption does not extend to buildings and improvements thereon the title to which is not in the Government.

(f) Machinery, which term shall embrace machines, mechanical contrivances, instruments, tools, implements, appliances, and apparatus used for industrial, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes: *Provided*, That until December thirty-first, nineteen hundred and twenty-two, sheds built in accordance with law and used exclusively for the curing of tobacco shall also be included as property exempt from tax under this subsection

[2657—432 (f); 2749—1.]

(g) Fruit trees and bamboo plants, except where the land upon which they grow is planted principally to such growth.

[2657—432.]

SEC. 345. *Division of proceeds between provinces and municipalities.*—The proceeds of the real-property tax shall be applied to the use and benefit of the respective provinces and municipalities wherein the property liable to such tax is situated.

The share of a province in said tax shall be levied by the provincial board thereof, whose duty it shall be, on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, to fix

by resolution an uniform rate of taxation for the succeeding year, in an amount not less than one-eighth nor more than three-eighths of one per centum.

The share of a municipality shall in the same manner be levied by ordinance of the municipal council thereof in an amount not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half of one per centum.

The resolutions of the provincial board and the municipal ordinances fixing the rate of land tax shall remain in force for succeeding years unless said resolutions and ordinances are amended or revoked.

[2657-483.]

SEC. 346. *Special application of portions of proceeds of tax.*—The gross proceeds of the first one-eighth of one per centum levied or imposed for provincial purposes shall accrue, in a regularly organized province, exclusively to its road and bridge fund, and in a specially organized province, exclusively to its road and public works fund. The gross proceeds of the remaining two-eighths, or any part thereof, levied for provincial purposes shall accrue to the general fund of the province.

The gross proceeds of the first one-fourth of one per centum levied or imposed for municipal purposes shall accrue exclusively to the school fund of the municipality. The gross proceeds of the remaining one-fourth, or any part thereof, levied for municipal purposes shall accrue to the general fund of the municipality.

[2657-484.]

SEC. 347. *Amount of levy where provincial or municipal authorities fail to act.*—If for any year a provincial board should fail to make the levy of at least one-eighth of one per centum or a municipal council should fail to make a levy of at least one-fourth of one per centum, such respective minimum rates shall nevertheless become effective and the tax shall be collected and applied as if levied in usual course, unless the tax for such year be remitted by proper authority.

[2657-485.]

SEC. 348. *Change of levy by provincial or municipal authorities.*—At any time before the beginning of the tax

year a provincial board may, for good cause, change the provincial rate within the limits prescribed for the provincial levy; and a municipal council may likewise change the municipal rate within the limits prescribed for the municipal levy, but any municipal ordinance so disposing shall be approved by resolution of the provincial board.

[2657—436.]

ARTICLE II.—*Powers of assessor*

SEC. 349. *Authority vested in provincial assessor.*—In the performance of the duties devolving upon the provincial assessor, he shall be authorized from time to time as occasion may require, and subject to the provisions of this chapter and of any lawful regulations pursuant thereto:

(a) To receive proper declarations of property not previously declared by the owner, or to make official declarations therefor, as the case may require.

(b) To fix the value of real property not previously assessed and to assess the same for taxation according to law.

(c) To cancel the declaration of an original owner of property which has changed ownership and to substitute therefor the new declaration in the name of the new owner.

(d) To cancel, in case more than one declaration of the same property is received, all except the one properly made; but if any declarant shall object to the cancellation of his declaration, such declaration shall not be canceled but shall have the fact noted thereon and similar notation shall be made on the duplicate declaration.

(e) To cancel, raise, or lower, as the case may require, the assessment of any parcel or item of real property in any municipality or of the property of any owner or owners therein whenever it appears that the existing assessment, whether originally proper or not, does not conform to the requirements of law.

In the exercise of this power he shall eliminate from the list of taxable property all property which, being exempt, has been improperly included in the same; shall decrease the assessment where property previously assessed has suffered a permanent loss of value by reason of storm, flood, fire, or other casualty; and shall increase the assessment

where taxable improvements have been made upon property subsequent to the last previous assessment.

[2657—437.]

ARTICLE III.—*Assessment of tax*

SEC. 350. *General revision of property valuations.*—When directed by the provincial board the provincial assessor shall effect a general revision of the valuations of the real property in his province or any municipality thereof and shall make a new, or revised, assessment of the same according to law. No such general revision of assessment shall be made with greater frequency than once in two years.

[2657—438.]

SEC. 351. *Preparation of general schedules of values.*—Prior to directing the provincial assessor to proceed to a general revision of the assessments in any province or municipality, the provincial board shall require the municipal council of each municipality in which such revision is to be effected to prepare, in such form and detail as shall be prescribed by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, a general schedule of the values of the different classes of land for its municipality, which shall be forwarded to the provincial board for approval and such schedule, when approved by the provincial board, shall serve the assessor as basis for the valuation and assessment. Should the provincial board disapprove said schedule because it does not find it impartial, just, and equitable with respect to the other municipalities of the province, it shall return the same to the municipal council with its amendments, and if such amendments are not accepted by the municipal council, the latter shall forward them, with its arguments, in appeal to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, within thirty days after receipt thereof. If said term shall lapse without an appeal having been made, the schedule as amended by the provincial board shall govern. The decision of the Chief of the Executive Bureau, approved by the Department Head, shall be final.

[2657—439.]

SEC. 352. *Failure of municipal council to adopt schedule.*—Should a municipal council fail to prepare and adopt

a schedule of values within thirty days after receipt of the provincial board's resolution so directing, the provincial board may prepare the said schedule and furnish a copy thereof to the council of the municipality concerned, which council, if it does not accept it, shall forward it within thirty days after receipt thereof, with its arguments, in appeal to the Chief of the Executive Bureau whose decision, approved by the Department Head, shall be final. Should the thirty days thus allowed for appeal lapse without an appeal having been made the schedule prepared by the provincial board shall govern.

[2657-440.]

SEC. 353. *Amending schedules of values.*—For the correction of errors or inequalities in any schedule of values, the provincial board may, at any time, require the proper municipal council to prepare an amendment designed to remedy such errors or inequalities. Such amendments shall be subject to the same conditions as to preparation, modification, and appeal as general schedules.

[2657-441.]

SEC. 354. *Certification of revised values to provincial board.*—When the provincial assessor shall finish a general revision of the assessments for any municipality he shall so certify to the provincial board, and the assessment shall become effective, and taxes shall accrue and be payable thereunder commencing with the year next ensuing.

[2657-442.]

SEC. 355. *Principle governing valuations and assessments.*—All real property subject to taxation under the provisions of this chapter shall be valued and assessed for taxation at its true and full value in accordance with the schedule of values in force in the municipality wherein it is situated. So far as properly applicable such schedule shall be controlling; but where the property to be assessed is of a kind not classified in the schedule or of a kind for which a value is not therein fixed, it shall be assessed at its full and true value, independently of such schedule.

[2657-443.]

SEC. 356. *Declaration to be prepared by owner.*—It shall be the duty of every owner of real property within a mu-

municipality to prepare, or cause to be prepared, a declaration of the amount thereof which he owns within the municipality. Such declaration shall contain a description sufficient in detail to enable the provincial assessor to identify the same on examination.

He shall subscribe the declaration and verify the same on oath before the municipal secretary of the municipality in question or before the provincial assessor, or if not conveniently accessible to one of these, before any municipal secretary or any other person generally authorized to administer oaths.

The declaration made by the owner shall be accepted *prima facie* as correctly describing the quantity and character of the property covered by it.

[2657—444.]

SEC. 357. *Assessment of back taxes.*—Real property declared for the first time shall have back taxes assessed against it for the period during which it would have been liable if assessed from the first in proper course but not in any case for more than the four years prior to the year of the initial assessment. But real property, part of the area or improvements of which are declared for the first time, will not be subject to taxation on such newly declared area or improvements till the year following that of assessment.

If said taxes are paid before the expiration of the tax-collection period next ensuing, no penalty for delinquency shall be imposed, but if they be not so paid the property shall be subject to all the penalties to which it would have been liable had it originally become delinquent after assessment in usual course.

[2657—445.]

SEC. 358. *Declaration made by assessor for owner.*—When real property is found in any municipality the owner of which refuses or fails to make the required declaration, the provincial assessor shall himself declare the property in the name of the defaulting owner, if known, or as against an unknown owner, as the case may be, and shall assess the property for taxation accordingly.

No oath shall be required to a declaration thus made by the provincial assessor.

[2657-446.]

SEC. 359. *Notification of increased assessment.*—When real property is assessed at a value greater than that stated in the declaration of the owner, or where an existing assessment is increased to an amount in excess of that so stated, the provincial assessor shall immediately give written notice of such assessment or increased assessment to the owner, or in his absence, to his authorized agent in the Philippine Islands, or if there be none such, to the occupant in possession, if any. This notice may be delivered personally or may be mailed to the last known address of the person to be served.

Written notice shall also be given in like manner to the owner, or his agent, if known, or the occupant, if such there be, of the valuation placed on property newly declared.

[2657-447.]

SEC. 360. *Appeal by owner to municipal council.*—Any owner aggrieved by the action of a provincial assessor in the assessment of his property may at any time bring the matter before the municipal council of the municipality where the property is situated by filing with it a written statement of his grievance.

[2657-448.]

SEC. 361. *Action by municipal council.*—The municipal council shall take action upon the complaint within thirty days from the receipt thereof; and if such action be favorable to the taxpayer the provincial assessor shall be so notified and may thereupon rectify the assessment accordingly. If, however, the provincial assessor be of opinion that the matter should be reviewed by the provincial board, all the papers in the case shall be forwarded by him to that body for proper action by it.

If the action of the municipal council should be unfavorable to the taxpayer and the latter should indicate a desire to have the assessment reviewed by the provincial board, all the papers in the case shall, within ten days, be likewise forwarded as in the preceding paragraph provided.

Any assessment changed by the municipal council and acquiesced in by the parties shall be certified to the provincial treasurer.

[2657-449.]

SEC. 362. *Review by provincial board.*—A provincial board shall have the power to review assessments made under the provisions of this chapter, whether brought before it in the manner provided in the preceding section or taken up by the board of its own motion. Any assessment found to be unjust, erroneous, or unlawful shall be by it revised and altered so far as may be necessary to correct the same and bring it into conformity with the provisions of law.

[2657-450.]

SEC. 363. *Review by Chief of Executive Bureau.*—From the action of the provincial board upon any assessment, either the owner of the property or the municipal council of the municipality where the property is situated may take an appeal to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, who, with the approval of the department head, shall correct any defect with regard to legality or fairness found in the assessment. Such decision, approved by the Governor-General, shall be final.

[2657-451.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Collection of tax and remedies for enforcement thereof*

SEC. 364. *Date of accrual of tax—Lien of tax.*—The real property tax for any year shall become due and payable on the first of January and from the same date said tax and all penalties subsequently accruing thereto shall constitute a lien upon the property subject to such tax.

Said lien shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever, shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner or possessor, and shall be removable only by the payment of the taxes, penalties, and costs.

[2657-452.]

SEC. 365. *Term specially fixed for collection of tax.*—The Governor-General shall fix, by executive order, a special term of three months in each year for the collection of the real-property tax in the respective provinces. Such order shall be issued on or before the thirty-first day of December of the year preceding that in which it is to have effect and at least three months prior to the beginning of the term therein fixed.

Where no such order is issued for any year the collection period shall remain as previously fixed.

[2657—453.]

SEC. 366. *Power of provincial board to extend term for collection of tax.*—The provincial board shall have power to extend the special term for the collection of the real-property tax in any province for a period not exceeding three months; but a resolution so disposing shall not take effect until approved by the Governor-General.

[2657—454.]

SEC. 367. *Power of Governor-General to postpone.*—The Governor-General may in his discretion postpone the special term for the collection of the real-property tax in any province to any period falling within the same calendar year.

[2657—455.]

SEC. 368. *Posting notice of time for collection of tax.*—Notice of the dates during which the real-property tax may be paid in each municipality shall be posted by the provincial treasurer at the main entrance of the provincial building and of all municipal buildings and in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio.

[2657—456.]

SEC. 369. *Penalty for delinquency.*—Failure to pay the real property tax before the expiration of the period for the collection of the same shall subject the taxpayer to a penalty of ten per centum of the amount of the original tax due if paid within the first four months of delinquency; twenty per centum of the original tax due if the tax is paid after four months but before seven months; thirty per centum of the original tax due if the tax is paid after seven

months but before ten months; and forty per centum of the original tax due if the tax is paid thereafter, to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax.

[2657—457; 3175—1.]

SEC. 370. Notice of delinquency.—Upon the real-property tax becoming delinquent, the provincial treasurer shall immediately cause notice of that fact to be posted at the main entrance of the provincial building and of all municipal buildings and in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio.

Such notice shall specify the date upon which the tax became delinquent and shall state that personal property is subject to seizure to effect payment. It shall also state that, at any time before the seizure of personal property, within six months from date of delinquency, payment may be made with penalty of twenty per centum, and after six months from such date with penalty of forty per centum of tax, and further, that one year from the date of delinquency, unless the tax and penalties be sooner paid or the tax shall have been judicially set aside, the delinquent real property will be forfeited and escheat to the Government, that the delinquent owner will then be dispossessed and all occupants and tenants on the property will be ejected, and that thereafter the full title will be and remain in the Government.

[2657—458.]

SEC. 371. Distraint of personal property.—After delinquency in the payment of the real-property tax has occurred, the provincial treasurer or his deputy, if desirous of enforcing payment by distraining the personal property of any delinquent person or persons, shall issue a duly authenticated certificate, based upon the records of his office, showing the fact of delinquency and the amounts of tax and penalty due from such delinquent or each of them. This certificate shall be sufficient warrant for the seizure of any non-exempt personal property belonging to the delinquent or delinquents in question; and such process may be executed

by the provincial treasurer, his deputy, or other officer authorized to execute legal process.

[2657—459.]

SEC. 372. *Property exempt from distraint or levy.*—The following property shall be exempt from distraint and from the levy of attachment or execution for delinquency in the payment of the real-property tax:

(a) Tools and implements necessarily used by the debtor in his trade or employment.

(b) One horse or cow, or carabao, or other beast of burden, such as the debtor may select, and necessarily used by him in his ordinary occupation.

(c) His necessary clothing, and that of all his family.

(d) Household furniture and utensils necessary for house-keeping, and used for that purpose by the debtor, such as the debtor may select, of a value not exceeding seventy-five pesos.

(e) Provisions actually provided for individual or family use sufficient for three months.

(f) The professional libraries of lawyers, judges, clergymen, doctors, school teachers, and music teachers, not exceeding five hundred pesos in value.

(g) One fishing boat and net, not exceeding the total value of twenty-five pesos, the property of any fisherman, by the lawful use of which he earns a livelihood.

[2657—460.]

SEC. 373. *Sale of distrained property.*—Property seized upon process under section three hundred and seventy-one hereof shall, after due advertisement, be exposed for sale at public auction, to the highest bidder, and so much of the same shall be thus sold as may be necessary to satisfy the tax, penalty, and costs of the seizure and sale. The purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property.

Advertisement in such cases shall be given by notice stating the time, place, and cause of the sale, posted for ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building and at a public and conspicuous place in the barrio where the property was seized.

The sale shall take place, in the discretion of the treasurer or his deputy, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where the property was seized.

[2657-461.]

SEC. 374. *Return of officers—Disposition of proceeds.*—The officer conducting a sale under the preceding section shall make immediate return of his proceedings and a memorandum thereof shall be entered by the provincial treasurer in his records. Any surplus proceeds resulting from the sale, and any of the property remaining unsold in the hands of the officer, shall be returned to the delinquent taxpayer.

[2657-462.]

SEC. 375. *Redemption of distrained property.*—The owner of personal property seized for the non-payment of taxes hereunder may redeem the same from the collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the tax, the penalty, and the costs incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall only embrace the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the collecting officer or his deputy.

[2657-463.]

SEC. 376. *Final vesting of property in Government.*—Upon the expiration of one year from the date whereon delinquency in the payment of the real property tax occurred, and in the event of continued default in payment of the tax and penalty, all private right, title, and interest in and to the property upon which the said tax is delinquent shall become indefeasibly vested in the Government of the Philippine Islands, subject only to the rights of redemption and repurchase hereinbelow conferred.

[2657-464.]

SEC. 377. *Redemption by owner.*—At any time after delinquency shall have occurred, but not later than the expiration of ninety full days from the date of the publication

of the notice prescribed in the next succeeding section hereof, the owner or his legal representative or any person having a lien, leasehold, or other legal or equitable interest in or upon such property may satisfy the taxes and penalties then due and thereby redeem the property. Such redemption shall operate to divest the Philippine Government of its title to the property in question and to revert the same in the original owner, but where such redemption is effected by a person other than the owner, the payment shall constitute a lien upon the property and the person making payment shall be entitled to recover it from the original owner, or if he be a lessee, he may retain the amount from any rent owing from him to the owner upon the property.

Subject to such rules of procedure as the Director of Lands may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, promulgate, the provincial treasurer may accept the redemption of any real estate seized and distrained by the Government, upon payment of all taxes and penalties due.

[2657—465; 2970—1.]

SEC. 378. *Manner of effecting publication.*—The publication required in the preceding section shall be made by the posting of notices at the main entrance of the provincial building and of all municipal buildings and in a public and conspicuous place in the barrio wherein the property is situated, in English, Spanish, and the prevailing local dialect. Such notices shall contain the names of the persons delinquent, the date upon which the delinquency began, the amount of the tax and penalty then due from each, and shall state that unless such taxes and penalties shall be paid within ninety days from the date of publication of such notice the forfeiture of delinquent real property to the government will become absolute.

[2657—466.]

SEC. 379. *Repurchase by owner.*—After the title to the property shall have become vested in the Philippine Government in the manner above provided, and at any time before

a sale or contract of sale has been made by the Director of Lands to a third party, the original owner or his legal representative shall have a further right to repurchase the entire amount of the property in question, by paying therefor the full amount then due for taxes, penalties, and costs, together with an additional penalty of ten per centum upon the whole, and if the Director of Lands has made a contract for the lease of the property the repurchase may be made subject to such contract.

[2657-467.]

SEC. 380. *Taxes and penalties payable upon redemption or repurchase.*—The taxes and penalties to be paid by way of redemption or repurchase shall in all cases include not only the original tax by virtue of the non-payment of which the forfeiture became operative, and its incident penalty, but also the taxes and penalties which, regardless of the original forfeiture, shall correspond to the intervening year or years prior to redemption or repurchase, plus, in the case of repurchase, the additional penalty of ten per centum.

[2657-468.]

SEC. 381. *Disposition of proceeds.*—The proceeds of all delinquent taxes and penalties shall accrue to the provincial and municipal governments in the same manner as if the tax or taxes had been paid in regular course. Income derived from the use or lease of forfeited property and the proceeds of all sales thereof, except in case of repurchase by the owner or his legal representative, shall accrue without division to the general fund of the province.

[2657-469.]

SEC. 382. *Ejection of occupants from delinquent property.*—After the expiration of ninety full days from the date of publication of the notice of delinquency prescribed in section three hundred and seventy-eight hereof, the provincial treasurer, or his deputy, may issue to the municipal president his certificate describing the parcel of property upon which the taxes are delinquent, stating the amount of taxes due, together with all penalties and costs accrued by

reason of delinquency, and require him to eject from the said property all tenants or occupants thereof. The municipal president upon receiving such certificate shall immediately cause all tenants or occupants to be ejected from the property in question and kept therefrom by the municipal police, and to that end may employ such force as may be necessary.

[2657—470.]

ARTICLE V.—*Miscellaneous provisions*

Amended by Act No. 31/63 SEC. 383. *Repayment of excessive collections.*—When it appears that an assessment of real property was erroneous and unjust when made and the same is reduced more than twenty-five per centum because of such error or injustice, and not by reason of damage incurred or deterioration suffered by such property subsequently to the date of original assessment, the taxpayer shall be entitled to the proper credit for taxes and penalties already actually paid by him in excess of the amount which he should have paid upon proper assessment, such credit to be applicable only to the payment of real-property taxes or penalties due or to become due from such taxpayer upon the same property or other real property belonging to him in the same municipality.

Timely notice shall be given by the provincial treasurer to every taxpayer whose assessment is so reduced and he shall be furnished a nontransferable certificate showing the amount of credit to which he is entitled for payments already made and the conditions under which such credit may be applied as above provided.

If no taxes shall have been paid upon the original assessment, the taxpayer shall be allowed sixty days after notice of such reduction within which to pay the proper tax upon the reduced assessment, without penalty. But upon his failure to pay the same within said period all the penalties provided by law shall attach as of the date upon which the taxes became delinquent upon the original assessment.

[2657—471.]

SEC. 384. *Remission of tax by provincial board.*—In case of a general failure of crops or similar widespread disaster in any municipality or municipalities of a province, the provincial board of the same, by resolution passed prior to the first of January of any year, may remit, wholly or partially, the real-property tax or the penalties thereon for the succeeding year in the municipalities affected by the disaster; but a resolution so disposing must clearly state the reasons for such remission and shall not take effect until approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657-472; 2876-1.]

SEC. 385. *Remission or reduction of tax by Governor-General.*—The Governor-General may, in his discretion, remit or reduce the real-property tax for any year in any province if he deems that the public interest so requires.

[2657-473.]

SEC. 386. *Evidence in tax-assessment proceedings.*—In the exercise of their appellate and supervisory powers over assessments, the municipal councils, the provincial boards, and the Chief of the Executive Bureau may receive, take, and consider not only the evidence upon which the assessing officer or officers may have acted but other relevant proof, whether in the form of oral testimony or delivered by way of affidavit or deposition.

[2657-474.]

SEC. 387. *Authority of assessor to take evidence.*—For the purpose of securing information upon which to base a correct assessment of any real property a provincial assessor may summon witnesses, administer oaths, and take testimony concerning the ownership, amount, character, or value thereof.

No summons shall be issued compelling the appearance of any witness outside of the municipality in which he is residing.

[2657-475.]

SEC. 388. *Restriction upon power of court to impeach tax.*—No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax assessed under this chapter until the taxpayer

shall have paid, under protest, the taxes assessed against him, nor shall any court declare any tax invalid by reason of irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the offices charged with the assessment or collection of the taxes, or of a failure to perform their duties within the time herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer; nor shall any court declare any tax assessed under the provisions of this chapter invalid except upon condition that the taxpayer shall pay the just amount of his tax, as determined by the court in the pending proceeding.

[2657—476.]

SEC. 389. *Restriction upon power of court to impeach forfeiture.*—No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a forfeiture incurred under the provisions of this chapter until the taxpayer shall have paid into court the amount due thereon at the time of the forfeiture in question, whether by way of tax, penalties, or costs. If the taxpayer should prevail in such suit, the money so paid into court shall be applied to the satisfaction of such tax, penalties, and costs; if he should fail, it shall be returned to him, after the deduction of any court costs chargeable to him in the cause.

[2657—477.]

SEC. 390. *Duty of municipal officers to assist provincial assessors.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal president, secretary, and treasurer and all municipal employees to render all assistance in their power to the provincial assessor.

[2657—478.]

SEC. 391. *Regulations for enforcement of Assessment Law.*—Regulations prescribing the forms to be used and procedure to be followed in carrying the provisions of this chapter into effect shall be promulgated by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, subject to the approval of the Department Head.

[2657—479.]

Chapter 18.—ELECTION LAW

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 392. Title of Chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*General and miscellaneous provisions*

SEC. 393. Date for holding general election.

SEC. 394. Postponement of election.

SEC. 395. Filling of elective offices in new political division.

SEC. 396. Notice of special election.

SEC. 397. Expenses of elections.

SEC. 398. Holding of election in Manila.

SEC. 399. Participation of township in election hereunder.

SEC. 400. Electoral relations of outlying community endowed with franchise.

SEC. 401. Acquisition of franchise incident to territorial changes.

SEC. 402. Posting of Election Law at polling place.

ARTICLE II.—*General provisions relative to elective officers and offices*

SEC. 403. Limitation upon reelection to same office.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 392. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Election Law; and in the absence of provision to the contrary all elections for public officers in the Philippine Islands shall be conducted in conformity with its requirements.

[2657—489.]

ARTICLE I.—General and miscellaneous provisions

SEC. 393. *Date for holding general election.*—A general election shall be held on the first Tuesday in June of the

*Amended
by Act No.
3387*

year nineteen hundred and nineteen and upon the same day every three years thereafter. Upon this occasion the eligible voters of the Philippine Islands shall choose, in conformity with law, the full complement of elective representatives in the House and such number of senators as are needed to supply the positions of those elective members of the Senate whose term should expire during the year in which the election is held. At the same time officials shall be chosen to fill all other elective offices throughout the Philippine Islands.

[2657—494; Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, sections 13, 14, 16, 17.]

SEC. 394. *Postponement of election.*—When rebellion, sedition, ladronism, epidemic, public calamity, or analogous cause makes the holding of an election in any province, district, municipality, or other political subdivision impossible or impracticable, the Governor-General may postpone the election therein for such time as is deemed necessary.

[2657—495.]

SEC. 395. *Filling of elective offices in new political division.*—When a new political division is created the inhabitants whereof are entitled to participate in the general election, the elective officers thereof shall be chosen at the next general election. In the interim such offices shall, unless otherwise provided, be filled by appointment of the Governor-General, who shall have the power to fix the salaries of such appointees, if not determined by law.

But the Governor-General may also, in the exercise of his discretion, and especially if a general election is not presently impending, order a special election to be held not more than three months after the call, and at such special election a full complement of local elective officers shall be chosen.

The Governor-General may likewise order a special election after having first appointed temporary officers, and in such case the officers chosen at the special election shall supersede the temporary appointments to the elective offices.

[2657—496.]

SEC. 396. *Notice of special election.*—The Chief of the Executive Bureau, upon the filling in his office of the Governor-General's proclamation ordering a special election, shall forthwith make and transmit to the treasurer of each province a notice under his hand and official seal, stating the day upon which such election shall be held and stating each office to be voted for at such election by the electors of the political division affected. If any such officer is to be elected to fill a vacancy, the notice shall so state and shall state the term for which such office is to be filled. The provincial treasurer upon the receipt of such notice shall forthwith file and record the same in his office and cause a copy thereof to be mailed to the secretary of each municipality affected. Each municipal secretary upon receipt thereof shall forthwith file and record the same and shall cause at least three copies thereof to be posted in three conspicuous public places in each election precinct of such municipality and one copy thereof at the municipal building.

[2657—497.]

*man del
et 3567* **SEC. 397. *Expenses of elections.***—The pay of election boards and the expense of stationery, ballots, and all other expenses of election shall be paid in full by the municipal treasurer concerned, and the cost thereof shall be prorated between the treasuries of the Insular and provincial governments and of the municipal government of the municipality in which the election is held.

The expenses incident to the holding of the first special election in a new municipality shall be advanced, so far as necessary for the proper conduct of the election, by the province, and such advances shall be afterwards collected from the municipality by the province.

[2657—498; 3030—1.]

SEC. 398. *Holding of election in Manila.*—For the effectuation of the purposes of this law in the City of Manila the duties which are herein made incumbent upon provincial boards and municipal councils shall be performed by the Municipal Board of said city, and the duties imposed upon provincial treasurers and municipal secretaries shall be performed by the secretary of said Board. Should any

member of the Municipal Board be a candidate for office in any election, he shall be incompetent to act upon the Board in the discharge of the duties incumbent upon it in respect to such election, and in such case the other members of the Board shall discharge said duties without his assistance, or if the membership of the Board is unduly depleted, the Governor-General may name some disinterested elector of the city to act on the Board in such matters in his stead.
[2657—490.]

SEC. 399. *Participation of township in election hereunder.*—All townships entitled to participate in the election of any public officer in conformity with the provisions of this chapter shall be deemed to be municipalities within the meaning hereof; and for the accomplishment of the requirements of this law, township councils and township officials shall discharge the duties herein made incumbent upon similar municipal functionaries, except that the powers conferred upon municipal councils in respect to the appointment of the board of inspectors and the establishment of election precincts shall be exercised by the provincial board; and it shall be the duty of the provincial board to exercise these powers sufficiently in advance of the times herein prescribed to make sure the accomplishment of the purposes of this law.

In the regularly organized provinces only the township of San Quintin in Abra shall participate in the election of members of the Legislature and provincial officers, and the other townships contained in said provinces shall be governed, in the election of township officers, by the provisions of sections two thousand three hundred forty-two to two thousand three hundred and forty-nine of this Code.
[2657—491.]

[Townships and rancherias in the provinces organized under the general law were abolished by Act 2824.]

SEC. 400. *Electoral relations of outlying community endowed with franchise.*—When the right to exercise the elective franchise in the election of members of the Philippine Legislature or of any provincial officer is conferred by law upon the inhabitants of any outlying settlement, barrio, or

district not forming a part of an organized municipality or township, such settlement, barrio, or district shall, for election purposes only, be considered a part of the township or municipality to which it is contiguous or to which it is most conveniently accessible, to be determined by the provincial board.

The right to participate in the election of members of the Philippine Legislature and provincial officers having been conferred upon the inhabitants of the settlement of Linapacan, in the Province of Palawan, said settlement shall, for election purposes only, be considered a part of the township of Coron, in said province.

[2657-492.]

SEC. 401. *Acquisition of franchise incident to territorial changes.*—When a settlement or other unorganized territory is merged into an existing municipality or township or formed into a new one, either by legislative act or executive order, its inhabitants thereby acquire the right to participate in the election of public officers to the same extent as the inhabitants of other municipalities or townships in the same province.

[2657-493.]

SEC. 402. *Posting of Election Law at polling place.*—A printed copy of the Election Law in English and Spanish shall be posted in a conspicuous position in every polling place on all registration and election days, so that it may be readily consulted by any voter or person offering to register.

[2657-499.]

SEC. 403. *Limitation upon reelection to same office.*—The incumbent of any elective office may become a candidate to succeed himself, but a third reelection to the office of provincial governor and municipal president is prohibited.

[2657-500; 3030-2.]

SEC. 404. *Certificate of candidacy.*—No person shall be eligible for the office of senator, representative, or for any elective provincial or municipal office unless, within the time fixed by law, he shall file a duly verified certificate of candidacy.

Said certificate shall declare that the person whose signature it bears announces, or permits to be announced, his candidacy for the position in question; that he is a resident of the electoral district or of the province or municipality, as the case may be, in which his candidacy is offered; that he is a duly qualified elector therein, and that he is eligible to the office. The certificate shall also state the name of the political party to which the candidate belongs, or that he belongs to none, if such be the case, and the post-office address of such candidate for all electoral purposes. Each candidate for an Insular or provincial office or for municipal president shall sign a sworn statement in which he shall state that his expense budget for the electoral campaign will not exceed one-third of the salary attached to the office for the term of the same. This statement shall be filed together with the certificate of candidacy: *Provided*, That a group of not less than ten electors may likewise file the certificate of candidacy for any municipal office, of any person consenting to or permitting his candidacy to be announced: *Provided, further*, That in case there two or more candidates for the same elective office who have the same name and surname, any one of them who has at any time been elected to any elective Insular, provincial, or municipal office may continue using the name and surname set forth in his previous certificate of candidacy, while the others shall be obliged to state in their certificates of candidacy, in addition to their name and surname, their second name or maternal family name; and in case these candidates present themselves for the first time for the same elective office, they shall all be obliged to state in the certificate of candidacy, in addition to their name and surname, the second name or maternal family name.

[2657—50; 3030—3.]

SEC. 405. *When and with whom certificates of candidacy to be filed.*—The certificates of candidacy for the office of senator and representative shall be filed not less than twenty days before the day set for the election with the Chief of the Executive Bureau, who shall immediately send certified copies thereof to the secretaries of the Houses of the Legislature and to the provincial boards where the

elections are to be held, which latter shall forward certified copies to all polling places: *Provided*, That without prejudice to the foregoing provisions, the Executive Bureau shall communicate the names of the candidates who have sent their certificates of candidacy to it, to the provincial boards by telegraph, if there be any.

Certificates of candidacy for the provincial offices shall be filed not less than twenty days before the day of the election with the secretary of the provincial board of the province concerned, who shall immediately send certified copies to all the polling places of the province and to the Executive Bureau.

Certificates of candidacy for municipal offices shall be filed not less than ten days before the day of the election with the municipal secretary, who shall send certified copies thereof to the polling places of the municipality concerned and to the Executive Bureau.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Executive Bureau, the secretary of the provincial board, and the municipal secretary, upon receiving any certificate of candidacy, to acknowledge receipt thereof: *Provided*, That in case of the death or disqualification of a candidate for any Insular, provincial, or municipal office whose certificate of candidacy has been duly filed, after expiration of the time limits above established, any legally qualified elector may file either with the secretary of the provincial board or with the municipal secretary, without distinction, not later than the noon hour on the day of the election, his own certificate of candidacy for the office for which the dead or disqualified person was a candidate: *Provided, however*, That in the event of the death or disqualification occurring on the day before the election or before the noon hour on the day of the election, said certificates shall be filed with any board of inspectors of the municipality where he resides.

[2657—502; 3030—4; 3210—1.]

SEC. 406. *Official acts of person ineligible to office.*—When an ineligible person is elected to and assumes office, his official acts done prior to his removal from office shall be valid.

[2657—503.]

SEC. 407. Removal of disqualification incident to non-payment of taxes.—A person disqualified for office by reason of the non-payment of taxes may remove such disqualification by paying the delinquent taxes after election and before the date fixed by law for assuming office, but not afterwards.

[2857—504.]

Repealed by Act 3387
SEC. 408. Removal of ineligible person from office.—Where an ineligible person is elected to and assumes office he shall be removed therefrom in the following manner immediately upon the discovery of his ineligibility:

Any member of a provincial board or other person who has information that the provincial governor or an elective member is ineligible shall at once report the matter to the Governor-General who shall order an investigation by such officer or officers as he may appoint for the purpose, giving the official in question opportunity to present evidence in his own behalf, and upon receiving the report the Governor-General shall declare the office vacant or dismiss the proceedings, as the facts may warrant.

Any councilor or other municipal officer or other person who has information that a municipal officer is ineligible shall immediately report the matter to the municipal council which shall hold an investigation giving the officer opportunity to present evidence in his favor. The council shall declare the office vacant or dismiss the proceedings, as the facts may warrant. A record of the proceedings and evidence shall be kept and forwarded to the provincial board which, within thirty days, shall affirm or reverse the action of the council.

[2857—505; 3030—5.]

ARTICLE III.—*Election precincts*

SEC. 409. Precincts to be established by municipal council.—The unit of territory for the purpose of voting is the precinct, and each municipality shall have at least one.

The municipal council of each municipality shall fix the limits of all the precincts, if there are more than one, within its territory.

[2857—506.]

SEC. 410. Arrangement of precincts.—The precincts shall be so arranged that no precinct shall have more than three hundred voters, and each shall comprise, as far as practicable, contiguous and compact territory.

When it appears from the results of any registration or election that a precinct contains more than three hundred voters, the municipal council shall, at least four months prior to the next election, make such adjustment or new division as may be necessary.

When a municipality has been merged into another so as thereby to become a barrio, this barrio shall also constitute at least one voting precinct, if the distance between the remotest barrio of the merged municipality and the nearest polling place of the municipality to which it is annexed shall, by the shortest road, exceed five miles.

[2657—507; 8030—6.]

SEC. 411. Posting map or plan of precincts.—Maps or plans plainly showing the boundaries of the precinct shall be posted and kept posted at the polling place or places and at two other conspicuous public places in each precinct for at least *forty-five days before each election*, and the plans of all the precincts of the municipality shall be kept posted at the municipal building for the same number of days before each election.

When the municipal council rearranges the precincts, or creates a new one, notice of such change shall be filed with the provincial treasurer together with a map or plan of the several precincts as changed.

[2657—508.]

SEC. 412. Posting map or plan of Representative district.—In those provinces which are subdivided into Representative districts the respective provincial boards shall cause to be prepared an outline map or plan of each district, showing the location and names of the municipalities, or portions thereof, included in the district. These shall be filed with the Chief of the Executive Bureau and a copy of each shall be kept posted for ninety days prior to the

election at the municipal building and in at least two other conspicuous public places in each municipality.

[2857—509.]

SEC. 413. *First election in new municipality.*—For the first election in a new municipality the provincial board shall divide the new territory into election precincts and shall appoint the necessary inspector of election and poll clerks and a suitable person to perform the duties of municipal secretary with respect to such election, all of whom shall act until their successors are chosen and qualified, and shall designate the necessary polling places and provide the supplies for such election, the expense of all of which shall be payable by the new municipality: *Provided, however,* That in case the municipal council is already acting at the time when a general election is held, all the powers vested by this section in the provincial board shall pass to the municipal council, and the appointment of the inspectors and poll clerk shall be made in accordance with the provisions of section four hundred and seventeen, on the basis of the preceding election of the governing or original municipality.

[2857—510; 3030—2.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Polling places*

SEC. 414. *Designation and arrangement of ballot boxes and other election paraphernalia—Duties of Chief of Executive Bureau.*—At least eighty days before each general election the municipal council in each municipality in which such election is to be held shall designate in each election precinct a place, as centrally located with respect to the residences of the voters as is practicable, where the elections and the meetings of the board of inspectors for registration shall be held during the year. Each place so designated shall, if practicable, be a room upon the lower floor, of reasonable size, sufficient to admit and comfortably accommodate twenty electors at one time outside the guard rails. No liquors shall be sold, served, or drunk or cockfights held in any building so designated from the time

of designation until the day after election. If for any cause a place so designated shall thereafter and before election be destroyed or for any cause cannot be used, the municipal council shall forthwith meet and designate some other suitable place for holding such registry and election. Not more than one polling place shall be in the same room, and not more than two polling places shall be in the same building. Whenever the municipal council shall be unable to procure suitable places, or whenever it shall be more economical so to do, such council may provide temporary or portable structures adequate to the purpose, and shall take such measures as are proper and necessary for the storing thereof and reerection of the same at the following election. Such structures may be erected in any public street or plaza, but not so as to block traffic thereon. No building owned or inhabited by any person who is a candidate for any office for which votes are to be cast in any precinct shall be used as a polling place for that precinct, nor shall any polling place be located or established at places under the control of any private society or corporation, unless in such places there is no properly constructed and established road and they are over six kilometers distant from the *población* or nearest barrio.

The Chief of the Executive Bureau shall prepare and furnish all office supplies and other materials necessary for the registration and holding the election, boxes for the ballots and other papers used in the election, which shall be uniform throughout the Islands and shall be solidly constructed in such manner that they cannot be opened except by means of three different keys, and one of said keys shall during the voting and the counting of the votes be in the hands of each inspector and all shall be surrendered to the municipal treasurer immediately upon the completion of the count in a separate envelope, sealed, and signed by the watchers present and by each inspector, and said treasurer shall deliver one to the provincial treasurer, the other to the clerk of the court of first instance, and the third to the district commander of the Philippine Constabulary, which officers shall demand said keys if they do not receive them within a reasonable time, and shall keep them for a

period of six months, unless sooner demanded by the proper courts, and shall at the expiration of such period return them to the provincial treasurer, who shall keep them until the next election. The box for valid ballots shall be white and shall bear the following inscription in large, legible letters: *Box for valid ballots*; and the box for spoiled ballots, which shall be much smaller than the other, shall be red and shall bear the following inscription in large, legible letters: *Box for spoiled ballots*.

[2657—511; 3030—8; 3210—2.]

The place set aside for a polling place shall have in front a sign showing the precinct to which it belongs, and on days of meetings of the board of inspectors the official flags of the Government shall be hoisted at the same time at the proper height.

[3030—8.]

The Chief of the Executive Bureau shall see particularly that the local authorities perform faithfully and impartially the ministerial duties assigned to them by this Act, and may for this purpose apply for the aid of the services of the Office of the Attorney-General, designate as its deputies the provincial fiscals and other officers or agents of the law that may be necessary to secure an orderly, free, and honest election.

[3030—8.; 3049—1.]

SEC. 415. *Voting booths*.—There shall be in each polling place during each election a sufficient number of voting booths not less than one for every fifty voters in the election precinct. Each such booth shall be at least one meter square, shall have four sides inclosed, each at least two meters high, and the one in front shall open and shut as a door, swinging outward and shall extend to within fifty centimeters of the floor. Each such booth shall contain a shelf which shall be thirty centimeters wide extending across one side of the booth at a convenient height for writing, and shall be kept furnished with indelible pencils to enable the voters conveniently to prepare their ballots for voting. Each booth shall be kept clearly lighted, by artificial lights if necessary, while the polls are open and until the voting has ended.

A guard rail shall be placed at each polling place at least two meters from the ballot boxes and from the booths, and no ballot box or booth shall be placed within two meters of such rail, and each guard rail shall be provided with an entrance and exit, the one separate from the other. The arrangement of the polling place shall be such that the booths can only be reached by passing within the guard rail, and that the booths, ballot boxes, election officers, and every part of the polling place, except the inside of the booths, shall be in plain view of the election officer and of persons just outside the guard rail. Each booth shall be so arranged that there shall be no access thereto except by the door in the front of said booth.

[2657—512.]

Behind the space occupied by the table of the board of inspectors there shall also be another guard rail, one meter high, which shall separate said board of inspectors from the watchers; the table of the board shall be placed fifty centimeters from said guard rail in order that the watchers may be able to clearly read the contents of the ballots and see and count the votes recorded by the inspector on the tally sheet.

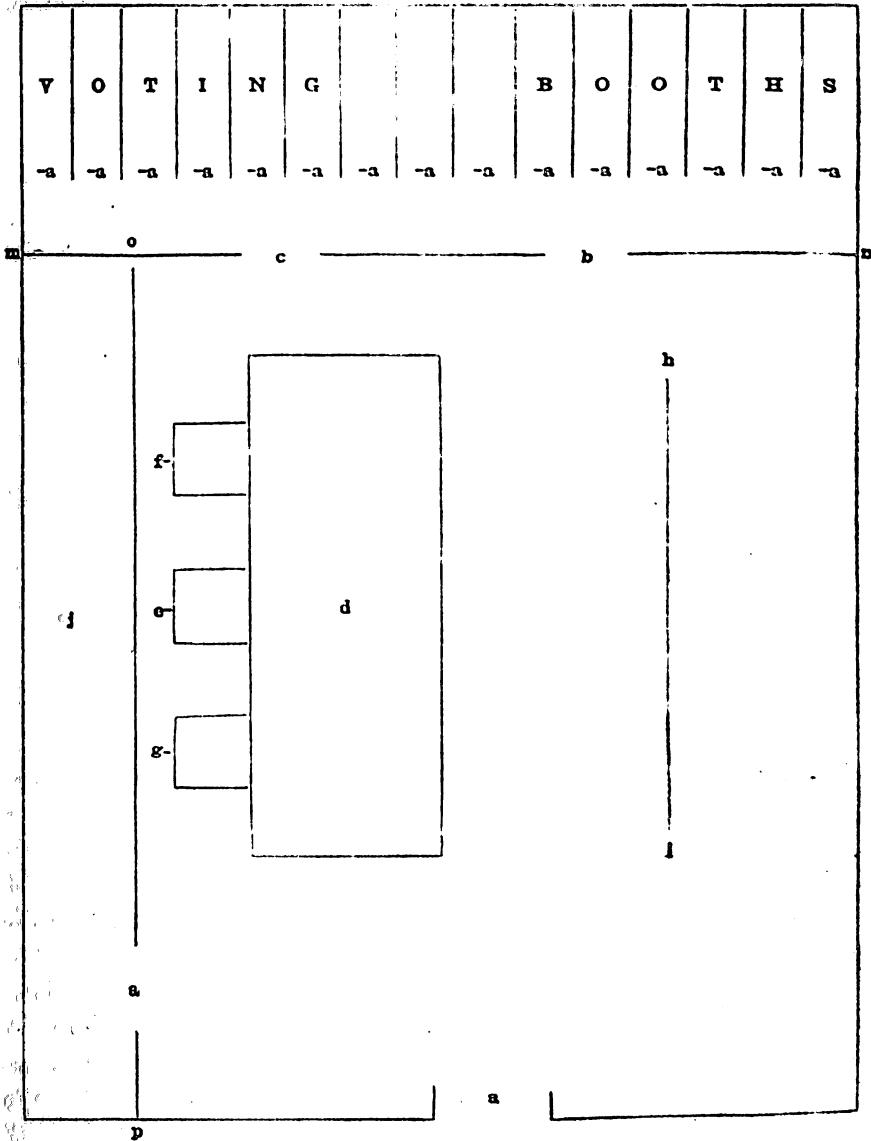
[8210—3.]

The Chief of the Executive Bureau shall either personally or through some other Insular or provincial officer see that the polling places are located, constructed, and arranged in accordance with this and the last preceding section, and all orders given in this respect by him or his agents shall be strictly carried out.

Opposite from where the watchers are located, blackboards shall be placed on which the names of all candidates with registered certificate shall be written, and the clerk shall tally the votes as the ballots are being read by the chairman.

The division of the polling place and the location of the voting booths, guard rails, blackboards, and inspectors' table and chairs, shall as nearly as possible conform to the following sketch:

SKETCH OF A POLLING PLACE



a=Doors.

b=Entrance door.

c=Exit door.

d=Table of board of inspectors.

e=Chairman of board of inspectors.

f=Member of board of inspectors.

g=Member of board of inspectors.

hi=Blackboard.

j=Place for watchers.

mn=Guard rail.

op=Guard rail.

SEC. 416. *Liquors, cockfighting, arms, etc.*—The drinking, sale, dispensing, or offering of intoxicating liquors shall be absolutely prohibited on the days of the registration of electors, on the two days immediately preceding the day of the voting, on the day of the voting, and during the entire time of the counting of the votes.

[2657—573; 3030—10; 3210—4.]

No temporary booths, tents, or shelters of any kind for the sale, dispensing or display of any wares, merchandise, or refreshments, solid or liquid, or for any other purpose whatsoever, shall be erected or maintained within thirty meters of any polling place on the days and hours of the registration, voting, and counting; nor shall any cockfight or horse races be held in any municipality upon any election day.

Except in case of an affray, riot or disorder, it shall be unlawful for any person other than a policeman or peace officer to carry firearms or any other kind of arms within a distance of fifty meters from any polling place, during the days of the registration, voting, and counting.

[2657—573; 3030—10; 3210—4.]

ARTICLE V.—*Board of inspectors*

SEC. 417. *Appointment of inspectors and poll clerk.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal council in each municipality wherein a general election is to be held to appoint, ninety days immediately prior to the date of such general election, three inspectors of election and one poll clerk, with their respective substitutes, for each election precinct therein, who shall hold office for three years or until their successors shall have taken charge of the same. The date of the meeting of the municipal council for the appointment of inspectors shall be published at least fifteen days in advance of such meeting, by the town crier and other means of publication. Should there be in such municipality one or more political parties or branches or fractions thereof, or political groups, then two of said inspectors and two substitutes for the same shall belong to the party which polled the largest number of votes in said municipal-

ity at the next preceding election and the other inspector and his substitute shall belong to the party, branch or fraction thereof, or political group which polled the next largest number of votes at said election; and the inspectors so appointed shall be persons proposed by the legitimate representative or representatives of such political parties, branches, or fractions thereof, or political group: *Provided, however,* That if on or before the date of the designation of the election inspectors as prescribed herein, any party, branch, or fraction thereof or political group entitled to representation has not proposed eligibles for the office of inspector, the designation made by the council shall be final for such party or political group.

[2657—514; 3030—11; 3210—5.]

A "political party is an organized group of persons who pursue the same political ideals in a government.

A "political group" is a number of persons who unite for election purposes.

In case of a vacancy in the office of election inspector or poll clerk, the same shall be covered for the remainder of the term by the municipal council, as above provided.

With the exception of the notaries public, no person who holds any public office, or is a candidate for any elective public office shall be eligible to appointment as inspector or poll clerk.

[2657—514; 3030—11.]

SEC. 418. *Disqualification of inspector.*—Any person appointed as inspector who accepts appointment and qualifies for the office may not be appointed to any other office unless one year shall have elapsed from the last election in which he acted as inspector and he shall have resigned the office prior to his appointment.

[2657—515.]

SEC. 419. *Qualifications of inspectors and poll clerks—Oath of office.*—All persons appointed inspectors of election or poll clerks shall be qualified electors of their respective precincts, of good character, not convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude and able to read, write and speak either English, Spanish, or the local dialect under-

standingly. The persons so appointed shall be notified and shall each take and subscribe before the municipal secretary the following oath of office within twenty days after the date of the notice of appointment:

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS } ss.
Municipality of

OATH OF INSPECTOR OR CLERK

I,, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully and fairly perform the duties of inspector of election (or poll clerk) for the precinct of to the best of my knowledge, understanding, and ability; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in these Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance to the United States of America; that I will support the Government and laws of the United States of America and of the Philippine Islands; that I will honestly and justly administer my duties according to the Election Law without prejudice or favor toward any person, candidate, party, society, or religious sect, and that I take this oath freely and without evasion or mental reservation whatsoever. So help me God.

(In case of affirmation the words "So help me God" should be stricken out.)

.....
(Signature.)

Sworn to before me this day of, 19.....

.....
(Signature of officer administering oath.)

[2657—516.]

SEC. 420. Certificate of appointment as inspector or poll clerk.—A person appointed and sworn into office as inspector of election or poll clerk shall receive a certificate of appointment from the municipal president in such form as he shall prescribe, specifying the election precinct, the name of the person appointed and the date of the expiration of his term of office.

[2657—517.]

SEC. 421. Organization of board of inspectors—Filling of temporary vacancy.—Before otherwise entering upon their duties the inspectors of each precinct shall meet and appoint one of their number chairman, or, if a majority shall not agree upon such appointment they shall draw lots for such position.

If at the time of any meeting of the inspectors there shall be a vacancy in the office of any inspector or poll clerk, or if any inspector or poll clerk shall be absent from any such meeting, except as provided in section four hundred and thirty-seven hereof, the inspector or inspectors present shall call one or more substitutes, as the case may be, belonging to the same political party, branch, or fraction thereof or local political group as the absent inspector or poll clerk, who shall take the oath of office before the inspector present and shall perform the duties imposed by law upon such substitute inspector or poll clerk until the absent person appears; if the substitutes cannot be found, then the inspectors present shall appoint a qualified elector of the precinct, at the proposition of the watchers belonging to the party of the absentee, who, in case of an inspector, shall be a member of the same political party or fraction thereof or political group as the absentee, to fill such vacancy until such absent officer shall appear or the vacancy be filled.

The board of inspectors shall act through its chairman upon a majority vote of the members, the poll clerk having neither voice nor vote in its proceedings.

[2857—518; 3030—12.]

SEC. 422. Designation of inspectors by qualified voters of precinct.—If at any such time the offices of inspectors are all vacant, or if no inspector shall appear within one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of such meeting, the qualified electors of the precinct present, not less than ten, may designate three qualified voters of the precinct to fill such vacancies, or to act in the place of such inspectors respectively until the absent inspectors respectively appear or their vacancies are filled by the council as

hereinabove provided. In case of the filling of vacancies by the inspectors, or by the qualified voters of the precinct, the inspectors so appointed shall take the oath before the chairman of the board, or if he be not present shall administer it among themselves, and such oaths shall be forwarded forthwith to the municipal secretary for filing.

[2657—519.]

SEC. 423. *Preservation of order by inspectors.*—All meetings of the board of inspectors shall be public. The said board and each individual member thereof, shall have full authority to preserve peace and good order at such meetings and around the polls, and to keep the access thereto open and unobstructed, and to enforce obedience to their lawful commands during their meetings. The said board may appoint one or more electors to communicate their orders and directions and so assist in the performance of their duties in this section enjoined. If any person shall refuse to obey the lawful command of the inspectors, or by disorderly conduct, in their presence or hearing, shall interrupt or disturb their proceedings, they may make an order in writing directing any peace officer to take the person so offending into custody and detain him until the adjournment of that meeting; but such order shall not be so executed as to prevent the person so taken into custody from exercising his right to vote at such election. Such order shall be executed by any peace officer to whom the same shall be delivered; but if none shall be present, by any other person deputed by such board in writing.

[2657—520.]

SEC. 424. *Pay of inspector and clerks.*—Each inspector of election and poll clerk shall receive pay for each day of actual service at meetings of the board except the meeting on the Saturday before election and shall receive two days' pay for election day. The municipal treasurer shall be entitled to compensation for the services rendered by him in accordance with this Law, equivalent to the per diem of an election inspector for election day. The rate

of pay shall be fixed by the municipal council but shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen pesos per day and shall not be changed during the term of office of the inspectors or of the clerk."

[2657—521; 3030—13; 3210—6.]

SEC. 425. *Registration as prerequisite of right to vote.*—In each municipality a permanent list of voters shall be kept, and no person shall vote at any general or special election held under the provisions of this chapter unless his name appears upon said list of voters.

It shall be the duty of the Chief of the Executive Bureau to see that seventy-five days previous to the date of the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-five, each municipal treasurer shall receive three certified copies, on suitable forms, of all lists of voters used at the last general election and special elections in the municipality concerned.

[2657—522; 3210—7.]

SEC. 426. *Voters affidavit—Its contents—List of deceased and convicted—Treasurer's duties regarding same.*—Any applicant for registration in the list of voters shall file with the municipal treasurer, in triplicate, an affidavit duly made before said officer or the municipal secretary, setting forth his name and surname, citizenship, place, and date of birth, age on last birthday, whether married or single, profession, occupation or trade, residence, stating his exact and correct address, time of residence in the Philippine Islands and in the municipality on the date of the affidavit, the qualification or qualifications entitling him to be a voter; that he has none of the legal disqualifications for being a voter; the nature of his physical incapacity for preparing his ballot on election day, if he be illiterate or physically incapacitated; and that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto. He shall also state, if, and where he voted at the preceding election, and if he has changed residence,

he shall attach a copy of the application for cancellation mentioned in section four hundred and twenty-nine, duly certified by the treasurer of the municipality where he resided previously. On this affidavit shall be placed the number and place and date of issue of the personal cedula of the affiant.

Electors who have registered by reason of the qualification specified in subsection (b) of section four hundred and thirty-one of this Act and have subsequently lost such qualification, shall report this fact to the municipal treasurer of the municipality where they reside and request the cancellation of thier registration in the list of voters.

A copy of this affidavit shall be filed in the office of the municipal treasurer, another in the office of the municipal secretary, and another in the office of the register of deeds of the province, and shall be forwarded to these officers through the municipal treasurer and with the latter's certificate that they are the correct duplicate and triplicate of the original and that he has received and registered such original, stating the date of receipt and record number thereof. In case the party interested furnishes an additional copy, the municipal treasurer shall return the same to him with a like certificate.

Voters who registered at the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-two and at the special elections held subsequently thereto, need not make the affidavit prescribed by this section and shall be considered as duly registered for the purposes of the present Act, exclusive of those who have removed to another municipality, incurred any of the incapacities for being a voter, or ceased to have the qualification specified in subsection (b) of section four hundred and thirty-one if they have registered by reason of such qualification. Those desiring to register as voters for any subsequent election shall make the affidavit referred to in the first paragraph of this section within the ten days next preceding the first day designated by law for the registration of voters before a general or special election.

Within the first five days of each month, the municipal secretary shall furnish to the municipal treasurer a list of the registered voters of the municipality who have died.

Within the first five days of each month, the clerk of the Court of First Instance shall likewise transmit to the municipal treasurers a list of the males convicted by final sentence of the violation of the oath of allegiance to the United States or sentenced to eighteen months or more of imprisonment.

The municipal treasurer shall classify and separate the affidavits for registration in the list of voters and the applications for cancellation of registration in the same, by election precincts, as these have been arranged for the next general election. He shall likewise so classify the voters who have died, those who have been convicted of violation of the oath of allegiance to the United States, those who have been sentenced to eighteen months or more of imprisonment, and those who have otherwise lost their qualification as voters.

On the eve of the first day designated by law for the revision of the list of voters, the municipal treasurer shall deliver to the board of inspectors of each election precinct the affidavits and applications mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and the notices given under said paragraph by voters who, having qualified under subsection (b) of section four hundred and thirty-one, have lost such qualification, and likewise the three copies of the list of voters of said precinct filed with him after the preceding election. In case a new election precinct is created, the municipal treasurer shall furnish to the board of inspectors thereof three certified copies of the lists of voters of each of the existing precincts from which the territory comprised in the new precinct was taken. The municipal treasurer shall likewise furnish to the board of inspectors of each election precinct a list duly certified by him containing an exact statement of the names and surnames of the voters of said precinct who have died, have violated their oath of allegiance to the

United States or have been sentenced to eighteen months or more of imprisonment: *Provided, however,* That for the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-five, the municipal treasurer, immediately upon receipt from the Chief of the Executive Bureau of the three duly certified copies of the list of voters sent to him by said Chief, as provided in section four hundred and twenty-five, shall deliver the same to the board of inspectors, and in case a new election precinct is created, the municipal treasurer shall likewise furnish to the board of inspectors thereof three certified copies of the list of voters received by him from the Executive Bureau for each of the existing election precincts from which the territory comprised in the new precinct was taken.

[2657—523; 3030—14; 3210—8.]

SEC. 427. *Meetings of board of inspectors for revision of list of voters.*—The board of electors for each election precinct in which an election is to be held shall hold two meetings for the revision of the list of voters and the rejection of the registration of voters who have filed affidavits as provided in section four hundred and twenty-six of this Act, upon challenge and decision by the board in this sense, after hearing the parties and examining their evidence, at the place designated as polling place, previous to each general election, on the seventh Saturday and sixth Saturday next before election day. The said inspectors shall also meet on the Saturday next before election for the purpose of correcting said revised list, by adding names thereto or striking names therefrom in accordance with the orders of the constituted authorities, as hereinafter provided, and to number and complete the list. Every meeting shall begin at seven o'clock in the morning and continue until seven o'clock in the evening with not more than one intermission of one hour and a half: *Provided, however,* That if upon the stroke of seven o'clock in the evening on either of the two days designated by law for the revision of the list there still remain persons who have filed affidavits in accordance with the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-

six and desire to be registered, but have not been so registered, the election inspectors shall make a list of those present at said hour within a radius of thirty meters from the polling place and shall hand each of them a consecutively numbered card, and upon presentation of said card, registration shall be permitted after seven o'clock in the evening, but not as regards persons arriving after said hour: *Provided, further*, That challenges questioning the right of a voter to vote made before the board of inspectors shall be heard and decided by said board within a period of not more than five days.

[2657—524; 3030—15; 3210—9.]

SEC. 428. *Mode of registration—Contents of list.*—The inspectors of each election precinct shall prepare at such meetings a list of the names and residences of the persons qualified to vote in such precinct at such election. Said list shall contain the names of all persons registered at the preceding general elections or special elections who have not died, removed to another municipality, incurred any of the disqualifications for being a voter, or ceased to have the qualification specified in subsection (b) of section four hundred and thirty-one, if registered thereunder, and those of persons whose application for registration filed with the municipal treasurer as provided in section four hundred and twenty-six has not been challenged or, if challenged, has been decided by the board in the sense that the applicant is qualified to be a voter. From this decision of the board, an appeal shall lie to the competent court. The said list, upon completion, shall be the revised list of voters of the precinct for said election. The list shall be arranged in columns. In the first column there shall be entered, at the time of the completion of the registry, a number, opposite the name of each person registered, beginning with one and continuing in consecutive order to the end of the list; in the second column shall be placed the surnames used generally by such persons in alphabetical order; in the third column the respective Christian names of such persons; in the fourth column the respective residences of such per-

sons by street and number, or, if there be none, by a brief description of the locality thereof; in the fifth column the qualification or qualifications by virtue of which he has taken the elector's oath; and in the sixth column there shall be inserted, on the day of the election, the consecutive voting number given to each voter.

At the first meeting, a space shall be left after each set of surnames beginning with the same letter sufficient for the addition thereto at subsequent meetings of surnames beginning with the same letter. Before any such surnames are added at any such subsequent meeting there shall be written "added at the second meeting."

[2657—525; 8030—16; 3210—10.]

SEC. 429. *Registration in other municipality unlawful.*—It shall be unlawful for a voter registered in one municipality to register in another without having previously applied for the cancellation of his former registration, for which purpose it shall be sufficient for him to file with the municipal treasurer of the municipality in which he is registered a sworn application in quadruplicate requesting the cancellation of his registration and stating the date on which he removed to his new residence and his correct and exact new address. Three copies of this application shall be disposed of by the municipal treasurer in the same manner as prescribed in section four hundred and twenty-six for the copies of the original affidavits of voters. The fourth copy, after certification by said municipal treasurer, shall be returned to the applicant.

Any voter who, after having registered in a polling place for the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-two, has registered in another polling place or places for any special election or elections held subsequently, shall be required to demand the cancellation of the number of registrations necessary to have him registered in no more than one polling place before the day designated by law for the revision of the list of voters.

[2657—526; 8030—17; 3210—11.]

SEC. 430. Who may be registered.—The names of all persons who have complied with the requirements of sections four hundred and twenty-six, four hundred and twenty-seven, and four hundred and twenty-eight shall be placed upon the registration lists provided they have the qualifications prescribed for voters in section four hundred and thirty-one and none of the special disqualifications mentioned in section four hundred and thirty-two.

A person not having, at the time of registration, the requisite qualification as to age or the period of his residence in the municipality shall also be registered if it be shown that at the time of the ensuing election he will have such qualification.

[2657—527; 3210—12.]

SEC. 431. Qualifications prescribed for voters.—Every male person who is not a citizen or subject of a foreign power, twenty-one years of age or over, who shall have been a resident of the Philippines for one year and of the municipality in which he shall offer to vote for six months next preceding the day of voting, is entitled to vote in all elections if comprised within either of the following three classes:

(a) Those who under the laws in force in the Philippine Islands upon the twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, were legal voters and had exercised the right of suffrage.

(b) Those who own real property to the value of five hundred pesos, or who annually pay thirty pesos or more of the established taxes.

(c) Those who are able to read and write either Spanish, English, or a native language.

[2657—528; Act of Congress of August 29, 1916, section 15.]

SEC. 432. Disqualifications.—The following persons shall be disqualified from voting:

(a) Any person who, since the thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, has been sentenced, by

final sentence, to suffer not less than eighteen months of imprisonment, such disability not having been removed by plenary pardon.

(b) Any person who has violated an oath of allegiance taken by him to the United States.

(c) Insane or feeble-minded persons.

(d) Deaf mutes who cannot read and write.

(e) Persons who, having registered as not incapacitated for registration, present themselves at the hour of voting as incapacitated, irrespective of whether such incapacity be real or feigned.

[2657—529; 3030—18; 3210—13.]

SEC. 433. Certificate of inspectors—Disposition of lists.—

At the close of each meeting for the registration of voters, the inspectors shall append to each of the lists a certificate signed by all of them stating that the list as it then appears is a true and correct list of the names and residences of the voters previously registered in the list of voters of said election precinct and of the new voters who are qualified at the forthcoming election.

One copy of such list, so certified, shall be deposited in the office of the municipal secretary early on the Monday following each meeting, to be open to the inspection of the public until election day; another, also certified, shall, on the same day and at the same hour, be sent by the poll clerk to the office of the register of deeds; another copy, also certified, shall be sent by him to the Executive Bureau; and three copies, also certified, shall be retained by the inspectors, who shall permit their inspection by voters of the precinct on meeting days from eight o'clock in the morning to five o'clock in the afternoon.

[2657—530; 3030—19; 3210—14.]

SEC. 434. Challenge of voter's right to be registered.—

Any person who applies for registration, or who is registered, may, at any of the first four meetings of the board, be challenged by any inspector, qualified voter, or candidate, or representative of such candidate authorized in writing.

The board shall thereupon examine the challenged party and take such other evidence as shall to it seem necessary

with respect to his qualifications and disqualifications; and it shall at the conclusion of such examination order his name to be placed upon the list, or stricken therefrom, or to remain thereon, as the facts warrant and the situation requires. All such questions shall be heard and decided without delay.

On the determination of the matter the board shall, if requested, issue to either party a brief certificate and statement of its action in the matter and of the evidence upon which such action is based.

[2657—531.]

SEC. 435. *Power of board to take evidence.*—For the purpose of determining the right of persons to be registered or to have their names remain upon the registration lists, boards of inspectors shall have the same authority to administer oaths, subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance and testimony as is possessed by justices of the peace, but the fees of such witnesses and for service of process shall be paid in advance by the party in whose behalf they are subpoenaed.

[2657—532.]

SEC. 435½. *Division of judicial districts into circuits.*—The judge of first instance of the district shall, fifteen days before the first registration day, divide his district for the purposes of this law into several circuits composed of various municipalities, in accordance with the distances and facilities of communication between the same, and shall for each of such circuit appoint a justice of the peace and a substitute, who shall hear all contests in connection with the inclusion in or exclusion from the registration lists, as hereinafter prescribed.

The clerk of the Court of First Instance shall send to all polling places in the municipalities belonging to the judicial district a notice of the circuit to which each belongs and the name or names of the justices of the peace designated for said purpose, the residence of the same, and the office hours during which their services may be requested, and such other data as may be necessary for the purposes above set forth. The election board shall, upon receipt of

this order, post several copies thereof in conspicuous places of the polling place.

It shall be the duty of the justice of the peace of the provincial capital or the circuit justice of the peace to decide and give notice to the parties concerned of all applications for the inclusion or exclusion of electors ten days before the Saturday last preceding the day of the election.

[3080—20.]

SEC. 436. *Application to the judge of first instance, justice of the peace of the provincial capital, or circuit justice of the peace.*—Any person who may be refused registration or any party to a challenge questioning the right of another person to be registered may apply to the circuit justice of the peace, the justice of the peace of the provincial capital, or to the competent judge of first instance, for an order directing the board of inspectors to take the action deemed proper. Such application shall be made by filing with said circuit justice, justice of the peace of the provincial capital or competent judge of first instance, a copy of the certificate and statement aforesaid, together with proof of service of a notice of such application upon a member of the board of inspectors, which notice shall state the time and place and tribunal to which such application will be made.

[2657—533; 3030—21.]

SEC 437. *Application to strike names from list.*—Any qualified elector in the precinct or candidate or representative of a candidate authorized in writing, may apply to the judge of first instance, the justice of the peace of the provincial capital or the circuit justice of the peace, for an order striking from the list the name or names of any person or persons claimed to be erroneously or wrongfully registered. In case application is made to the judge of first instance, such application shall be filed after the first day of registration and not later than twenty days before the Saturday next before the day of the election; but if application be made to the justice of the peace of the provincial capital or the circuit justice of the peace, said

application shall be filed after the first day of registration and not later than thirty days before the Saturday next before the day of the election.

[2657—534; 3030—22; 3210—15.]

SEC. 438. *Jurisdiction and competence in inclusion and exclusion of electors.*—The judge of first instance and the justice of the peace of the capital shall have concurrent jurisdiction throughout the province, and the circuit justice of the peace in all municipalities of his circuit, over all matters concerning the inclusion in and exclusion from the registry list of electors; but the one to whom the application is first presented shall acquire exclusive jurisdiction over the same: *Provided*, That from the decisions of the justice of the peace of the provincial capital and the circuit justice of the peace, an appeal shall lie to the judge of the Court of First Instance.

The clerk of the Court of First Instance, the justice of the peace of the provincial capital, and the circuit justice of the peace shall, upon receiving the petition, note the date and hour of its filing upon the same, and the case shall be decided within ten days after such date.

The circuit justice of the peace may hold sessions in any municipality of the circuit and the justice of the peace of the provincial capital in any municipality of the province, at which the challenge or application shall be heard, as they may see fit, and the actual traveling expenses and per diems of three pesos for each day shall be payable by the municipality to which the application belongs and to which they go.

[2657—535; 3030—23; 3210—16.]

SEC. 439. *Final meeting of board of inspectors.*—At the meeting of the board of inspectors on the Saturday preceding the election, the official lists as prepared by the inspectors shall each be corrected in conformity with the order, or orders, of the proper authorities, if any such have been made, by adding names thereto or striking names therefrom, as may be required; and in each copy of the registration list shall be added a note opposite the name of each

person added to or stricken off the list showing the date of the order and the name of the tribunal that issued it.

At this final meeting the names comprised in the completed lists shall be numbered in sequence, and said lists, after being certified, shall be forwarded immediately and copies thereof retained by and to the persons and offices mentioned in section four hundred and thirty-three hereof, as amended.

[2657—536; 3030—24.]

SEC. 440. *Revision of list of voters for special election.*—Prior to a special election one meeting, and no more, shall be held for purposes of registration, which meeting shall take place twenty days before the day designated for the election. The register of voters for the last preceding general election—as supplemented at any previous registration for a special election that may have intervened—shall serve as the basis of the registration in question; and to such prior register shall be added the names of persons who, having applied for registration by means of the proper affidavit, prove to be entitled to vote at the ensuing special election. The register as thus completed shall be the official register for the special election, and the provisions of the second paragraph of the last preceding section shall be observed with regard to it.

[2657—537; 3030—25; 3210—17.]

SEC. 441. *Question as to right of voter to be registered.*—At any special registration, and at any time thereafter prior to the impending election, the right of any voter to be registered or to have his name remain on the registration list may be drawn in question and determined in substantial conformity with the procedure prescribed in regard to such matter under the general registration; and such notice shall be given as may be practicable or as may be required in the discretion of the judge to whom application is made. In such case the board of inspectors shall comply with the order of the judge in regard to the adding or striking out of names, at any time before the election or on election day.

[2657—538; 3210—18.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Official ballots*

SEC. 442. *Official ballots.*—Official ballots shall be provided at public expense for every election held under this chapter. There shall be at each polling place but one form of ballot, which shall be of ordinary white printing paper in shape a strip one hundred and fourteen millimeters wide and three hundred and four millimeters long, and contain a printed heading of the title of each office to be voted for and the number of candidates for which the voter may vote, with a corresponding number of spaces underneath the title. Such titles shall be printed both in Spanish and English in ten point (long primer) roman type and at the top of the ballot shall appear in eight point (brevier) gothic type both in English and Spanish the legend "Do not make any mark on this ballot or write anything thereon but the names of the candidates you vote for. Any violation of this instruction will invalidate the ballot." The ballots shall be folded three times toward the top, so that they shall be one hundred and fourteen by thirty-eight millimeters when folded. Upon the upper outside fold there shall be printed in type which shall be discretionary with the Director of Printing, but which shall be uniform throughout the Islands, the words "Official Ballot," a representation of the coat of arms of the Philippine Islands, the election precinct in which the particular ballot is intended to be used, and the date of the election, such ballots to be in substantially the following form:

[Reverse—Respaldo]

	OFFICIAL BALLOT PAPELETA OFICIAL
	FIRST PRECINCT OF PRIMERA SECCIÓN DE (Date of election) (Fecha de la elección)

38 mm.
 (Folded—Doblado)

[Obverse—Frente]

OFFICIAL BALLOT
PAPELETA OFICIAL

Do not make any mark on this ballot or write anything thereon but the names of the candidates you vote for. Any violation of this instruction will invalidate the ballot.

No se escriban en esta balota sino los nombres de los candidatos por quienes V. vota ni se haga en ella marca alguna. Cualquier infracción de esta orden invalidará la balota.

* * * * *

SENATOR
SENADOR

(Vote for one.)

(Vote per uno.)

REPRESENTATIVE
REPRESENTANTE

(Vote for one.)

(Vote per uno.)

PROVINCIAL GOVERNOR
GOBERNADOR PROVINCIAL

(Vote for one.)

(Vote per uno.)

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL BOARD
VOCALES DE LA JUNTA PROVINCIAL

(Vote for two.)

(Vote per dos.)

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT
PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL

(Vote for one.)

(Vote per uno.)

MUNICIPAL VICE-PRESIDENT
VICE PRESIDENTE MUNICIPAL

(Vote for one.)

(Vote per uno.)

MUNICIPAL COUNCILORS
CONCEJALES MUNICIPALES

(Vote for.....)

(Vote per.....)

114 mm.

The official ballots shall be bound in books of one hundred ballots each. Each ballot shall be joined by a perforated line to a stub numbered consecutively, beginning with number one in each election precinct. The ballot shall bear the same number as the stub to which it is joined, and such number shall be detachable by means of another perforated line which shall be uniform for all official ballots. Each book of ballots shall bear on its cover the name of the province, municipality, and election precinct in which the ballots are to be used, and if more than one book is required for any precinct the letters of the alphabet shall be used for the series, beginning with the letter 'A.' The Director of Printing, the provincial treasurer, and the municipal treasurer shall each keep a record of the ballots furnished to the various election precincts.

The detachable number of the ballot shall be detached from the latter in sight of the voter, at the moment when said ballot is to be placed in the ballot box, but not before, by the chairman of the election board, without exposing the contents of the ballot. The detachable number shall be deposited in the box for spoiled ballots and shall be kept there, and no ballot the number whereof has not been detached by said chairman and in the sight of the board of inspectors shall be allowed to be deposited in the box.

[3030—26.]

SEC. 443. *Emergency ballots.*—No other ballot than the official ballot shall be used or counted, except that in case of failure to receive the ballots, or their destruction, or of the number of electors in an election precinct being greater than three hundred, at such time as shall render it impracticable to procure from the Director of Printing a new supply, the provincial board, or if there be no time therefor, then the municipal council, shall procure from any available source another set which shall be as nearly like those prescribed in this section as circumstances will permit and which shall be uniform within each election precinct.

[2657—540; 3030—27.]

SEC. 444. *Use of sample ballots.*—For each election precinct at least thirty sample ballots *printed upon colored paper* but in other respects like the official ballots shall be

furnished the board of inspectors for posting and use in demonstrating how to fill out and fold the official ballots properly. Five of such sample ballots shall be posted in public places within the precinct, including one at the polling place. In such demonstration the names of actual candidates shall not be written on such ballots nor shall such ballots be used for voting nor counted.

[2657—541.]

SEC. 445. Requisition for official ballots.—The ballots shall be furnished by the Director of Printing at the expense of the municipality upon requisition therefor by *the provincial treasurer in the usual form*, which requisition shall be for such a number of ballots for each voting precinct as will provide one and one-half as many ballots as there were persons registered in the precinct at the last preceding election and ten per centum additional. The requisition shall specify what offices are to be filled in each precinct.

In the case of newly formed precincts the requisition shall be for a number of ballots in like proportion to the estimated number of qualified voters in the precinct as adopted by the council.

The requisitions shall be forwarded at least two and one-half months before the date of the election.

In the case of special elections the Chief of the Executive Bureau shall require the Director of Printing to furnish the requisite ballots in the same quantities as were requisitioned for the last regular election.

[2657—542.]

ARTICLE VIII.—Opening of polls and casting of ballots.

SEC. 446. Hours during which polls shall be open.—At all the elections held under the provisions of this chapter the polls shall be open from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the afternoon, during which period not more than one member of the board of inspectors shall be absent from the polling place at one time, and then for not to exceed twenty minutes at one time.

[2657—543; 3030—28.]

The election inspectors shall permit as many voters to vote at the same time as there are voting booths, so that none of these shall ever be vacant more time than that necessary for a voter to get his ballot and go to the booth. If at six o'clock in the afternoon there are still voters who have not voted, the election inspectors shall make a list of those present within a radius of fifty meters from the polling place at said hour and shall hand to them a card numbered consecutively and upon presentation of such card the voter shall be permitted to vote after six o'clock in the afternoon, but voters arriving after that hour shall not be permitted to vote.

[3030—28.]

If it should become necessary to make room for more ballots the chairman may open the box in the presence of all the board and the watchers, and press down the ballots with his hands without removing any therefrom; he shall then close, lock with the three keys, and seal the box, as hereinafter provided. In case of the destruction or disappearance of the boxes, the board of inspectors shall immediately report this to the municipal treasurer, who shall furnish other boxes or receptacles as nearly as possible adequate for the purposes for which intended.

[2657—543; 3030—28.]

SEC. 447. *Formalities incident to opening of polls and conduct of election.*—The inspectors of election and poll clerks shall meet one-half hour before the time fixed for the opening of the polls at the place designated, and shall then and there have the ballot box, box for spoiled ballots, the ballots, and all other supplies provided by law. At the opening of the polls the ballot box and box for spoiled ballots shall be opened by the chairman, emptied and exhibited to all the members and other voters present, and, being empty, shall be closed, locked with three keys, and a seal placed over the lock, and the boxes shall be kept closed and sealed until the voting is completed, when the ballot box shall be opened to count the votes. The duly appointed watchers shall also be entitled to be within the polling place.

[2657—544; 3030—29.]

SEC. 448. *Persons allowed in and around polling place.*—While the polls are open no persons other than members of the board of inspectors, poll clerk, necessary police, Constabulary, or other peace officers who may be present at the request of the board to execute its orders, or to serve the process of a court, or to act as messenger, and voters receiving or depositing their ballots, shall be allowed within the guard rail in the polling place. However, the watchers appointed by the candidates entitled to have them, with appointments signed by said candidates, may remain within the guard rail assigned to them in the polling place while the same shall remain open.

No persons other than the persons mentioned above and voters waiting to vote or voting shall remain, during the time the polls are open, within the distance of thirty meters of the polling place, nor shall any person solicit votes or do any electioneering within such distance.

[2657—545; 3030—30.]

SEC. 449. *Persons prohibited from influencing elections.*—No judge of first instance, justice of the peace, or treasurer, fiscal, or assessor of any province and no officer or employee of the Philippine Constabulary, or of any province or municipality, or of the Bureau of Education, or employee of the classified civil service, shall aid any candidate or exert influence in any manner in any election or take part therein otherwise than by exercising the right to vote.

[2657—546; 3030—31.]

All foreign persons shall be strictly prohibited from aiding any candidate, either directly or indirectly, and from taking part in or influencing any election in any manner.

[3030—31.]

SEC. 450. *Prohibition against interference by police in election.*—No member of the municipal police shall in any manner intervene in any election, except for the maintenance of public order. Any member of the police entitled to vote may do so, but shall not act as election officer nor solicit votes for any candidate.

[2657—547.]

SEC. 451. Method of voting—Delivery of ballot.—While the polls are open the voters who are entitled to vote and who have not already voted at that election may enter within *the guard rail of the polling place* in such order that, besides the persons lawfully in such place for purposes other than voting, there shall not be within said place at any one time *more than twice as many voters as there are voting booths therein*. Upon entering, the voter shall give to one of the inspectors his name and residence together with such other information concerning himself as should appear on the registration list and may be requested of him by any of the inspectors. Said inspector shall then distinctly announce the voter's name and residence in a tone loud enough to be plainly heard throughout the polling place. If such person be entitled to vote and be not challenged, or, if challenged and the same be decided in his favor, the poll clerk shall deliver to him one ballot correctly folded. No person other than an inspector or poll clerk shall deliver to any person any official ballot, and no inspector shall deliver or permit to be delivered any official ballot to any person other than a voter at the time of voting, as herein provided, nor more than one ballot to such voter at one time.

[2857—548.]

SEC. 452. Preparation of ballot by voter.—The voter on receiving his ballot shall forthwith retire alone to one of the empty polling booths and shall there prepare his ballot by writing in the proper space for each office the name of the person for whom he desires to vote. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another voter, or to occupy a booth more than eight minutes in case there are voters waiting to occupy booths, or to speak or converse with any one other than as herein provided while within the polling place. It shall be unlawful to erase any printing from the ballot or to add any distinguishing feature thereto, or to intentionally tear or deface the same, or to make any mark thereon other than the names of the candidates voted for. It shall likewise be unlawful to use carbon paper for making a copy of the ballot or make use of any other means of identifying the vote of the voter.

Any ballot cast for a deceased or imaginary person or for a person for an office for which he is not a candidate, or when circumstances show the purpose of the voter to identify the ballot, shall likewise be unlawful, null, and void.

[2657—549; 3210—19.]

Amended by
2d Rs. 3507 SEC. 453. *Preparation of ballot for disabled persons.*—A voter otherwise qualified who declares that he cannot write, or that from blindness or other physical disability he is unable to prepare his ballot, may make an oath to this effect, setting forth therein the nature of his disability and that he desires a person of his confidence to assist him in the preparation of such ballot, accompanied by such watcher, present in the polling place as he may designate, and shall also set forth the names of the person and watcher designated. These shall take an oath to follow the wishes of the elector in the preparation of his ballot. This oath shall be made out in quadruplicate and one copy shall be sent to the provincial board, another to the Executive Bureau, another shall be kept in the ballot box, and another shall be retained by the poll clerk, who shall forward it to the municipal secretary, together with the other records of the board, for filing. In the event of the elector expressing a desire that his ballot be prepared by the elector or his confidence, the latter shall do so in proper form, according to the wishes of the former, in the presence of the watcher designated and out of view of any other person. The information thus obtained shall be regarded as a privileged communication.

[2657—550; 3030—32.]

SEC. 454. *Disposition of spoiled ballots.*—If a voter shall soil or deface a ballot so that it cannot lawfully be used, he shall surrender the same to the poll clerk, who shall, if necessary, give him, one at a time, not to exceed two more. Each ballot given to a voter shall be announced to the inspectors and a record thereof kept opposite the name of the voter in the registry list in a column provided for that purpose. Each spoiled ballot, as soon as returned, and without opening, shall be distinctly marked "spoiled"

on the indorsement fold thereof and immediately placed in a ballot box similar to the official ballot box, which shall be plainly marked "spoiled ballots," together with the name of the municipality and number of the election precinct in which used, which shall be used for no other purpose and which shall be kept locked, and at the close of election be sealed up and delivered to the municipal secretary.

No ballot, spoiled or otherwise, shall be taken from the polling place, except as hereinafter provided.

[2657-551.]

SEC. 455. *Casting of ballot.*—After properly preparing his ballot, the voter shall immediately return to the poll clerk, who shall again announce his name and residence, and the chairman of the board shall receive the ballot and without exposing the contents, shall deposit it in the ballot box in the presence and view of the voter. The fact that he has voted shall be recorded by placing a mark opposite the voter's name on each of the registration lists in a column provided for that purpose. The voter shall then depart.

[2657-552.]

SEC. 456. *Challenge of person offering to vote.*—Any qualified voter of the election precinct, if he believes that any person who is not registered is offering to vote or that any person is offering to vote in the name of another, may challenge the vote of such person upon such ground, and the board shall thereupon take the oath of such person or otherwise testify itself whether or not the ground of challenge be true.

For the purpose of receiving and counting the vote it shall be sufficient if the person so challenged shall prove that he is the identical person duly registered as by law provided, by means of a statement identifying him, subscribed and sworn to before the board by two known voters of the polling place. This sworn statement and the affidavit of the person challenged shall be attached to the minute-record made of the incident.

[2657-553; 3210-20.]

SEC. 457. *Challenge based on ground of corrupt practices.*—A challenge of any person offering to vote may like-

wise be made by any qualified voter of the precinct upon the ground that the challenged voter is guilty of corrupt practices in connection with the impending election; in which case the following oath shall be administered to the challenged person by one of the inspectors:

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not received or offered, do not expect to receive, have not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing or consideration as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding of a vote at this election, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote; and that I have not made, or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of this election."

Upon the taking of the proper oath by a person whose right to vote is questioned in the manner contemplated in this section, the challenge shall be disallowed, but in case of his refusal to take such oath the challenge shall be sustained and his vote shall be rejected.

[2657—554.]

SEC. 458. Reception of challenged vote not conclusive in judicial proceeding.—The reception and counting of the vote shall not be conclusive upon any court of the legality of the registration or voting in an action against such person for illegal registration or voting.

[2657—555.]

SEC. 459. Record of challenges and certificate of oaths administered.—The inspectors of election shall keep a minute of their proceedings in respect to the challenging and administering of oaths to persons offering to vote, in which shall be entered, by one of them, the name of every person who shall be challenged; specifying in each case whether either of the oaths herein prescribed were taken. At the close of the election, at each polling place, the inspectors thereat shall add to such minutes a certificate to the effect that the same are all such minutes as to all persons challenged at such election, and shall file the same with the

registration lists and statements of results of the election as hereinafter provided.

[2657—556.]

ARTICLE IX.—Counting of votes and canvass of returns

SEC. 460. Counting of votes—Announcement of results.—As soon as the polls of an election are closed the board of inspectors shall publicly count the votes and ascertain the result, and not adjourn or postpone or delay the count until it shall be fully completed. During the counting of the votes, not more than one member of the board of inspectors shall be absent, and in this case such absence shall not exceed twenty minutes.

[2657—557; 3030—33.]

No member of the board or election officer shall, before the announcement of the result, make any statement of the number of ballots cast, the number of votes given for any person, the name of any person who has voted or who has not voted, or of any other fact tending to show the state of the polls, nor shall he make any statement at any time, except as a witness before a court, tending to show how any person votes.

[2657—557; 3030—33.]

SEC. 461. Official watchers of the candidates.—During the registrations, voting, and counting of the votes, and in general at all meetings or sessions of the board of inspectors, a number of persons representing the candidates opposing each other in the election and appointed in writing by said candidates, shall be allowed within the polling place, but not within the guard rail: *Provided*, That each candidate for the office of senator or representative or any provincial office or for municipal president shall be entitled to have a watcher in each polling place. Each candidate for councilor shall be entitled to appoint any of the appointees of the candidates above mentioned.

Such watchers shall be allowed to freely witness the proceedings and to read the ballots after they have been read by the inspectors, without touching them, to hear the proceedings of the board and to take notes of what they see

and hear: *Provided*, That the watchers may then and there file their protest against any irregularity they may believe to have been committed by the board of inspectors, and the poll clerk shall note an abstract of such protests on his minutes; but they shall not touch the ballots nor converse with the inspectors nor with each other in such manner as to interrupt the proceedings.

Other persons than watchers and the officials authorized by law to remain in the polling place shall be excluded from the same.

[2657—556; 3030—34.]

SEC. 462. Preliminaries to counting of votes.—Before proceeding to count the ballots the board of inspectors shall first compare the registration lists and ascertain the number of persons who have voted as shown thereon. They shall then open the box of ballots cast and shall count the ballots therein contained without unfolding them or exposing their contents, except so far as to ascertain that each ballot is single, and shall compare the number of ballots found in the box with the number shown by the registration lists to have been deposited therein. If the ballots found in the box shall be more than the number of ballots so shown to have been voted, the ballots shall all be replaced, without being unfolded, in the box from which they were taken and shall be thoroughly mingled therein and one of the inspectors designated by the board shall, without seeing the same and with his back to the box, publicly draw out as many ballots as shall be equal to such excess, and without unfolding them place them in a package which shall be then and there securely sealed and marked "excess ballots," together with the signatures of the inspectors, which package shall be returned in the box with the other ballots and shall not be opened except as hereinafter provided. If in the course of this examination two or more ballots shall be found folded together in such manner that they must have been so folded before being placed in the box, then they shall be removed therefrom and counted as a portion of the excess number hereinbefore mentioned. In case

ballots marked "spoiled" are found in the ballot box they shall be placed with the spoiled ballots.

[2657—559.]

SEC. 463. *Examination for marked ballots.*—The ballots shall then be opened and examined for marked ballots, and if any such be found they shall be placed in a package securely sealed and inscribed "marked ballots" together with the signatures of the inspectors and be returned in the same manner as provided for excess ballots. Marked ballots shall in no case be counted, and a majority vote of the board shall be sufficient to determine whether any ballot is marked or not. In case any ballot or ballots shall be objected to by any inspector as marked and the board shall decide against such objection, such ballot or ballots shall be counted but shall be marked upon the indorsement fold in such manner as not to obliterate the feature objected to, with the words, "objected to by (adding the name of the objecting inspector) as marked," and all such ballots, after the count, shall be placed in another separate package and returned in all respects as herein provided for marked ballots. No ballot that is not an official ballot shall be counted, except such as are voted in accordance with the provisions of section four hundred and forty-three hereof.

[2657—560.]

SEC. 464. *Mode of procedure in counting votes.*—The board shall then proceed to count the votes in the manner following:

The ballots shall be arranged in piles in front of the chairman of the election board, who shall take them one by one and read therefrom, jointly with the other inspector of the party opposed to that of the chairman of the board, in the order in which they appear thereon, the names of the persons voted for, assuming such a position as to enable all, or at least a majority of the watchers to read such names. The other inspector and the clerk shall keep tally sheets, the clerk upon the blackboard or blackboards placed opposite the table of the board of inspectors, and the inspector upon a form which shall be prepared and fur-

nished by the Chief of the Executive Bureau for the purpose, on which they shall record as read, the names of all persons voted for for each office and the number of votes severally received by them, each vote being separately noted by a stroke on the tally sheet as the ballot is read. At the conclusion of the count the totals shall be verified by the chairman and the other inspector, and in case of disagreement a recount shall be made for such offices as may be necessary. The tally sheet forms shall not be changed or destroyed and shall be kept with the ballots in the ballot box.

Votes for persons who have not filed certificates of candidacy for any municipal office shall be counted in the count of votes as scattering votes.

[2657—561; 3030—35.]

SEC. 465. *Inspector's statement and certificate of result.*—Within three hours after the completion of the count the inspectors shall make, complete, and sign a written statement thereof in quadruplicate, showing the date of the election, the name of the municipality, and the number of the precinct in which it was held, the whole number of ballot stubs received from the municipal treasurer, the whole number of ballots deposited in the ballot box, the whole number of votes adjudicated to each candidate for each office, the whole number of ballots rejected as marked, and the whole number objected to because marked but not rejected, the whole number of ballots objected to and rejected for other reasons, the whole number of ballots objected to for the same or different reasons, but accepted, the whole number of spoiled ballots, the whole number of ballots remaining on hand, and the whole number of ballots not used, writing out at length in words and not in figures, and at the end thereof a certificate signed by the inspectors to the effect that the statement is in all respects correct and any protest filed by the watchers. Every such statement shall be made upon a single sheet of paper, or if this can not be done, each sheet thereof shall be signed on the margin by all the inspectors. Forthwith thereafter, but in any event within one hour after the proclamation, one copy thereof shall be filed with the municipal treasurer, one shall

be forwarded in the manner provided in the next following section to the provincial treasurer, and one, also sealed, shall be forwarded to the Chief of the Executive Bureau. The fourth shall be placed by the board in the valid-ballot box upon sealing the same.

Upon the completion of such count and of the statements of the result thereof, the chairman of the board of inspectors shall make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes cast at such election at such polling place for all candidates, by name, for each office.

After publication of the result and before retiring, it shall be the duty of the inspectors of the polling place to furnish a certificate of the number of votes cast for each candidate for Insular and provincial office and municipal president and vice-president to all and each of the watchers present at the polling place who may request the same. The statements and certificates of votes referred to in this section shall be delivered before, and not after, four o'clock in the afternoon of the day next following election.

[2657—562; 3030—36; 3210—21.]

SEC. 466. *Mode of transmission of statement.*—The statement forwarded to the provincial treasurer by the board of inspectors shall be sent by mail if the mails are reasonably regular and expeditious for the purpose, otherwise by a special messenger at the expense of the municipality.

Delayed statements shall in all cases be forwarded as soon as possible.

[2657—563.]

SEC. 467. *Boxes and contents.*—The ballots, together with the packages hereinbefore referred to, and also the unused ballot, shall be put in the ballot box, which shall be securely locked and sealed and delivered to the municipal treasurer immediately after the count, for which purpose said officer shall keep his office open all night on the day of the election, if necessary, to take delivery of the objects referred to in this Act, and shall provide the necessary facilities therefor at the expense of the municipality. The spoiled ballots shall be returned to the spoiled-ballot box, if removed therefrom, and such box, similarly locked and sealed,

shall be likewise delivered to the municipal treasurer. The sworn statements, applications for cancellation of registration, and other papers and documents forwarded by the municipal treasurer to the board of inspectors in accordance with the provisions of section four hundred and twenty-six, and also the three copies of the list of voters, the sworn statements and other papers relative to the registration, election and counting of votes, shall likewise be delivered to the municipal treasurer after the election.

The municipal treasurer shall, on the day after election, notify the members of the boards who have failed to send the objects mentioned in this section to deliver the same immediately to him or to a delegate of said municipal treasurer previously designated by him.

[2657—564; 3030—37; 3210—22.]

SEC. 468. *Preservation of boxes.*—The municipal treasurer shall retain the boxes unopened in his possession in a safe place and under his responsibility, until the final decision of any election contest, and in any event for six months, subject to the order of the court of competent jurisdiction or other officer specially authorized by law to open the same.

[2657—565; 3030—38.]

SEC. 469. *Canvass of returns by provincial board.*—The provincial boards shall meet as a board of canvassers as soon as practicable, but not later than thirty days after the election, and the provincial treasurer shall then produce before it the statements filed with or delivered to him. If any statements be missing the board, by special messenger or otherwise, shall obtain such missing statements and shall direct the fiscal to institute criminal proceedings against the person or persons, if any, criminally responsible for such delay.

The board shall also examine the statements on file and if it clearly appears that material matters of form are omitted, such statements shall be returned for correction to the board of inspectors by special messenger or in such manner as may be most expeditious. Such statements may not, however, be returned for a recount.

As soon as all statements are before it, the board of canvassers shall proceed to a canvass of all the votes cast in the province for members of the Philippine Legislature or for provincial officers, and upon completion thereof shall make one statement of all votes cast for each candidate for legislative office in each district, and one statement of all the votes, if any, cast for provincial officers. Upon the completion of such statements the board shall determine therefrom what person has been elected to the House of Representatives from each Representative district, and what person has been elected to each provincial office. If the province comprises an entire Senatorial district, the board shall also determine the person who shall have been elected Senator from each district; if the province comprises only a part of a Senatorial district, the board shall merely state the number of votes received by the candidates for such office. In this case the person elected senator of the district shall be proclaimed by the Governor-General.

[2657—566; 3030—39.]

SEC. 470. *Certificate of result.*—All such determinations shall be reduced to writing, in duplicate, and signed by the members of the provincial board or a majority of them, or by the Governor-General, as the case may be, and sealed with the provincial seal or the seal of the Governor-General's office, as may be proper. One copy thereof shall be filed with the provincial treasurer, one forthwith with the Chief of the Executive Bureau, and a certified copy thereof shall also forthwith be delivered to each elected candidate. Only one copy shall be made, however, of the proclamation of the person elected to the office of senator.

[2657—567; 3030—40.]

SEC. 471. *Who may be certified.*—The provincial board of canvassers, or the Governor-General, as the case may be, shall certify as elected to the office of senator or member of the House of Representatives and to any provincial office only persons who have obtained a plurality of votes and who have filed their certificate of candidacy in accord-

ance with the provisions of section four hundred and four hereof.

[2657-568; 3030-41.]

SEC. 472. Confirmation by Governor-General.—Upon the filing of said certificate in the office of the Chief of the Executive Bureau, it shall be by him transmitted to the Governor-General, who shall, except as provided in the next succeeding section hereof, confirm the election of each of the candidates for provincial office so certified as elected notwithstanding the pendency of any contest of his election in a court. Such confirmation shall not, however, prevail against the decision of the court.

[2657-569.]

SEC. 473. Confirmation protested for disloyalty.—Any candidate who has received votes at a provincial election may file with the Governor-General, within thirty days after such election, a protest against the confirmation of the election of a provincial officer elect, on account of disloyalty to the constituted Government. The Governor-General may then refuse to confirm the election of any provincial officer elect, pending the determination of the protest filed with him, which shall be investigated by a judge of the Court of First Instance, by the Attorney-General or any of his assistant attorneys whom the Governor-General may designate to make such investigation with the least possible delay. Upon the completion of the investigation, the Governor-General may either confirm or definitely refuse to confirm the election of the candidate elect, as the facts brought out by such investigation may warrant, and the decision of the Governor-General in such cases shall be final.

[2657-570.]

SEC. 474. Disability of nonconfirmed candidate.—When a special election is called to fill a position left vacant by the refusal of the Governor-General to confirm, the person whose confirmation was so refused shall be ineligible at such election and no vote shall be counted or canvassed for him therein.

[2657-571.]

SEC. 475. *Procedure when election results in tie.*—In case the board of canvassers, or the Governor-General, as the case may be, decides that an election for senator or member of the House of Representatives results in a tie, they shall certify their decision, together with the statements and all papers upon which the same is based, to the Senate or House of Representatives, as the case may be, which body shall have jurisdiction of the matter thereafter; in case the board of canvassers shall decide that an election for provincial governor, member of the provincial board, or councilor of the City of Manila results in a tie it shall similarly certify the matter to the Senate, which shall have jurisdiction to declare either of the tied candidates elected or to order a special election, as it may decide; but without prejudice in either case to the right of any candidate to contest the election as hereinafter provided.

[2657—572; 3030—42; 3210—23.]

SEC. 476. *Incompetency to act as member of board of canvassers.*—Any member of the provincial board who is a candidate for elective office shall be incompetent to act as member of the board of canvassers, and in this case, the Chief of the Executive Bureau shall designate the provincial treasurer, provincial fiscal, clerk of the Court of First Instance, or district commander of the Constabulary to act in his stead.

[2657—573; 3210—24.]

SEC. 477. *Canvass by municipal council.*—Immediately after the election the municipal council shall meet in special session and shall proceed to act as a municipal board of canvassers. The municipal treasurer shall produce before it the statements filed with him and the council shall canvass the votes cast for each municipal office and certify as elected those who obtained a plurality of votes and who have filed their certificate of candidacy in the same manner as hereinbefore provided for the provincial board, and to that end shall have the same powers. The municipal board of canvassers shall not have the power to recount the votes or to inspect any of them, but shall proceed upon the statements rendered, as corrected, if corrections are nec-

essary. Its determinations shall be reduced to writing in triplicate, signed by the members, or a majority of them, and one copy shall be filed in the municipal secretary's office, one with the provincial treasurer, and one with the Chief of the Executive Bureau immediately on completion of the canvass.

[2657—574; 3030—43.]

Any candidate for municipal office thus declared elected shall assume office, notwithstanding the pendency in court of any contest regarding his election, but said certificate of the municipal board of canvassers shall not prevail against the decision of the court.

[2657—574; 3030—43.]

In case the canvass results in a tie for any municipal office the tied candidates shall draw lots in the presence of the board of canvassers, and the successful candidate shall be declared elected.

[2657—574; 3030—43.]

For the first election in a new municipality the provincial board shall act as the board of canvassers to declare the results of the municipal election.

[2657—574; 3030—43.]

ARTICLE X.—*Election contests*

SEC. 478. *Contested election of members of Legislature.*—The Senate and the House of Representatives shall by resolution respectively prescribe the time and manner of filing contest in the election of members of said bodies, the time and manner of notifying the adverse party, and bond, or bonds, to be required, if any, and shall fix the costs and expenses of contest which may be paid from their respective funds.

[2657—575.]

SEC. 479. *Contested election to office in general.*—Contests in all elections for the determination of which provision has not been made otherwise shall be heard by the Court of First Instance having jurisdiction in the judicial district in which the election was held, upon motion by any registered candidate voted for at such election. The con-

mandated
by Act
3834

tests shall be filed with the court within two weeks after the proclamation.

Such court shall have exclusive and final jurisdiction, except as hereinafter provided. Upon petition of an interested party, or of its own accord if the interests of justice require it, said court shall forthwith cause the registration lists, ballot boxes, ballots, and other documents used at such election to be brought before it and examined, and to appoint the necessary officers therefor and to fix their compensation, which shall not exceed five pesos per diem each and shall be payable in the first instance out of the provincial treasury.

The court shall declare who has been elected or that no candidate has been legally elected, as the case may be, and the candidate who has been declared elected shall be entitled to assume office without any other canvass by the board of canvassers, as soon as the clerk of the court has notified the board of canvassers of the decision of the court and the person concerned has received a copy thereof, unless by virtue of the section next following an appeal shall lie and shall have been filed in accordance with the provisions of said section. The clerk of court shall immediately send certified copies of the decision to the board of canvassers and the candidates affected by the same.

[2657—576; 3030—44; 3210—25.]

SEC. 480. *Appeal to Supreme Court in contested election case.*—An appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court, within ten days, from any final decision rendered by the Court of First Instance on contests of elections for provincial governors or members of the provincial board, for the review, amendment, repeal, or confirmation of such decision, and the procedure thereon shall be the same as in a criminal cause.

[2657—577; 3210—26.]

SEC. 481. *Mode of procedure in court cases.*—Proceedings for the judicial contest of an election shall be upon written contest with summons, which shall be served as hereinafter prescribed: *Provided*, That if the contest refers to the office of councilor it shall be sufficient to summon

the candidates proclaimed elected by the municipal board of canvassers.

In such proceedings the registration list as finally corrected by the board of inspectors shall be conclusive as to who was entitled to vote at such election.

The aforesaid summons shall be served by delivery by the sheriff of a copy of the summons and the contest to each of the registered candidates voted for personally, or in case of their not being found, by leaving such copies at their usual place of residence, in the hands of some person resident therein and of sufficient discretion to receive the same; such notice shall be considered as having been served if the acknowledgment of the service made as hereinbefore prescribed shall appear on the back of the summons.

Where the whereabouts of a candidate is unknown, for the reason that he is absent from the locality or conceals himself to avoid the service of summons, and the fact appears by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court, the latter shall make an order that the service be made by publication in some newspaper generally read in the locality, or in the absence thereof, by notices posted in several of the most conspicuous places of the locality, of an order which he shall make and which shall fix the date on which the person absent, concealed, or of unknown whereabouts shall appear, which shall not be more than twenty days thereafter.

The candidate whose election is contested and all other registered candidates voted for may reply thereto within fifteen days after the summons, or if they have appeared without being summoned, within fifteen days from the date of their appearance, but in all cases before the beginning of the hearing of the case in court. The reply shall verse only on the precinct or precincts covered by the allegations of the contest. If the candidate whose election is contested or any other registered candidate voted for desires to contest the votes obtained by the contestant in other precincts, they shall file a countercontest within the time limit designated in this paragraph and serve a copy thereof upon the contestant by registered mail or personal delivery, established by a receipt signed by the contestant or his

duly authorized agent. The contestant shall reply to the countercontest within ten days after notification. If no reply is made to the contest or countercontest within the time limits designated therefor, a general denial shall be deemed to have been entered.

The Court of First Instance and the Supreme Court shall hear election contests in preference to all other cases and shall try and decide them as soon as possible, whether it be a regular term of court or not.

The clerk of the court in which any such contest is instituted shall give immediate notice of its institution and also of the determination thereof to the Chief of the Executive Bureau.

[2657—578; 3030—45; 3210—27.]

SEC. 482. *Bond or cash deposit required of contestants.*—Before the court shall entertain any such contest or countercontest or admit an appeal, the party filing the contest, countercontest, or appeal shall give bond in an amount fixed by the court with two sureties satisfactory to it, conditioned that he will pay all expenses and costs incident to such motion or appeal, or shall deposit cash in court in lieu of such bond. If the party paying such expenses and costs shall be successful they shall be taxed by the court and entered and be collectible as a judgment against the defeated party.

[2657—579; 3210—28.]

SEC. 483. *Certification of finding when election found illegal.*—If the court finds that no person was lawfully elected, it shall, in the case of a provincial office, certify its finding to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, and in case of a municipal office to both the Chief of the Executive Bureau and the provincial board. *Amended by Act No. 338*

[2657—580.]

Chapter 19.—INTERNAL-REVENUE ALLOTMENT LAW

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 484. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—Special disposition of certain internal revenue

SEC. 485. Disposition of fees for sealing weights and measures.

SEC. 486. Disposition of proceeds of certain license taxes.

SEC. 487. Disposition of proceeds of cedula tax.

SEC. 488. Disposition of proceeds of taxes on franchises.

SEC. 489. Disposition of proceeds of income and inheritance tax.

ARTICLE II.—Disposition and allotment of internal revenue in general

SEC. 490. Disposition of internal revenue in general.

SEC. 491. Allotments of internal revenue for special purposes.

SEC. 492. Apportionment and use of provincial allotment.

SEC. 493. Apportionment and use of road and bridge allotment.

SEC. 494. Apportionment and use of municipal allotment.

ARTICLE III.—Miscellaneous provisions

SEC. 495. Status of cities, townships and other local governmental divisions.

SEC. 496. Apportionment to be based upon census population.

SEC. 497. Warrants for quarterly payment of allotments.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 484. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Internal-Revenue Allotment Law.

[2657—585.]

ARTICLE I.—Special disposition of certain internal revenue

SEC. 485. *Disposition of fees for sealing weights and measures.*—The proceeds of fees for the sealing and licensing of weights and measures shall accrue equally to the province and municipality wherein collected.

[2657—586.]

SEC. 486. *Disposition of proceeds of certain license taxes.*—The proceeds of the internal-revenue license taxes on theaters, museums, cockpits, concert halls, pawnbrokers, circuses, billiard rooms, and retail dealers in tuba, bassi,

tapuy, or like domestic fermented liquors, shall be for the exclusive benefit of the municipality wherein the same are collected.

[2657—587.]

Amended by Act 3382
Amended by Act 1631
 SEC. 487. *Disposition of proceeds of cedula tax.*—In provinces where the cedula tax is fixed at one peso its proceeds shall go equally to the province and municipality wherein collected. In provinces where the tax is fixed at two pesos the extra peso shall accrue to the road and bridge fund or the road and public works fund, of the province, the other peso being divided equally between the province and the municipality, as before. The proceeds of delinquent payments shall, in either case, be dealt with upon the same principle. *See 2113*

Such portion of the proceeds of the cedula tax collected in the barrio of San Jose, on Corregidor Islands, as would, under the preceding paragraph, accrue to the road and bridge fund of the Province of Cavite, shall hereafter be devoted exclusively to school purposes in said barrio.

Such portion of the proceeds of the cedula tax collected in the barrio of Olongapo, municipality of Subic, Province of Zambales, as would, under the first paragraph, accrue to the road and bridge fund of the Province of Zambales, shall hereafter be devoted exclusively to school purposes in said barrio.

[2657—588; 3238—1.]

SEC. 488. *Disposition of proceeds of taxes on franchises.*—Where the grantee of any franchise, his lessees, successors, or assigns have issued bonds with interest guaranteed by the Government of the Philippine Islands the franchise tax shall accrue in its entirety to the Insular Government until the guaranty ceases.

Taxes upon franchises whose obligations are not thus guaranteed shall be applied as follows:

(a) Where the franchise is for the operation of a submarine telegraphic cable, the entire franchise tax shall accrue to the Insular Government.

(b) Where the franchise is for a steam railroad or marine railway operating in one or more municipalities, five-tenths of the franchise tax shall accrue to the Insular

Government, two-tenths to the province or provinces concerned, and three-tenths to the municipality or municipalities concerned; and where more than one province participates in the provincial share, only so much of their population shall be considered in making the division as is found in the municipality or municipalities wherein the franchise is operated in the particular province.

(c) Where the franchise is for an electric or tramway line operating in one or more municipalities, one-fifth of the franchise tax shall accrue to the Insular Government, one-fifth to the province or provinces concerned, and three-fifths to the municipality or municipalities concerned; and where more than one province participates, the same rule of apportionment shall be observed as in the subsection preceding.

(d) Where the franchise is for the operation of a public service plant or system different from those specified above and the same is doing business in one or more municipalities, one-fifth of the franchise tax shall accrue to the Insular Government, one-fifth to the province or provinces concerned, and three-fifths to the municipality or municipalities concerned; and where more than one province or municipality participates, the apportionment shall be in proportion to the gross receipts from the business transacted within their respective limits.

[2657—589.]

SEC. 489. *Disposition of proceeds of income and inheritance taxes.*—The proceeds of the tax on income and of the tax on inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions mortis causa shall accrue to the Insular Government.

[2601—17, 18; 2832—27.]

ARTICLE II.—*Disposition and allotment of internal revenue in general*

SEC. 490. *Disposition of internal revenue in general.*—Internal revenue collected under the laws of the Philippine Islands and not applied as hereinabove provided or otherwise specially disposed of by law shall accrue to the Insular Treasury and shall be available for the general purposes of the Government, with the exception of the amounts set apart by way of allotment under the next succeeding section.

[2657—590.]

SEC. 491. *Allotments of internal revenue for special purposes.*—Of the internal revenue accruing to the Insular Treasury under the preceding section there shall be set apart ten per centum as a provincial allotment, ten per centum as a road and bridge allotment, and twenty per centum as a municipal allotment; but the amounts allotted to said several purposes during any year shall not be greater than the amount allotted for the same purposes during the fiscal year nineteen hundred and nine.

[2657—591.]

SEC. 492. *Apportionment and use of provincial allotment.*—The provincial allotment shall be apportioned to the treasuries of the several respective provinces and shall there accrue to their general funds, respectively.

[2657—592.]

SEC. 493. *Apportionment and use of road and bridge allotment.*—The road and bridge allotment shall be apportioned among provinces wherein the road tax continues in force, as in the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya, and other provinces wherein the annual cedula tax is fixed or maintained at two pesos.

Shares in the road and bridge allotment shall accrue respectively to the road and public works fund or road and bridge fund, as the case may be, of the governmental division participating therein.

[2657—593.]

SEC. 494. *Apportionment and use of municipal allotment.*—The municipal allotment shall be for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Islands in the purview of their community requirements, being available for municipal or other use as hereinbelow provided.

In regularly organized provinces containing non-Christian inhabitants so much of the municipal allotment available for a particular province as pertains to its non-Christian inhabitants shall accrue to its non-Christian inhabitants' fund.

In specially organized provinces so much of the municipal allotment available for a particular province as does not pertain to municipalities or chartered cities shall accrue to the township and settlement fund of such province.

Such part of the municipal allotment as is not applied as hereinabove provided shall be distributed among the various municipalities and except as regards the City of Baguio shall accrue in equal proportions to their general funds and school funds. The share of the City of Baguio shall accrue wholly to its general fund.

[2657-594.]

ARTICLE III.—*Miscellaneous provisions*

SEC. 495. *Status of cities, townships, and other local governmental divisions.*—For purposes of the allotment of internal revenue, a chartered city, township, or other local governmental division not constituting part of a municipality proper shall have the status of a municipality and shall be deemed to be included under the term "municipality" as used in this chapter.

The City of Manila shall receive the shares which it would receive if it were both a municipality and a regularly organized province, and for the purposes hereof shall be deemed to be both the one and the other.

[2657-595.]

SEC. 496. *Apportionment to be based upon census population.*—Apportionments of internal revenue under the provisions of this chapter shall be based on population as shown by the official census; but until a new census is taken or population otherwise determined according to law the proportionate share of the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya and of the hill people in the Province of Samar shall be taken to be the same as in the apportionment of nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Provided, however, that in determining the amount of internal-revenue funds to be allotted to the provinces comprised within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, the Auditor shall take into account the total approximate population of said provinces as certified to him by the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657-596.]

SEC. 497. *Warrants for quarterly payment of allotments.*—The payment of the internal-revenue allotments shall be made from the Insular Treasury quarterly, upon warrants drawn by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657-597.]

Chapter 20.—MILITARY RESERVATIONS

SEC. 498. Jurisdiction over places held for military uses of United States.

SEC. 499. Right of military authorities to eject intruders.

SEC. 500. Service of process on reservation.

SEC. 501. Exemption of military employees from taxation.

SEC. 502. Sale of liquor on reservation prohibited.

SEC. 503. Sale of liquor near posts and camps prohibited.

SEC. 504. Authority of Governor-General to regulate sale of liquors in prohibited zones.

SEC. 505. Authority of Governor-General to remove places from restriction.

SEC. 506. Authority of Governor-General to bring additional places under restriction.

SEC. 498. *Jurisdiction over places held for military uses of United States.*—The retention, acquisition, or condemnation and appropriation by the United States of land in the Philippine Islands for reservations, military posts, naval bases, fortifications, magazines, arsenals, docks, warehouses, and other uses of the United States, does not withdraw such lands from the jurisdiction of the Philippine Government or from the operation of the laws of the Philippine Islands; and consistently with the provisions of this chapter, the jurisdiction of the Philippine Government and the operation of its laws over the places in question shall remain unimpaired in so far as the same shall not militate against or be inconsistent with the uses for which the property is held by the United States.

No branch of the Government of the Philippine Islands having authority on or over lands reserved for the military purposes of the United States, and no civilian residents thereon, shall interfere with the military administration or the use of such lands for military purposes.

[530—3.]

SEC. 499. *Right of military authorities to eject intruders.*—The military authorities shall have the right to eject

any intruder or trespasser on any public lands reserved by the President for military purposes in the Philippine Islands, and to suppress open breaches of the peace and abate nuisances thereon.

[530-2.]

SEC. 500. *Service of process on reservation.*—No arrest of any officer, soldier, or civilian employee in the military service of the United States shall be made on any military reservation, or in any camp or barrack except on warrant in due form in writing, copy of which shall be previously delivered to the commanding officer thereof; and no subpoena directed to any such officer, soldier, or civilian employee in the military service of the United States shall be served on any military reservation, or in any camp or barracks without previously delivering a copy of such subpoena to the commanding officer thereof.

[2104-1.]

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SEC. 501. *Exemption of military employees from taxation.*—The personal property of persons employed in the military service of the United States in the Philippine Islands and used by them incident to said service shall be exempt from taxation.

[530-4.]

SEC. 502. *Sale of liquor on reservation prohibited.*—No licenses shall be granted for the sale of or dealing in any intoxicating liquors on any public land reserved by the President of the United States for military purposes in the Philippine Islands.

[530-1.]

SEC. 503. *Sale of liquor near posts and camps prohibited.*—Except as provided in the next succeeding section hereof, no license shall be granted by a municipal council or other local or provincial authority for the sale of any intoxicating liquors, beer, or wine, at any place or on any premises situated within a distance of two miles of land now used or hereafter to be used by the United States for military purposes at Camp Stotsenburg, in the municipality of Mabalacat, Province of Pampanga; Camp Morrison, municipality of Salomague, Province of Ilocos Sur;

Camp Jossman, municipality of Guimaras, Province of Iloilo; Camp Gregg, municipality of Bayambang, Province of Pangasinan; in or near the municipality of Los Baños, Province of Laguna; in or near the municipality of Iligan, Province of Misamis; in or near the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas; in or near the municipality of Legaspi, Province of Albay; in or near the municipality of Sorsogon, Province of Sorsogon; in or near the municipality of Santo Tomas, Province of Laguna; at Fort William McKinley, near Macati, Province of Rizal; or within a distance of one and one-half miles of land used or to be used by the United States for military purposes at Camp Wallace, in the municipality of San Fernando, Province of La Union; at Pasay barracks, municipality of Pasay, Province of Rizal; in or near the municipality of Naga, Province of Camarines Sur; in or near the municipality of Lucena, Province of Tayabas; in or near the municipality of Calamba, Province of Laguna; on the Island of Talim, Laguna de Bay, or within a distance of three miles of the Island of Malahi, reserved for military purposes in the Laguna de Bay; or within a distance of one mile of land used by the United States for military purposes at Santa Mesa, in the City of Manila; or within a distance of three-quarters of a mile of land used by the United States for military purposes near the town of Calbayog, in the Province of Samar.

The prohibition herein above contained shall not extend to the following-described land within the prohibited areas: Land situated on the left bank of the Pasig River within one mile of Santa Mesa, in the City of Manila; land within a circle with a radius of five hundred and eighty yards with a center at the middle of the road in the immediate front of the parish church of the municipality of Batangas, Province of Batangas; land within a circle with a radius of four hundred yards with the center at the southwest corner of the prison in Albay, Province of Albay; land within a circle with a radius of four hundred yards with the center at the southeast corner of the old Tribunal at Daraga, in the Province of Albay; land within a circle with a radius

of seven hundred yards with the center at the door of the church of San Rafael, in the town of Legaspi, Province of Albay; land within a circle with a radius of three hundred yards with the center at the door of the parish church in Santo Tomas, Province of Batangas; land within a circle with a radius of five hundred yards with the center at the center of the public square in the town of Pasig, Province of Rizal; land within a circle with a radius of seven hundred yards with the center at the center of the public square in the municipality of Naga, Province of Camarines Sur; and land within a circle with a radius of seven hundred yards with the center at the middle of the road immediately in front of the parish church at Lucena, in the Province of Tayabas.

[709—1; 760—1; 1169—1, 2; 1381—1; 1904—1; 1951—1.]

The Governor-General is authorized, however, in his discretion, of his own accord or upon petition of the municipal council interested, to revoke by proclamation any of the exceptions made in the next preceding paragraph hereof, in which event the restriction against the sale of liquors in such place or places shall become fully effective.

[2202—1.]

SEC. 504. *Authority of Governor-General to regulate sale of liquors in prohibited zones.*—The Governor-General shall have authority to authorize and regulate the sale of liquors within any prohibited zone surrounding any military reservation now existing or which may be hereafter established.

[2202—1.]

SEC. 505. *Authority of Governor-General to remove places from restriction.*—The Governor-General is authorized in his discretion to except from the provisions of section five hundred and three hereof any of the places or localities therein specified, or any portion thereof, whenever the United States Army shall discontinue the maintenance of military garrisons thereat or whenever such military garrisons shall be composed only of Philippine Scouts.

[1951—1.]

SEC. 506. Authority of Governor-General to bring additional places under restriction.—Upon the request of the commanding general of the Philippine Department, or the admiral commanding the Philippines Squadron, the Governor-General may, in his discretion, by proclamation, bring within the restrictions of section five hundred and three hereof any public lands reserved by the President of the United States for military or naval purposes in the Philippine Islands, or any place or premises within a distance to be prescribed in such proclamation, not exceeding two miles, of any such reservation, provided that within such distance the central part of a municipality be not included.

Upon the exercise of this power by the Governor-General it shall be the duty of the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the post, camp, or place in question to make a survey and determine the limits of the territory included in the proclamation of the Governor-General and to notify the municipal authorities of the boundaries thereof; and it shall further be the duty of such commanding officer and of the municipal officers after the line shall have been run, to notify all persons then engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors within the prohibited territory of the operation of the provisions of section five hundred and three hereof within such territory and of the time within which they must remove their places of business.

[709—5; 1904—1.]

Chapter 21.—SUPERVISION OVER CAVITE HARBOR

SEC. 507. Police supervision of rear admiral over Cavite Harbor.

SEC. 508. Supervisor of harbor appointed by rear admiral—Deputy supervisor.

SEC. 509. Regulations for vessels berthing in Cavite Harbor.

SEC. 510. Authority of rear admiral to make regulations.

SEC. 507. *Police supervision of rear admiral over Cavite Harbor.*—Cavite Harbor, being that portion of Manila Bay to the southward of a line drawn from Sangley Point to Parafique, including one-half of a sea mile due north of said line and limits, shall be under the police supervision of the rear admiral of the United States Navy in command of the Asiatic Station, in so far as relates to the control of vessels in said harbor.

[238—1; 382—1; 675—1.]

SEC. 508. *Supervisor of harbor appointed by rear admiral—Deputy supervisor.*—The rear admiral of the United States Navy having police supervision over Cavite Harbor may appoint a line officer of the United States Navy to be supervisor of the harbor and to have charge therein of the berthing of all vessels, other than naval vessels, in conformity with law and regulation.

To assist the supervisor, the rear admiral may also appoint a line officer of the United States Navy to act as deputy supervisor, who shall have the same power as the supervisor himself, subject to the supervision of the latter.

[238—1; 382—1; 675—1.]

SEC. 509. *Regulations for vessels berthing in Cavite Harbor.*—The following regulations shall prevail as regards vessels, other than those of the United States Navy, desiring to berth within the limits of Cavite Harbor as above defined:

(a) Any such vessel shall first obtain permission to berth within said limits from the Insular Collector, whose duty it

shall be to notify the senior naval officer afloat at Cavite, addressing commandant of Cavite Naval Station, of the approximate time of the arrival of said vessel at Cavite, giving the name and length of said vessel and her draft when loaded.

(b) When by reason of stress of weather, or of any other urgent necessity, a vessel is compelled to enter Cavite Harbor without having had an opportunity to communicate with the Insular Collector she will take berth as hereinafter provided.

(c) The supervisor of Cavite Harbor, so appointed by the rear admiral in command of the station, shall have charge of the berthing of all vessels, other than naval vessels, and the enforcement of the laws and regulations relating thereto.

(d) It shall be the duty of the supervisor to see that all vessels entering Cavite Harbor shall be met by a steam launch or tug and directed to a proper berth, and all vessels so entering or changing from one berth to another shall do so in accordance with the direction of the supervisor.

(e) Should any vessel entering Cavite Harbor for any reason not be met and conducted to its berth as provided in the next preceding paragraph, it may anchor temporarily in any open berth, but is required to keep steam up ready to move, until such anchorage is confirmed or said vessel is directed to another berth.

(f) All vessels are required to moor, if they are directed so to do, if the same be deemed advisable by the supervisor and he directs that the same be done.

(g) All vessels shall have steam up and be ready to move during a typhoon or other heavy weather.

(h) The commanders of vessels and other persons or corporations are hereby forbidden to dump, or permit to be dumped, ashes or other refuse within the limits of Cavite Harbor. Lighters to remove such ashes or other refuse shall be provided by the supervisor of the harbor and shall be available at any time upon application to him, and he will fix and collect the charge the vessels shall pay for the service of removing such ashes or refuse, and such

lighters may, except in bad weather, be called alongside by hoisting the international letter "R." When, owing to heavy weather or other causes, lighters cannot come alongside the vessel, the ashes and refuse shall be retained on board until weather moderates so that lighters can be put alongside, or until the vessel leaves the harbor limits.

(i) Commanders or owners of vessels and all other persons or corporations are forbidden to obstruct said harbor by sinking or permitting to be sunk obstructions of any character, such as wrecks or lighters or other hindrances to navigation. All such wrecks or obstructions shall be removed by the supervisor at the expense of the officers, owners, agents, or masters of vessels immediately responsible for their presence in the harbor.

[238—2; 454—1.]

SEC. 510. *Authority of rear admiral to make regulations.*—The rear admiral hereinabove specified shall have the power to make additional reasonable regulations for the government of vessels in Cavite Harbor.

[238—3.]

**Chapter 22.—REGISTRATION, BRANDING, CONVEYANCE, AND
SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE**

- SEC. 511. Scope of terms.
- SEC. 512. Registration of brands in office of municipal treasurer.
- SEC. 513. Certificate to be issued by municipal treasurer.
- SEC. 514. Distinctive brands of municipality and province.
- SEC. 515. General requirement as to branding and registration—How and before whom effected.
- SEC. 516. Registration of cattle previously branded.
- SEC. 517. Registration of cattle by municipal treasurer.
- SEC. 518. Inquiry into ownership by person charged with duty of branding.
- SEC. 519. Charge for registration—Disposition of proceeds.
- SEC. 520. Municipal treasurer's record of transfers.
- SEC. 521. Certificate of transfer—Place of issuance.
- SEC. 522. Manner of authentication.
- SEC. 523. Requirement as to production of documents of title.
- SEC. 524. Descriptive matters to be noted in certificates.
- SEC. 525. Documents of title to be surrendered to purchaser.
- SEC. 526. Place of issuance of certificate of transfer.
- SEC. 527. Amendment of certificates.
- SEC. 528. Charge for certificate of transfer—Disposition of proceeds.
- SEC. 529. Registration necessary to validity of transfer.
- SEC. 530. Forms of certificates of registration and transfer.
- SEC. 531. Document of title to be exhibited upon demand of proper officer.
- SEC. 532. Municipal treasurer's permit for slaughter of large cattle.
- SEC. 533. Restriction upon slaughter of carabao.
- SEC. 534. Record of permits for slaughter.
- SEC. 535. Designation of person by provincial governor to perform duties of municipal and provincial officers.
- SEC. 536. Preceding provisions not applicable in Manila.

SEC. 511. *Scope of terms.*—"Large cattle," as herein used, includes the horse, mule, ass, carabao, or other domesticated member of the bovine family.

"Municipality," as used in this and the next succeeding chapter refers not only to organized municipalities but to townships, settlements, and rancherías in places not organ-

ized under the municipal law; it also includes cities organized under special charters, with the exception of Manila.

[1147--1, 36.]

SEC. 512. *Registration of brands in office of municipal treasurer.*—All owners of large cattle shall register at the office of the treasurer of the municipality of their residence the private brand or brands used by them in marking their cattle by filing, in triplicate, with said municipal treasurer a true copy of said brand or brands, impressed or accurately drawn upon stout paper, approximately fifteen centimeters wide by twenty centimeters long. One of the triplicate copies of said brand or brands so filed shall be retained in the office of the municipal treasurer; the others shall be sent by him to the provincial treasurer and the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations, one copy to each; and it shall be the duty of the municipal treasurer, the provincial treasurer, and the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations to file in their respective offices said copies of said brand or brands and to keep a record of the names of the owners thereof, alphabetically arranged, together with the ages, civil status, and occupations or professions of such owners.

No person shall be permitted to register or file a duplicate of any brand theretofore registered in the name of another unless he produces to the municipal treasurer, at the time of presentation for registry and filing, satisfactory evidence that he has succeeded to the right to such brand previously registered and filed; nor shall any person be permitted to register or file with said municipal treasurer any brand likely to be mistaken for a brand or mark owned and previously registered by another.

[1147--2, 3.]

SEC. 513. *Certificate to be issued by municipal treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer, on registering and filing any brand or mark, shall issue to the person registering and filing the same a certificate setting forth, over his own signature, the fact of registering and filing said brand, the date of registering and filing, the name, age, civil status,

and occupation or profession of the owner of the brand, and a copy of the brand as near as may be.

[1147—4.]

SEC. 514. *Distinctive brands of municipality and province.*—Each municipality shall have a distinctive mark or brand for the purpose of branding large cattle owned by the municipality and of counterbranding large cattle owned by persons in the municipality and not bearing the counterbrand of any other municipality. Each municipality shall register and file a copy of its brand with the provincial treasurer and with the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations. Each provincial government shall also have a distinctive brand for the purpose of branding large cattle owned by it. Copies of provincial brands shall be registered and filed with the chief of the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations and with the provincial treasurer of the province owning the brand.

[1147—5.]

✓ SEC. 515. *General requirement as to branding and registration—How and before whom effected.*—All large cattle which have attained the age of two years must be branded and registered, as provided in this chapter, and it shall be the duty of the owner or other person in possession of cattle not thus branded or registered to cause the same to be effected in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

All such cattle found within the jurisdiction of any municipality shall be branded on the right hip with the registered brand of the owner and counterbranded on the left hip with the registered brand of the municipality in which they are found.

The branding shall be done in the presence of the municipal president, the municipal treasurer, and the municipal secretary, or by representatives authorized in writing to act for them; or in places not in an organized municipality by at least three persons appointed for the purpose by the provincial governor.

Large cattle kept by the Insular Government need not be branded or registered.

Cattle imported for immediate slaughter need not be branded or registered, but their importation and slaughter shall be subject to the regulations of the Director of Agriculture relative to quarantine, inspection, and animal sanitation.

[1147—6, 34, 35; 1362—1.]

SEC. 516. *Registration of cattle previously branded.*—Large cattle already branded with brand of ownership and counterbranded with the brand of the proper municipality need not be rebranded, but the owner must register such animals with the municipal treasurer and secure the certificate of ownership mentioned in the next succeeding section unless previously registered under this chapter.

[1362—1.]

SEC. 517. *Registration of cattle by municipal treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer shall register in a book properly prepared and kept for the purpose, all branded and counterbranded animals presented for registry and not previously registered under this chapter, and shall set forth in his registry entry the name, residence of the owner, and the class, color, sex, age, brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the cattle registered. A copy of the entry shall be issued to the owner as a certificate of ownership, which certificate shall be prima-facie evidence that the animal is the property of the person therein named as owner.

The original registry entry and the copy thereof issued as a certificate of ownership shall be signed by the owner and by the municipal treasurer, and attested by the municipal secretary; and where the branding of the cattle is effected in the presence of representatives of the municipal officials or in the presence of persons designated for such purpose by the governor of the province, the registry entry and the certificate of ownership shall also be signed or indorsed by such representatives or designated persons.

[1147—8.]

SEC. 518. *Inquiry into ownership by person charged with duty of branding.*—Persons charged with the duty of

branding or registering large cattle and issuing the proper certificates shall satisfy themselves of the ownership of the cattle so branded or registered, and shall take due care that no certificate of ownership is issued to any person other than the proper owner.

[1147-9.]

SEC. 519. *Charge for registration—Disposition of proceeds.*—Each certificate of registration shall have imprinted upon its face a form of stamp of the value of one peso, which stamp shall be duly canceled with the seal of the municipality. The certificate required by this section shall be paid for by the owner of the cattle, and the moneys received therefor shall, in organized municipalities, be paid into the municipal treasury, and in the case of townships, settlements, and rancherías, into the provincial treasury for the benefit of the township, settlement, or ranchería in question.

Each animal must be separately registered, and no certificate of ownership shall cover more than one animal.

[1147-10, 11; 1465-1.]

SEC. 520. *Municipal treasurer's record of transfers.*—The municipal treasurer shall enter in a book, duly prepared and kept for the purpose, all transfers of large cattle, which entry shall set forth the name and residence of the owner, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purchase price if the animal, or the consideration for the sale or transfer, the class, sex, age, brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the animal, and a reference by number to the original certificate of ownership, with the name of the municipality which issued it.

[1147-13.]

SEC. 521. *Certificate of transfer—Place of issuance.*—On making the entry of transfer prescribed by the last preceding section, the municipal treasurer shall issue to the purchaser of the animal a certificate of transfer setting forth the name and residence of the owner or vendor, the name and residence of the purchaser, the purchase price of the animal, or the consideration for the sale, the class, sex, age,

brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the animal transferred, and a reference to the original certificate of ownership by number, with the name of the municipality which issued such certificate.

A separate certificate of transfer shall be issued for each animal sold or conveyed.

[1147-14, 22.]

SEC. 522. *Manner of authentication.*—The certificate of transfer and the entry to be made of such transfer in the record shall be signed or endorsed in the same manner as registry entries and certificates of ownership.

[1147-15.]

SEC. 523. *Requirement as to production of documents of title.*—No entry of transfer shall be made or certificates of transfer issued by the municipal treasurer or other proper official except upon the production of the original certificate of ownership and certificates of transfer and such other documents or evidence as will show title in the owner, or, in the case of loss of certificate of ownership or certificates of transfer, certified copies of the record showing that such documents were duly and properly issued, and it shall be the duty of the official custodian of the record to issue such certified copies on demand of the party entitled thereto without charge.

[1147-16.]

Amended by Act 3195 SEC. 524. *Descriptive matter to be noted in certificates.*—On certificates of ownership and certificates of transfer, the municipal treasurer or other proper official shall carefully note in the proper place on the printed outline figure of the animal registered or transferred the brands, class, sex, age, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the animal registered or transferred, giving such marginal description, where necessary, as will fully identify the animal.

[1147-17.]

SEC. 525. *Documents of title to be surrendered to purchaser.*—In case of sale, the owner shall deliver to the purchaser the original certificate of ownership and all cer-

tificates of intermediate transfer showing ownership in himself, and in case of loss of the original certificate of ownership, or of any of the certificates of intermediate transfer, certified copies of the proper entries showing such documents to have been issued by the proper official.

[1147-18.]

SEC. 526. *Place of issuance of certificate of transfer.*—Certificates of transfer shall be issued in the municipality where the contract of sale is made and consumated by the delivery of the cattle.

[1147-19.]

SEC. 527. *Amendments of certificates.*—Erasures, interlineations, or amendments in certificates of registry or transfer shall be presumed to be invalid unless noted over the signature of the official or persons issuing or executing the same.

[1147-20.]

SEC. 528. *Charge for certificate of transfer—Disposition of proceeds.*—Each certificate of transfer shall have imprinted upon its face a form of stamp of the value of one peso, which stamp shall be duly canceled by the municipal treasurer with the seal of the municipality. The certificate required by this section shall be paid for by the purchaser and the moneys received therefor shall, in organized municipalities, be paid into the municipal treasury, and in the case of townships, settlements, and rancherías, into the provincial treasury for the benefit of the township, settlement, or ranchería in question.

[1147-21, 36; 1465-1.]

SEC. 529. *Registration necessary to validity of transfer.*—No transfer of large cattle shall be valid unless the same is registered and a certificate of transfer obtained as herein provided; but large cattle under two years of age may be registered and branded gratis for the purpose of effecting a valid transfer, if the registration and transfer are made at the same time.

[1147-22; 2332-1.]

SEC. 530. *Forms of certificates of registration and transfer.*—The certificates of registration and of transfer shall

be in such forms as the Chief of the Executive Bureau shall prescribe and the Insular Auditor shall approve.

[1465-1.]

SEC. 531. *Document of title to be exhibited upon demand of proper officer.*—On the demand of the municipal president, municipal treasurer, municipal secretary, or of any Constabulary, police, or other peace officer, any person claiming to own large cattle shall produce and submit to such officer making the demand certificates of ownership and certificates of transfer showing his title thereto. In case of loss of certificates of ownership or certificates of transfer, certified copies of the entries showing the issuance of the original documents may be furnished in lieu of the original papers.

[1147-23.]

SEC. 532. *Municipal treasurer's permit for slaughter of large cattle.*—No large cattle shall be slaughtered or killed for food at the municipal slaughterhouse except upon permit secured from the municipal treasurer. Before issuing the permit for the slaughter of large cattle for human consumption, the municipal treasurer shall require for branded cattle the production of the original certificate of ownership and certificate of transfer showing title in the person applying for the permit, and for unbranded cattle such evidence as may satisfy said treasurer as to the ownership of the animals for which permit to slaughter has been requested.

[1147-30.]

SEC. 533. *Restriction upon slaughter of carabao.*—No permit to slaughter carabao shall be granted by the municipal treasurer unless such animals are unfit for agricultural work or for draft purposes, and in no event shall a permit be given to slaughter for food any animal of any kind which is not fit for human consumption.

[1147-31.]

SEC. 534. *Record of permits for slaughter.*—The municipal treasurer shall keep a record of all permits for slaughter issued by him, and such record shall show the name and residence of the owner, and the class, sex, age, brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remo-

linos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the animal for the slaughter of which permit is issued and the date on which such permit is issued. Names of owners shall be alphabetically arranged in the record, together with date of permit.

A copy of the record of permits granted for slaughter shall be forwarded monthly to the provincial treasurer, who shall file and properly index the same under the name of the owner, together with date of permit.

[1147—32.]

SEC. 535. *Designation of person by provincial governor to perform duties of municipal and provincial officers.*—Where a duty is required hereunder to be performed by a municipal or provincial officer and in the particular province or place no such office as that contemplated in the law exists, the duty in question shall be performed by such person or persons as shall be thereto designated in writing by the governor of the province.

[1147—36.]

SEC. 536. *Preceding provisions not applicable in Manila.*—The provisions of the preceding sections of this chapter shall not be effective in the City of Manila; and within the limits of said city the branding, registration, transfer, and slaughter of large cattle shall be governed by municipal ordinances and regulations; but the official charged with the duty of registering brands in said city shall forward to the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations a report of all brands registered by him.

[1147—37.]

Chapter 23.—DISPOSITION OF ESTRAYS AND
STOLEN CATTLE

SEC. 537. Scope of term "municipality."

SEC. 538. Impounding of estrays and stolen cattle.

SEC. 539. Restoration to owner.

SEC. 540. Sale of unclaimed animal.

SEC. 541. Notice to be given by treasurer to provincial recorder.

SEC. 542. Reclamation of animal by owner prior to sale.

SEC. 543. Payment of net proceeds to owner.

SEC. 544. Final disposition of proceeds of sales.

SEC. 537. *Scope of term "municipality."*—The term "municipality" as used in this chapter has the scope indicated in section five hundred and eleven of this code.

[1147—36.]

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SEC. 538. *Impounding of estrays and stolen cattle.*—All estrays and all animals recovered from thieves or taken by peace officers from persons unlawfully or reasonably suspected of being unlawfully in the possession of the same, shall be delivered to the treasurer of the municipality where found, and it shall thereupon become the duty of such treasurer properly to care for and maintain such animals and to post for at least five consecutive days at the door of the municipal building in the municipality holding the animals and to forward immediately to the recorder of the provincial board, written notices in Spanish and in the local dialects of the finding of such estrays or of the seizure or taking of the animals delivered to the municipal treasurer, together with the class, sex, age, brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the estrays or of the animals seized or taken from persons not entitled to the possession hereof, and notifying owners of such animals to present themselves within fifteen days after date to the municipality and establish title thereto.

[1147—25.]

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SEC. 539. *Restoration to owner.*—In case owners of animals taken as estrays or seized as above set out present

themselves within the time limited in the notice and prove title thereto, it shall be the duty of the municipal treasurer to cause delivery of such animals to the lawful owners upon payment of necessary expenses of the maintenance and transportation, giving receipts for moneys paid and taking receipts for the animals delivered.

[1147—25.]

Amended by 243576 SEC. 540. *Sale of unclaimed animal.*—Should the owners of such animals fail to present themselves within the time fixed in the notice and prove title to the animals taken or seized as aforesaid, immediate notice of that fact shall be given by the municipal treasurer to the provincial board of the province, which shall order said animals to be sold at public auction and shall give notice of the sale at least ten days before the date of sale by posting notice thereof at the door of the provincial building and at the door of the municipal building where such animals are held. The notice of the sale shall contain a statement of the class, sex, age, brands, knots of radiated hair commonly known as remolinos or cowlicks, and other marks of identification of the animals to be sold, the place where found or seized, and the date, hour, and place of sale. The place of sale shall be fixed, in the discretion of the provincial board, either at the provincial capital or in the municipality where such animals are held.

Animals ordered to be sold by the provincial board in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be sold for cash to the highest and best bidder therefor at public auction by verbal bidding, and the purchaser at such sale shall receive a good and indefeasible title to the animal sold.

A record of any such sale shall be made in the municipality in which the sale took place and a certificate shall be issued as in ordinary sales, except that the entry and certificate shall show that the sale was made by the municipality in conformity with this section and the signature of the owner shall be omitted from the entry and certificate.

[1147—25, 26.]

SEC. 541. *Notice to be given by treasurer to provincial recorder.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal treasurer

promptly to notify the secretary of the provincial board of all proceedings taken by him in each case arising under the preceding section.

[1147-25.]

SEC. 542. *Reclamation of animal by owner prior to sale.*—At any time before actual sale as above provided, the lawful owner of the animal may prove title thereto to the municipal treasurer and receive his property on payment of all costs incurred by the municipality or the province for the care, maintenance, and transportation of the same.

[1147-27.]

SEC. 543. *Payment of net proceeds to owner.*—If the owner of any animal sold at public auction pursuant to the foregoing provisions shall appear and present proper evidence of title to such animal, it shall be the duty of the municipal treasurer to receive such evidence of title and deliver the same to the provincial board of the province. Said board shall examine such evidence and make such other investigation as to it may seem proper, and if satisfied that the animal in question belonged to the claimant it shall cause the net proceeds of the sale to be paid to him; but no such claim shall be received or allowed after the lapse of one year from the time of public sale.

[1147-28.]

SEC. 544. *Final disposition of proceeds of sales.*—The proceeds of sales made as contemplated above shall, in organized municipalities, be paid into the treasury of the municipality in which the animal or animals were found or seized, and in case of townships, settlements, and rancherías, into the provincial treasury for the benefit of the township, settlement, or ranchería concerned. The expenses and the cost of care, maintenance, transportation, and sale of such animals shall be a special charge against the moneys so paid in. Funds derived from such sales shall not be available for general expenditure until the lapse of one year from the date of sale.

[1147-29, 36.]

Chapter 24.—SUPERVISION OF ORPHANS

SEC. 545. Transfer of child from institution for poor children.

SEC. 546. Duty of person assuming care of child.

SEC. 547. Supervision of Secretary of the Interior—Restoration of child to institution from which taken.

SEC. 548. Adoption of child from institution for poor children.

SEC. 545. *Transfer of child from institution for poor children.*—The competent authorities of any asylum or institution in which poor children are cared for and maintained at public expense are authorized, subject to regulations approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to place any orphan or other child so maintained therein whose parents are unknown, or being known are unable or unwilling to support such child, in charge of any suitable person who may desire to take such child and shall furnish satisfactory evidence of his ability suitably to maintain, care for, and educate such child.

The intrusting of a child to any person as herein provided shall not constitute a legal adoption and shall not affect the civil status of such child or prejudice the right of any person entitled to its legal custody or guardianship.

[2657—862.]

SEC. 546. *Duty of person assuming care of child.*—It shall be the duty of any person who shall thus take any child from an asylum or institution suitably to maintain, care for, and educate it while in his custody.

[2657—863.]

SEC. 547. *Supervision of Secretary of the Interior—Restoration of child to institution from which taken.*—The Secretary of the Interior shall personally or by agent visit every child so committed to the care of a private person at least once every three months and shall make all needful inquiries as to its welfare; and if he shall find that any such child is not being properly maintained, cared for, and educated, or if the person with whom such child has been

placed shall no longer desire to retain the custody thereof, he shall again place the child in the asylum or institution from which it was taken.

[2657—864.]

SEC. 548. *Adoption of child from institution for poor children.*—Upon the application of any person to the competent authorities of any asylum or institution where poor children are maintained at public expense to adopt any child so maintained therein, it shall be the duty of such authorities, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to report the fact to the provincial fiscal, or in the City of Manila to the fiscal of the city, and such official shall thereupon prepare the necessary adoption papers and present the matter to the proper court. The costs of such proceedings in court shall be de officio.

[2657—865.]

BOOK II

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF BUREAUS

BOOK II

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF BUREAUS

Title VI—BUREAU ORGANIZATION IN GENERAL

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ARTICLE I.—*Bureau organization*

SEC. 549. *Seal of Bureau.*—The respective Bureaus shall keep appropriate seals, with which shall be sealed all commissions, records, transcripts, and other documents requiring authentication.

[2657—290.]

SEC. 550. *Powers and duties of chiefs of Bureaus.*—The Director or other chief official in each Bureau or Office shall exercise the functions of chief executive and administrative officer thereof. It shall be his duty, under the immediate executive control, direction, and supervision of the proper Department Head, to exercise general authority in all matters embraced within the jurisdiction of the Bureau or relating to the operation thereof and to see to the enforcement of all laws and regulations pertaining to it.

For administrative purposes, a Bureau chief may, consistently with law, distribute the work of his Bureau among

such permanent divisions and sections as may be deemed advisable; and he shall define the duties of his subordinates in so far as may be desirable for the efficiency of the service.

[2857-291.]

SEC. 551. *Authority to prescribe forms and make regulations.*—Every chief of Bureau shall prescribe forms and make regulations or general orders, not inconsistent with law, to secure the harmonious and efficient administration of his branch of the service and to carry into full effect the laws relating to matters within the jurisdiction of his Bureau; but penalties shall not be prescribed in any such regulations or orders for violation thereof except as expressly allowed by law.

Regulations and orders shall become effective only when approved by the Department Head and published in the Official Gazette or otherwise publicly promulgated. Formal approval or publication shall not be necessary as regards circulars of information or instructions for the guidance of officers and employees in the internal administration of the affairs of the Bureau.

All general orders issued by a Bureau chief shall be serially numbered. Such orders shall be called administrative orders and they shall be so entitled.

[2857-292.]

SEC. 552. *Officials and subordinates of Bureaus and Offices in general.*—The officials and subordinates of each of the several Departments, Bureaus, Offices, and branches of the service shall consist of such as are specified in this Code and of such other assistants, clerks, employees, and agents as may, in each case, be essential to the proper accomplishment of the work required to be done and available within the limits of appropriated funds.

[2857-293.]

SEC. 553. *Authority of Bureau chief to employ and discharge subordinates.*—Laborers receiving compensation at a rate of seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum and other employees receiving compensation at the rate of two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum shall

be employed and discharged by the chief of Bureau or Office, subject only to the general control of the Department head.

Other subordinates and employees shall be employed and discharged by the chief of Bureau or Office and, except as otherwise specially provided, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

[2657-294.]

SEC. 554. *Duties of assistants and other subordinates.*—Assistant chiefs and other subordinates in every Bureau, Office, and branch of the service shall, respectively, perform therein such duties as may be required of them by law or regulation or as may be specified by the chief or head of the office or other person in lawful authority over them.

The circumstance that the duties of any subordinate officer or employee are specified by law shall not, in the absence of special restriction, be understood to prevent his being assigned to additional duties by proper authority, when not inconsistent with the performance of the duties imposed by law.

[2657-295.]

SEC. 555. *Acting chief of Bureau.*—During the absence or disability of the chief of a Bureau, the Department Head may designate as acting chief the Under Secretary of the Department, who shall perform the duties of the office in addition to his duties as such Under Secretary, or any officer or employee of the Bureau or other officer or employee in the Department.

[2657-296.]

SEC. 556. *Designation of acting head of Office by Governor-General.*—During the temporary absence or disability of the head of any Office or branch of the service, not in or subordinate to a Bureau, the Governor-General may, in the absence of special provision, designate any officer or employee to fill his place.

[2657-297.]

SEC. 557. *Performance of duties of subordinate officers temporarily absent.*—In case of the temporary absence or

disability of any subordinate officer or employee in any Bureau or Office, the chief of such Bureau or Office may, in the absence of special provision, designate any other subordinate officer or employee in his Bureau or Office temporarily to perform the duties of the person thus absent or disabled, or he may temporarily perform such duties himself.

[2857-298.]

SEC. 558. *Filling of vacancies.*—Vacancies caused by the death, resignation, or removal of any officer or subordinate may be temporarily supplied in the same manner as in case of absence or disability. Such vacancies shall not be filled by permanent appointment until the expiration of any leave allowable to the predecessor, unless the Governor-General or proper head of Department is of the opinion that the exigencies of the service require that the appointment be made forthwith.

[2857-299.]

SEC. 559. *Filling of vacancy by appointment of person or persons in lower grade.*—With the prior approval of the Governor-General or proper head of Department, a vacancy in a position of any grade may be filled by the appointment of one person or more of a lower grade; but in such case the aggregate of salaries paid shall not be greater than the salary authorized by law for that position.

[2857-300.]

SEC. 560. *Bonds required of private persons—Duties of Bureau chief in respect thereto.*—The chief of each Bureau shall, consistently with law, prescribe the form and fix the amount of all bonds executed by private parties to the Government under the laws pertaining to his Bureau and shall pass on the sufficiency of the security and retain possession of the bond.

When it appears that any such bond is risky or insufficient, such chief may require better security, and after notice to the party concerned, and upon his failure within a reasonable time to give better security, or additional security, may abrogate the privileges secured by the giving

of the bond, but such action shall be without prejudice to the liability of any person or property already obligated.

[2657—301.]

SEC. 561. *Contract for transportation equipment belonging to employee—Loan for purchase of equipment.*—Subject to restriction and regulation by executive order the chief of Bureaus may, in the absence of other adequate transportation equipment, enter into contracts with employees for the use by the latter, respectively, on official business, of transportation equipment owned by them, at a rental to be paid from the transportation-expense funds of the Bureau in question; but no allowance hereunder shall be in excess of twenty pesos per month in the case of a horse, or thirty pesos per month in the case of motor vehicles or vessels. When the nature of the official duties of any such employee justifies the permanent assignment to him of transportation equipment for his official use, he may, in the absence of other suitable means of transportation and with the prior approval of the proper head of Department, be loaned from the same funds an amount sufficient to purchase the necessary means of transportation, not to exceed four hundred pesos for an American horse or motor vehicle and two hundred pesos for a native horse, such loan to be repaid to the Government in monthly installments of not less than ten per centum of the amount loaned.

[2657—302.]

ARTICLE II.—*Hours of labor*

SEC. 562. *Legal hours of labor—Minimum requirement.*—The chiefs of Bureaus and Offices in every branch of the Government service shall require of all employees, of whatever grade or class, not less than the legal number of hours of labor.

Such hours, except for school and courts, shall be as prescribed in the Civil Service Rules and as otherwise from time to time disposed in temporary executive orders, in the discretion of the Governor-General; but save on Saturday and during the heated season they shall not be less

than six and one-half hours per day, not including time for lunch.

[2657-303.]

SEC. 563. *Government employees not required to work on holidays.*—Upon holidays the school, courts, and the various Departments, Bureaus, and Offices pertaining to the administration of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments shall be closed; and on such days attendance or labor shall not be required of employees, except as otherwise provided.

[2657-304.]

SEC. 564. *On Saturdays and during heated season.*—On Saturdays throughout the year and on all days during the heated season, from April first to June fifteenth, inclusive, the period of labor may be reduced to five continuous hours; but an executive order so disposing shall not oblige the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office so to reduce the hours of labor in his branch of work, but shall leave the same in his discretion subject to the requirements of the service.

[2657-305.]

SEC. 565. *Temporary suspension of labor for special reasons.*—The Governor-General may, for special reasons only, direct that any Department, Bureau, or Office be closed during any particular day, or for part of a day, as occasion requires.

[2657-306.]

SEC. 566. *Extension of hours and requirement of overtime work.*—When the interests of the public service so require, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office may extend the daily hours of labor, in what manner soever fixed, for any or all of the employees under him, and may likewise require any or all of them to do overtime work not only on work days but also on holidays.

[2657-307.]

ARTICLE III.—*Officials authorized to execute Government conveyances and contracts*

SEC. 567. *Authority of Governor-General to execute conveyances and contracts relating to real property.*—When

the Government of the Philippine Islands is party to a deed or any instrument conveying the title of real property or is party to any lease or other contract relating to real property belonging to said Government, said deed, instrument, or contract shall be executed on behalf of said Government by the Governor-General, unless authority to execute the same is by law expressly vested in some other officer.

[2657—308.]

SEC. 568. Authority of Insular officials to make contracts.—Written contracts not within the purview of the preceding section shall, in the absence of special provision, be executed, with the approval of the proper Department Head, by the chief of the Bureau or Office having control of the appropriation against which the contract would create a charge; or if there be no such chief, by the proper Department Head himself or the Governor-General, as the case may require.

Contracts on behalf of the Insular Government with companies operating vessels engaged in the coastwise trade to secure the carriage of freight and passengers for the Government shall be executed by the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, subject to such restrictions as may be prescribed by law; but vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and vessels plying between Philippine ports shall continue to carry mail free.

[2657—309.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Gratuitous conveyance of Government property for certain purposes*

SEC. 569. Conveyance of Government property to province, city, or municipality.—When real property belonging to the Government (of the Philippine Islands) is needed (for school purposes or other proper governmental use) by the province, city, municipality, or other local political division wherein the property is situated, it shall be competent for the (Governor-General) to execute, to such province, city, municipality, or other local political division a proper conveyance thereof by way of gift, sale, lease, exchange, or otherwise, and upon such terms, to be inserted in the instrument

of conveyance, as shall seem to him most convenient for the interests of the parties concerned. But nothing herein shall be deemed to authorize the conveyance of unreserved public land, friar land, or any other real property held by the Government of the Philippine Islands upon special trust.

[2857-310.]

SEC. 570. *Conveyance of provincial property to other branches of Government.*—When real property belonging to any province is needed for school purposes or other proper governmental use by the Government of the Philippine Islands or by any government of a municipality or other local political division wherein the property is situated, it shall be competent for the provincial board, by resolution, to authorize the governor of the province to convey the same in due form to said Government, municipality, or other division, as the case may be; and such conveyance may be made without consideration, if the board shall so determine.

[2857-311.]

SEC. 571. *Conveyance of municipal property to other branches of Government.*—When real property belonging to any municipality, township, or other local political division, is needed for school purposes or other governmental use by the Government of the Philippine Islands or by the government of the province wherein the property is situated, it shall be competent for the council of the municipality or other local division, by resolution, to authorize the conveyance of said property in due form to said Government or province, as the case may be; and such conveyance may be made without consideration, if the council shall so determine.

[2857-312.]

ARTICLE V.—*Miscellaneous receipts of Bureaus and Offices*

SEC. 572. *Charges for property sold or service rendered—Refunds.*—For services not required by law to be rendered without charge, for supplies furnished, or articles of any kind sold to other branches of the Government, or to any person or persons, the chief of a Bureau or Office may, upon the approval of the proper head of Department,

charge and collect the cost of the same, or such other rate in excess of cost as may be prescribed by law or approved by the same authority. For cities, organized under special charters, such rate, unless otherwise prescribed by law, shall be fixed at cost or in excess of cost by the boards or councils of said cities; and in the case of the provinces, municipalities, townships, and settlements, by the proper provincial treasurers, with the approval of the respective provincial boards.

Upon the submission of facts warranting such action and consistently with good business practice, the authorities which fix the amounts to be paid for services rendered and supplies or articles furnished or sold, in accordance with the foregoing, may recommend that the whole or part of any sum so paid be refunded, and the same shall thereupon be done, upon the approval of the Insular Auditor.

[2657—313.]

SEC. 573. *Disposition of miscellaneous Bureau receipts.*—Money collected for property thus sold or service rendered, and all other receipts or earnings of Bureaus, Offices, and branches of the Insular service, not being revenue or the proceeds of taxation, shall accrue, in the absence of special provision, to the general unappropriated surplus of the Insular Government.

In case of the provinces, municipalities, townships, settlements, and cities incorporated under special charters, such receipts shall be paid into their respective treasuries as are their other revenue funds and shall be expendable in the same manner.

[2657—314.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Official reports*

SEC. 574. *Annual report of chiefs of Bureaus and heads of Offices.*—All provincial governors and the Mayor of the City of Manila, and all chiefs of Bureaus and heads of Offices of the Insular Government shall severally render annual reports to their respective heads of Department for each fiscal year. Such reports shall be typewritten but shall not be printed unless by specific approval of the proper head of Department. Official copies of all such reports and state-

ments shall be filed in English and Spanish with the Philippine Legislature at the beginning of each regular session.

[2657-315.]

SEC. 575. *Time for submission of annual reports.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, all reports and statements covering the fiscal year required to be rendered annually by any officer of the Government of the Philippine Islands or of any branch thereof or of the government of any political division or subdivision of the Philippine Islands, shall be rendered as soon as practicable after the first of January of each year.

[2657-316.]

SEC. 576. *Form and contents of reports in general.*—The following general rules shall be observed in regard to the form and contents of annual reports:

(a) Such report shall generally contain concise statements of the work of the Bureau or Office concerned and expenditures incurred in the prosecution of the same during the fiscal year, to which shall be added recommendations as to the future, including plans for specific work to be undertaken, if such there be.

(b) Financial reports contained in the annual reports shall be compared and brought into agreement with the Auditor's books.

(c) In addition, the report shall contain in each case the matter specifically required by law or regulation to be incorporated therein.

[2657-317.]

SEC. 577. *Special reports required by Department Head.*—Each chief of Bureau or other officer of the Government shall make such special reports concerning the work of his Bureau or Office as may from time to time be required of him by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

[2657-318.]

SEC. 578. *Submission of annual estimates.*—At least thirty days before the opening of each regular session of the Philippine Legislature, each chief of Bureau or head of Office of the Insular Government shall file with the proper

Department Head a statement of the receipts and expenditures of his Bureau or Office during the year and an estimate of the receipts and necessary expenditures thereof for the ensuing fiscal year, including any details which the Secretary of Finance may require.

Such reports shall be made in accordance with the forms prescribed by the Secretary of Finance.

[2657—319.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Miscellaneous provisions*

SEC. 579. *Inhibition against purchase of property at tax sale.*—Officials and employees of the Government of the Philippine Islands are prohibited from purchasing, directly or indirectly, from the Government, any property sold by the Government for the nonpayment of any public tax. Any such purchase by a public official or employee shall be void.

[2657—320.]

SEC. 580. *Powers incidental to taking of testimony.*—When authority to take testimony or evidence is conferred upon an administrative officer or upon any nonjudicial person, committee, or other body, such authority shall be understood to comprehend the right to administer oaths and summon witnesses and shall include authority to require the production of documents under a *subpoena duces tecum* or otherwise, subject in all respects to the same restrictions and qualifications as apply in judicial proceedings of a similar character.

Saving the provisions of section one hundred and two of this Act, any one who, without lawful excuse, fails to appear upon summons issued under the authority of the preceding paragraph or who, appearing before any individual or body exercising the power therein defined, refuses to make oath, give testimony, or produce documents for inspection, when thereunto lawfully required, shall be subject to discipline as in case of contempt of court and upon application of the individual or body exercising the power in question shall be dealt with by the judge of first instance having jurisdiction of the case in the manner provided by law.

[2657—321; 2944—2.]

Title VII.—VARIOUS BUREAUS AND OFFICES

Chapter 26.—BUREAU OF AUDITS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 581. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—General organization of Bureau

SEC. 582. Chief officials of Bureau of Audits.

SEC. 583. Succession to position of Acting Auditor in absence of Deputy Auditor.

SEC. 584. General jurisdiction of Bureau of Audits.

SEC. 585. Annual report of Insular Auditor.

SEC. 586. Auditor's notification of excessive expenditures by Bureau or Office.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 581. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Accounting Law.

[2657—610.]

ARTICLE I.—*General organization of Bureau*

SEC. 582. *Chief officials of Bureau of Audits.*—The Bureau of Audits shall have one chief and one deputy chief,

appointed by the President. These officers shall be respectively the Auditor for the Philippine Islands and the Deputy Auditor for the Philippine Islands. For brevity they may be designated as the Auditor and the Deputy Auditor respectively when the full title of the office otherwise appears in the document or paper requiring signature; and for the purpose of discrimination the term Insular Auditor may be used.

There shall also be in this Bureau two assistant auditors and such number of district auditors as the conditions of the service shall require.

[2657—611.]

SEC. 583. *Succession to position of Acting Auditor in absence of Deputy Auditor.*—In case of the absence from duty from any cause of both the Auditor and the Deputy Auditor, one of the assistant auditors, to be designated by the Governor-General, shall have charge of the Bureau as Acting Auditor.

[2657—612.]

3569 SEC. 584. *General jurisdiction of Bureau of Audits.*—The authority and powers of the Bureau of Audits extend to and comprehend all matters relating to accounting procedure, including the keeping of the accounts of the Government, the preservation of vouchers, the methods of accounting, the examination and inspection of the books, records, and papers relating to such accounts, and to the audit and settlement of the accounts of all persons respecting funds or property received or held by them in an accountable capacity, as well as to the examination and audit of all debts and claims of any sort due from or owing to the Government of the Philippine Islands in any of its branches. The said jurisdiction shall also extend to all corporations established and organized in accordance with the laws of the Philippine Islands wherein the Government of the said Islands or any of its branches owns the majority of the stock. In the exercise of this jurisdiction the Insular Auditor shall act as the ex-officio auditor of the said corporation and as such he is empowered and authorized, with

the approval of the Board of Control, composed of the Governor-General and the Presidents of both Houses of the Philippine Legislature, to appoint a representative in the said corporation. The Insular Auditor, with the approval of the Board of Control above mentioned, shall have the right to appoint and fix the salaries and the number of the personnel to assist said representative in his work. The expenses for the maintenance and operation of his office shall be paid by the corporation concerned.

[2657-613; 3066-1.]

SEC. 585. *Annual report of Insular Auditor.*—The annual report of the Auditor shall embrace the fiscal transactions of the Government for the year and shall show the income, expense, and outlays of the various Departments and Bureaus of the Insular Government and of the various provinces and municipalities for the year.

[2657-614.]

SEC. 586. *Auditor's notification of excessive expenditures by Bureau or Office.*—The Insular Auditor shall from time to time bring to the attention of the proper administrative officer any expenditure of money or use of property which in his opinion is irregular, unnecessary, excessive, or extravagant.

[2657-615.]

SEC. 587. *Auditor's right of direct communication with claimants.*—The Auditor may communicate directly with any Department, Bureau, Office, or person having official relations with his office or having a claim before him for settlement.

[2657-616.]

SEC. 588. *Authority of auditor in adjustment of accounts between offices.*—The Insular Auditor shall have the power, subject to such regulations as may be prescribed therefor, to authorize and enforce the settlement of accounts subsisting between the different Bureaus or Offices of the Insular service; between any such Bureau or Office and any provincial, municipal, or city government; between provincial governments; between municipal or city govern-

ments; and between any such provincial and municipal or city governments.

[2657-617; 3066-1.]

SEC. 589. *Authority of Insular Auditor to investigate business of railroad company.*—The Insular Auditor shall have the power to examine from time to time, in his discretion, or when requested to do so by the Governor-General, the books, records, accounts, and vouchers of any railroad company or corporation organized or operating in the Philippine Islands.

[2657-618.]

SEC. 590. *Submission of papers relative to Government obligations.*—It shall be within the power of the Insular Auditor for purposes of inspection to require the submission of the original of any order, deed, contract, or other obligation under which any payment should or might be made from Government funds, and such certificate or other evidence respecting the same as may be required; and if an authenticated copy is needed as an office record the same shall, upon demand, be supplied.

In the case of deeds to property purchased by the Government, the Auditor shall require a certificate of title entered pursuant to a decree of the Court of Land Registration or other evidence satisfactory to the Governor-General that the title is in the Government.

[2657-619.]

SEC. 591. *Authority of officers to administer oath and take testimony.*—The Insular Auditor, the Deputy Insular Auditor, the assistant auditors, the departments managers, the supervising district auditors, the district auditors, and any other employee of the Bureau of Audits specially deputed for the purpose by the Insular Auditor, shall have authority to administer oaths and take testimony in any investigation or matter within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Audits.

[2657-620; 3066-1.]

SEC. 592. *Statement of monthly receipts and disbursements to Secretary of War.*—The Auditor shall forward to

the Secretary of War and to the Secretary of Finance, as soon as practicable and within sixty days after the expiration of each month, a statement of all receipts of the Insular Government of whatever class, and payments of moneys made on warrants or otherwise during the preceding month.

[2657—621.]

ARTICLE II.—*District auditors*

SEC. 593. Auditing districts; assignment and compensation of district auditors.—The provinces of the Philippine Islands, the chartered cities and the Metropolitan Water District, which shall be regarded as provinces, are hereby divided into twenty-two regular and one special auditing districts and the Insular Auditor is hereby authorized to appoint a district auditor to each of the regular auditing districts and one district auditor at large to the special auditing district. Said districts are hereby numbered, constituted, and established as follows:

First.—Provinces of Cagayan, Isabela, and Batanes.

Second.—Provinces of Ilocos Sur, Ilocos Norte, and Abra.

Third.—Provinces of La Union, Mountain Province, and City of Baguio.

Fourth.—Provinces of Pangasinan and Tarlac.

Fifth.—Provinces of Pampanga and Bulacan.

Sixth.—Provinces of Nueva Ecija and Nueva Vizcaya.

Seventh.—City of Manila and Metropolitan Water District.

Eighth.—Provinces of Cavite, Bataan, and Zambales.

Ninth.—Provinces of Rizal and Laguna.

Tenth.—Provinces of Tayabas and Marinduque.

Eleventh.—Provinces of Batangas and Mindoro.

Twelfth.—Provinces of Camarines Sur and Camarines Norte.

Thirteenth.—Provinces of Albay and Sorsogon.

Fourteenth.—Provinces of Samar and Masbate.

Fifteenth.—Provinces of Iloilo and Occidental Negros.

Sixteenth.—Provinces of Capiz, Antique, and Romblon.

Seventeenth.—Provinces of Cebu and Oriental Negros.

Eighteenth.—Provinces of Bohol and Misamis.

Nineteenth.—Provinces of Leyte and Surigao.

Twentieth.—Provinces of Bukidnon, Agusan, and Lanao.

Twenty-first.—Provinces of Zamboanga and Sulu.

Twenty-second.—Provinces of Davao and Cotabato.

Twenty-third.—Province of Palawan (special).

These twenty-three districts are hereby grouped into four divisions, to wit: The Northern Luzon Division, which comprises the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth districts; the Southern Luzon Division, which comprises the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and twenty-third districts; the Visayan Division, which comprises the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth districts; and the Mindanao and Sulu Division, which comprises the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second districts. The seventh auditing district shall be under the direct supervision of the central office of the Bureau of Audits. Each division shall be under one supervising district auditor, who shall be paid an annual salary of five thousand pesos and shall inspect and supervise the work of the several district auditors of his division. The supervising district auditor shall have the same power and authority as the district auditors in all matters coming before the latter for examination and settlement or decision in accordance with law.

The annual salary of the district auditor permanently assigned to the seventh auditing district shall be five thousand pesos; for those assigned to the fourth, fifteenth, seventeenth, and nineteenth districts, it shall be four thousand five hundred pesos each; for those assigned to the fifth, ninth, tenth, thirteenth, and twenty-first districts, it shall be four thousand pesos each; for those assigned to the first, second, third, sixth, eighth, eleventh, sixteenth, and eighteenth districts, it shall be three thousand six hundred pesos each; and for those assigned to the twelfth, fourteenth, twentieth, and twenty-second districts, it shall be three thousand two hundred pesos each.

Four district auditors at large are hereby authorized whose annual salary shall be three thousand two hundred pesos each.

The Insular Auditor may, as the interests of the service may demand, assign one district auditor to two or more districts, and may withdraw any of the district auditors or transfer them to other assignments. He may likewise, as the interests of the service may demand, assign one supervising district auditor to two or more divisions, and may withdraw or transfer them to other assignments."

[2657-622; 2811-1; 3066-1.]

Sec. 594. Official station of district auditor.—The permanent station of each district auditor shall be at such place in his district as shall be established by the Insular Auditor.

[2657-623.]

Sec. 595. Providing office for the district auditor.—It shall be the duty of the provincial board of each province, of the City of Manila, the Metropolitan Water District Board, and the City of Baguio, respectively, to furnish the district auditor with suitable office space in the provincial, city, or office building, together with necessary office space, furniture, and janitor service.

In case of any disagreement between the auditor of any district and the provincial, city, or Metropolitan Water District authorities above referred to, with regard to the sufficiency of the office space, furniture, or other services furnished to the district auditor, the matter shall be submitted to the Governor-General, whose decision in the premises shall be final.

[2657-624; 3066-1.]

Sec. 596. Ineligibility of district auditor for appointment as provincial treasurer.—During his tenure of office and until one full year after he ceases to be such, a district auditor shall be ineligible for permanent appointment to the office of provincial treasurer of any province within his district; and during the same period he may serve temporarily as such treasurer only by virtue of the express provision of law.

[2657-625.]

SEC. 597. *Functions and jurisdiction of district auditors.*—Each district auditor shall examine and settle the accounts of the provincial, municipal, township, and settlement treasurers and other officers of such branches of the Government, within the district assigned to him. In the exercise of this function the district auditor shall have exclusive original jurisdiction, and in such matters his powers shall be the same as those exercised by the Insular Auditor in regard to Insular accounts proper.

The district auditor shall also make such examinations, within his district, of Insular accounts, and render such reports thereon as the Insular Auditor shall require. In this capacity the district auditor shall be the immediate representative of the Insular Auditor.

[2657—626.]

SEC. 598. *Clerks to and operating expenses of office of district auditors.*—The appointment and fixing of the number of clerks or assistants which the district auditor shall have for each province, city, or office of this district, shall be determined by the Insular Auditor. Such clerks shall be under the direction of the district auditor, and their number as well as their salaries shall be fixed by the Insular Auditor, with the approval of the provincial board or body concerned. The operating expenses of the district auditor's office and the salaries and travel expenses of the clerks thereof shall be paid by the province, city, or office concerned, and such province, city, or office shall make the necessary appropriation for said purpose. In case of disagreement between the Insular Auditor and the authorities of the province, city, or office concerned, as to the sufficiency of the number of clerks and the salaries of the same, as well as of the travel expenses and other operating expenses of the district auditor's office, the matter shall be submitted to the Governor-General, whose decision in the premises shall be final.

[2657—627; 2811—1; 3066—1.]

SEC. 599. *Transfer of clerk for service in other province.*—A district auditor may, as the exigency of the service

requires or to the end that in the small provinces a clerk shall not be permanently retained, direct that a clerk appointed to one province shall proceed to and render services in other provinces of his district, and in such event the salary and travel expense involved shall be apportioned among the provinces concerned as the Insular Auditor may deem equitable.

[2657-628.]

ARTICLE III.—*Application of appropriated funds*

SEC. 600. *Use of appropriated funds.*—All moneys appropriated for the various branches of the public service shall be available solely for the specific purposes for which appropriated, and for no others. Moneys appropriated for salaries and wages shall not be available for contingent expenses or *vice versa*.

[2657-630.]

SEC. 601. *Appropriations not confined to fiscal year.*—In the absence of express provision, legislative appropriations shall not be confined to fiscal years, but shall be available until expended for the purposes for which appropriated, subject to such restrictions as may be specifically imposed by law; but the net surplus of all annual appropriations for the current expenses of the Government remaining at the end of the fiscal year for which such appropriations are made shall revert to the general fund and shall not thereafter be available for expenditure except by subsequent legislative enactment.

[2657-631.]

SEC. 602. *Official fiscal year.*—The fiscal year of all branches of the Government of the Philippine Islands shall be the period beginning with the first day of January and ending with the thirty-first day of December of each calendar year.

[2657-632.]

SEC. 603. *Transfer of unexpended balances to general fund.*—The Auditor may transfer at any time, from moneys appropriated for a specific purpose, to the unappropriated

general fund, any surplus balances standing to the credit of any appropriation or fund when the officer having administrative control thereof shall certify to the Auditor that there is a surplus in excess of the requirements, or that the work or purpose for which the appropriation was made has been completed or indefinitely postponed, and that there are no outstanding obligations to be paid therefrom.

[2657-633.]

SEC. 604. *Reimbursable funds for purchase of supplies.*—

When in the opinion of the Insular Auditor it shall be advisable to create a reimbursable fund for the purchase of supplies for any Bureau or Office of the Insular Government, he shall so certify to the Secretary of the Department concerned, stating the amount he recommends for such fund, which certificate shall be forthwith transmitted by said Secretary to the Governor-General with his recommendation. The Governor-General may thereupon create such fund and fix the amount thereof, the same to be thereafter administered by the Bureau or Office concerned under regulations of the Bureau of Audits.

[2657-634.]

SEC. 605. *Payments of rewards.*—When a reward becomes payable by authority of law for information given relative to any offense or for any act done in connection with the apprehension of the offender, such reward shall, in the absence of special provision, be paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by executive order. The final determination of any such matter by proper administrative authority pursuant to law or any such order shall be conclusive, as regards the liability of the Government, not only as to whether the person in respect to whose right the adjudication is made is entitled to any reward or not, but also as to the amount, if any, to which he may be entitled.

[2657-635.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Restrictions upon making of public contracts*

SEC. 606. *Appropriation antecedent to making of contract.*—No contract involving the expenditure of public funds shall be made until there is an appropriation there-

for, the unexpended balance of which, free of other obligations, is sufficient to cover the proposed expenditure. This provision shall not, however, be construed to prevent the purchasing and carrying of supplies in stock, under the regulations of the Bureau of Audits, provided that when issued such supplies shall be charged to the proper appropriation account.

[2657—636.]

Sec. 607. Certificate showing appropriation to meet contract.—Except in the case of a contract for personal service or for supplies to be carried in stock, no contract involving an expenditure by the Insular Government of three thousand pesos or more shall be entered into or authorized until the Insular Auditor shall have certified to the officer entering into such obligation that funds have been duly appropriated for such purpose and that the amount necessary to cover the proposed contract is available for expenditure on account thereof. When application is made to the Insular Auditor for the certificate herein required, a copy of the proposed contract or agreement shall be submitted to him accompanied by a statement in writing from the officer making the application showing all obligations not yet presented for audit which have been incurred against the appropriation to which the contract in question would be chargeable; and such certificate, when signed by the Auditor, shall be attached to and become a part of the proposed contract, and the sum so certified shall not thereafter be available for expenditure for any other purpose until the Government is discharged from the contract in question.

Except in the case of a contract for supplies to be carried in stock, no contract involving the expenditure by any province, municipality, township, or settlement of two thousand pesos or more shall be entered into or authorized until the treasurer of the political division concerned shall have certified to the officer entering into such contract that funds have been duly appropriated for such purpose and that the amount necessary to cover the proposed contract is available for expenditure on account thereof. Such

certificate, when signed by the said treasurer, shall be attached to and become a part of the proposed contract and the sum so certified shall not thereafter be available for expenditure for any other purpose until the contract in question is lawfully abrogated or discharged.

For the purpose of making the certificate hereinabove required ninety per centum of the estimated revenues and receipts which should accrue during the current fiscal year but which are yet uncollected, shall be deemed to be in the treasury of the particular branch of the Government against which the obligation in question would create a charge.

[2657-637.]

SEC. 608. *Void contract—Liability of officer.*—A purported contract entered into contrary to the requirements of the next preceding section hereof shall be wholly void, and the officer assuming to make such contract shall be liable to the Government or other contracting party for any consequent damage to the same extent as if the transaction had been wholly between private parties.

[2657-638.]

ARTICLE V.—*Initial receipt and disposition of public moneys*

SEC. 609. *Disposition of moneys collected by public officers.*—Except as otherwise specially provided all moneys officially received by a public officer in any capacity or upon any occasion must be accounted for as Government funds.

[2657-639.]

SEC. 610. *Payments of Government moneys into Treasury.*—Officers of the Government authorized to receive and collect moneys arising from taxes, revenues, or receipts of any kind shall pay the full amounts so received and collected by them into the treasury of the branch of the Government to which such officers in their collecting capacity respectively pertain, to the credit of the particular account or accounts to which the moneys in question initially belong. The amount of such collections ultimately payable to other branches of the Government, shall thereafter be

transferred to the respective treasuries of those branches, under regulations which the Auditor shall prescribe.

[2857-641.]

SEC. 611. *Treasurer's receipts for revenue funds.*—The Insular Treasurer shall issue a series of receipts for each fiscal year showing all revenue and trust funds received by him, each receipt bearing the date upon which deposit was actually made and indicating from whom and on what account the money was received.

These receipts shall be registered and countersigned by the Auditor or his duly authorized subordinate, and to this end shall be transmitted, as issued, to the Auditor, who, after registry and countersignature, shall transmit them to the person who made the respective payments. A receipt lacking countersignature shall not be recognized in the audit of accounts.

[2857-642.]

SEC. 612. *Checks receivable as money.*—An officer charged with the collection of revenue or the receiving of moneys payable to the Government for taxes or dues, may accept payment in the form of checks drawn on any bank established in the Philippine Islands, and when so received, such checks may be deposited by the collecting officer as money. In case any check received as herein provided is not accepted by the bank for any reason, the person who issued it shall continue to be liable for the sum due and all penalties resulting from delayed payment.

The receiving of checks as aforesaid shall cease as to any bank which shall refuse, upon demand, to receive for deposit or to cash any such check, without exchange, discount, or commission of any kind, at any point in the Islands where the bank may be established or may maintain and agency or branch.

[2857-643; 2979-1.]

SEC. 613. *Government warrants receivable as money.*—When the same can be done without embarrassment to the financial transactions of the office or officer concerned, checks and warrants issued in payment of Government obli-

gations shall, upon proper indorsement and identification of the payee, or indorsee, be cashed or received as cash, at their face value by any provincial treasurer, postmaster, or other officer of the Insular Government outside of the City of Manila, who collect or have in their hands moneys belonging to the Insular Treasurer.

The cashing of checks or warrants as contemplated above shall not be obligatory in favor of persons not residing or stationed within the province where the officer to whom the check or warrant is presented is officially located; but the same may be done in the discretion of such officer.

[2657—644.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Disbursements*

SEC. 614. *Disbursement of Government funds in general.*—Revenue funds shall not be paid out of any treasury except in pursuance of lawful appropriation or other specific statutory authority.

Trust funds shall not be paid out of any treasury except in fulfillment of the purpose for which the trust was created or fund received, and upon authorization of the legislative body, or head of Bureau, Office, or other branch of the Government, having control thereof.

Insular revenue and trust funds shall not be withdrawn from the Insular Treasury except upon warrant; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent disbursing officers from maintaining checking accounts in the Insular Treasury or Philippine National Bank with funds so withdrawn, subject to such regulation as the Insular Auditor shall prescribe.

[2657—645.]

SEC. 615. *Requirement of approval and endorsement of head of Office.*—Payments to creditors shall be made only upon the specific approval of the chief of Bureau or head of Office concerned, or his duly authorized representative, or if there be no such officer, upon the approval of the Department Head, endorsed upon the warrant or voucher effecting such payment.

[2657—646.]

SEC. 616. *Persons authorized to draw warrants for payment of Insular funds.*—Warrants upon the Insular Treasury shall be drawn by the chief of Bureau or Office having control of the appropriation or fund against which such warrants are chargeable or by such subordinate as shall be designated for such duty by the proper Department Head.

Warrants chargeable to Insular appropriations or funds not under the control of a Bureau or Office shall be drawn by such officer as shall be specified by law or, in the absence of such, designated by the Governor-General.

[2657-647.]

All payments out of the funds of the city shall be made by the city treasurer, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

[2657-647; 2774-1; 2991-2.]

SEC. 617. *To whom warrants may be made payable.*—Warrants chargeable to revenue or trust funds of the Insular Government shall be drawn payable either directly to the creditor to whom the money is due or to a disbursing officer for official disbursement. All warrants for withdrawals for cash payment shall bear the words "Advance for official expenditures."

[2657-648.]

SEC. 618. *Disbursing officer for Bureau or Office.*—The chief of a Bureau or Office or other officer having administrative control of an appropriation or Government fund subject to be paid out of the Insular Treasury upon warrant may, with the approval of the proper Department Head, designate such number of disbursing officers or agents as may be necessary to disburse such appropriation or fund.

[2657-649.]

SEC. 619. *Funds disbursable under regulations of Bureau of Audits.*—Funds not specifically required to be withdrawn by warrant shall be paid out under such regulations as the Insular Auditor shall prescribe.

[2657-650.]

SEC. 620. *Disbursing agent in Washington.*—There shall be a disbursing agent of the Government of the Philippine

Islands in Washington, to be appointed by the Secretary of War.

He shall, from funds in his keeping or under his control, pay all bills of the Philippine Government approved by the Secretary of War, and generally shall handle and apply as authorized by law any funds placed in his keeping by or on behalf of the Philippine Government.

He shall give a bond conditioned faithfully to discharge all the duties of his office and to account for all moneys officially coming into his hands. Such bond shall be approved by the Secretary of War and shall be in an amount fixed by him.

[2657-651.]

SEC. 621. *Countersigning of warrants by Auditor.*—No Insular warrant shall be paid by the Treasurer until countersigned by the Auditor or by an officer of the Bureau of Audits thereunto authorized in writing by him.

[2657-652.]

SEC. 622. *Treasurer's responsibility for indorsements.*—The Insular Treasurer shall, during two years from the date of payment by him, be responsible for the indorsements on all warrants, and for this period shall retain them in his custody, after which they shall be filed with the Auditor.

[2657-653.]

SEC. 623. *Payment of lost warrants.*—When any check or warrant is lost, stolen, or destroyed, the issuing officer may issue a duplicate check or warrant, which shall be paid under such regulations in regard to issuance and payment and upon the execution of a bond to indemnify the Government in such amount and with such security, if any, as the Auditor shall require.

[2657-654.]

SEC. 624. *Retention of salary for satisfaction of indebtedness to Government.*—When any person is indebted to the Government of the Philippine Islands or Government of the United States, the Insular Auditor may direct the proper officer to withhold the payment of any money due him or

his estate, the same to be applied in satisfaction of such indebtedness.

[2657-655.]

ARTICLES VII.—*Depositaries and depositary accounts*

SEC. 625. *Appointment of depositaries by Governor-General or Secretary of War.*—The Governor-General may appoint any bank or banking institution in the Philippine Islands, and the Secretary of War any similar institution in the United States, as a depositary of the Government of the Philippine Islands, after such institution has filed sufficient evidence of its sound financial condition and has deposited, as security, either in the Insular Treasury or in the Bureau of Insular Affairs, at Washington, bonds of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands or other bonds or securities satisfactory to and approved by the officer making the appointment and in such amount as shall be required by him.

[2657-656.]

SEC. 626. *Reports of depositaries to Insular Auditor—Payment of stale or stopped checks.*—Depositaries shall report to the Auditor at the close of each quarter, or oftener if he shall so require, and in such form as he may direct, the condition of each Government account standing on their books. They shall pay no check drawn against a Government account after two years from date of issue or at any time after notification of stoppage of payment by the Auditor or drawer thereof.

[2657-657.]

SEC. 627. *Deposit of funds in hands of officers.*—Officers having funds in their hands for disbursement shall deposit them only with such duly appointed depositaries as may be designated by the Insular Treasurer.

Collecting officers may, in the same manner, with the further approval of the Insular Auditor, temporarily deposit collections received by them, pending payment into the proper treasury.

[2657-658.]

SEC. 628. *Annual report of officers having accounts with depositaries.*—Every officer having an account with a depositary shall, at the close of business on the last day of every fiscal year, render a report to the Auditor showing all checks issued by him which have been outstanding and unpaid for two years or more from date of issue.

[2657—659.]

SEC. 629. *Final report of officer having account with depositary.*—Upon ceasing to act in the official capacity under which an account with a depositary was maintained, the officer having such an account shall render a report to the Auditor, showing the balance standing to his credit with said depositary and a list of checks yet outstanding and unpaid.

[2657—660.]

SEC. 630. *Transfer of balance to Insular Treasury.*—If in such case there remains an untransferred balance to the credit of such account, the Auditor may require the depositary to deposit such balance, or any part thereof, in the Insular Treasury; and when two years elapse after the final account of such officer is rendered, any remaining balance shall be so deposited.

[2657—661.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Accounts and accounting*

SEC. 631. *Style of governmental accounts.*—All accounts of the Government shall be with the "Government of the Philippine Islands," and save in the Insular branch of the service there shall be added in the style of the account the name of the particular province, municipality, or other governmental division to which it pertains.

[2657—662.]

SEC. 632. *Creditors' unclaimed balances.*—There shall be maintained on the books of the Auditor an account styled "Creditors' unclaimed balances" to the credit of which shall be deposited all moneys for which there is no present rightful claimant. Money accruing to this account shall be held exclusively for the payment of pertinent obligations

against it, when certified by the Insular Auditor, not in excess of the respective amounts which accrued to said account by reason of such obligations.

After remaining unclaimed for a period of ten years moneys in this account shall accrue, as treasury funds, to the branch of the Government giving rise to their original deposit, or, in the absence of such, to the Insular Government.

[2657-663.]

SEC. 633. *Persons accountable for Government funds or property.*—Every officer of the Government of the Philippine Islands whose duties permit or require the possession or custody of Government funds or property shall be accountable and responsible therefor and for the safekeeping thereof in conformity with the provisions of this law.

[2657-664.]

SEC. 634. *Primary and secondary accountability for Government property.*—The Director or other head of a Bureau or Office of the Insular Government is immediately and primarily accountable for all Government property pertaining to his Bureau or Office, and the treasurer of a province, municipality, township, or other local division shall be likewise primarily accountable for all Government property pertaining to his province, municipality, township, or other division, as the case may be.

Persons entrusted with the possession or custody of Government property under any of the officers hereinabove mentioned shall be immediately accountable to such officers, without prejudice to the liability of either party to the Government.

[2657-665.]

SEC. 635. *Records and reports required by persons primarily accountable.*—An officer primarily accountable for Government funds or property may require any person in possession of the same or having custody and control thereof under him to keep such records and make such reports as may be necessary for his own information and protection.

[2657-666.]

SEC. 636. *Measure of liability of officers accountable for Government property.*—Every officer accountable for property shall be liable for its money value in case of the improper or unauthorized use, or misapplication thereof, by himself or any person for whose acts he may be responsible; and generally he shall be liable for all loss, damage, or deterioration occasioned by negligence in the keeping or use of such property, whether it be at the time in his actual custody or not.

[2657-667.]

SEC. 637. *Measure of liability of officers accountable for Government funds.*—Persons accountable for Government funds shall be liable for all losses resulting from the unlawful or improper deposit, use, or application thereof and for all losses attributable to negligence in the keeping of the same.

[2657-668.]

SEC. 638. *Credit for loss occurring in transit or due to casualty—Notice to Auditor.*—When a loss of Government funds or property occurs while the same is in transit or is caused by fire, theft, or other casualty, the officer accountable therefor or having custody thereof shall immediately notify the Insular Auditor, or the district auditor, according as the matter is within the original jurisdiction of the one or the other, and within thirty days or such longer period as the Auditor, or district auditor, may in the particular case allow, shall present his application for relief, with the available evidence in support thereof. An officer who fails to comply with this requirements shall not be relieved of liability or allowed credit for any such loss in the settlement of his accounts.

A district auditor shall not allow credit for these losses unless the Insular Auditor shall give him express authority to that effect, to be exercised only if the loss is not in excess of one hundred pesos. When, in any case, the allowance of credit is not within the competency of the district auditor, the application and evidence, with the recom-

mentation of the district auditor, shall be forwarded to the Insular Auditor for his action.

[2657-669.]

SEC. 639. *Liability for acts done by direction of superior officer.*—No accountable person shall be relieved from liability by reason of his having acted under the direction of a superior officer in paying out, applying, or disposing of the funds or property with which he is chargeable; but the officer directing any illegal payment or disposition of such funds or property shall be first required to answer therefor.

[2657-671.]

SEC. 640. *Destruction or sale of unserviceable property.*—When Government property has become unserviceable from any cause, or is no longer needed, it shall, upon application of the accountable officer, be inspected by the district auditor, or other duly designated officer of the Bureau of Audits, and if found to be valueless or unsalable, may be destroyed in the presence of the inspecting officer, and if found to be valuable, may be sold at public auction, under the supervision of the Bureau of Audits, to the highest bidder, after advertising for not less than six days by printed notice in the Official Gazette, or by notices posted for a like period in at least four public places in the community where such property is to be sold.

Section 640, second paragraph:

Such property may be sold at private sale at such price as may be fixed by the Insular Auditor with the approval of the Department Head concerned.

[2657-673.]

SEC. 642. *Disposition of funds or property held by defunct or superseded officer primarily accountable.*—When an officer primarily accountable for Insular funds or property dies, absconds, or becomes incapacitated for the per-

formance of his duties, the proper head of Department shall designate a custodian to take charge of such funds or property until a lawful successor may be appointed and qualified, and may appoint a committee of one or more persons to count the cash and make an inventory of the property for which such officer was accountable and to determine the responsibility for any shortage therein. One copy of such inventory and of the report of the committee, duly certified, shall be filed with the Insular Auditor; but the findings of the committee shall not be conclusive until approved by the Insular Auditor or his duly authorized representative.

If the defunct or superseded officer is accountable for funds or property of a province, the custodian and committee shall be designated by the Chief of the Executive Bureau; if accountable for funds or property of a city organized under a special charter, by the chief executive of said city; and if accountable for municipal, township, or settlement funds or property, by the provincial treasurer. In all other respects the proceedings in such cases shall be as above prescribed.

[2657-674.]

SEC. 643. *Disposition of funds or property held by defunct or superseded officer secondarily accountable.*—If the defunct or superseded officer is responsible to another who is primarily accountable, the latter may himself designate the committee or take other lawful measures for the protection of his interests.

[2657-675.]

SEC. 644. *Transfer of funds from one officer to another.*—Transfer of Insular funds from one officer to another shall, except as allowed by law or regulation, be made only upon prior direction of the Auditor.

[2657-676.]

SEC. 645. *Invoice and receipt upon transfer of funds or property.*—When Government funds or property are transferred from one officer accountable therefor to another,

or from an outgoing officer to his successor, it shall be done upon properly itemized invoice and receipt.

[2657-677.]

SEC. 646. *Shipment of Government funds or property by carrier—Notation of evidence of loss.*—When Government funds or property are transmitted from one place to another by carrier, it shall be upon proper bill of lading or receipt from such carrier; and it shall be the duty of the consignee, or his representative, to make full notation of any evidence of loss, shortage, or damage, upon the bill of lading or receipt, before accomplishing it.

[2657-678.]

SEC. 647. *Time and mode of rendering account.*—In the absence of specific provision all accountable persons shall render their accounts, submit their vouchers, and make deposits of moneys collected or held by them at such times and in such manner as shall be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of Audits or as the Insular Auditor may in particular cases require.

[2657-679.]

SEC. 648. *Certification of balances by district auditor.*—District auditors shall certify the balances arising in the accounts settled by them to the Insular Auditor and to the proper provincial and municipal or township treasurer in such form as the Insular Auditor may prescribe.

[2657-680.]

SEC. 649. *Auditor's notice to accounting officer of balance shown upon settlement.*—The Insular Auditor shall, at convenient intervals, send an official notification in writing to each officer whose accounts have been settled in whole or in part by him, stating the balances found due thereon and certified and the charges or differences arising on such settlement by reason of disallowances, charges, or suspensions. Such statement shall be properly itemized and the reasons for disallowance, charge, or suspension of credit stated. District auditors shall perform the same duty as regards accounts audited by them. A charge or suspension

which shall not be satisfactorily explained within ninety days after the deposit in the mails of notice thereof to the officer concerned shall become a disallowance, unless the Insular Auditor or proper district auditor, shall, in writing, extend the time for answer beyond ninety days.

[2657—681.]

SEC. 650. *Collection of indebtedness adjudicated by Auditor.*—The Insular Auditor shall, through the proper channels, supervise and procure the collection and enforcement of all debts and claims, and the restitution of all funds and property, found to be due the Government in his settlement and adjustment of accounts; and if any legal proceeding is necessary to such end, he shall request the Governor-General to authorize and direct the institution of the same.

All money demands in favor of the Government shall bear interest at six per centum per annum from the date of the Auditor's written demand.

[2657—682.]

SEC. 651. *Power of Auditor to compromise claim.*—When in the judgment of the Insular Auditor the interest of the Government so requires he may compromise or release, in whole or in part, any claim or settled liability to the Government, not exceeding one hundred pesos, appearing in any matter that has arisen before him or before any district auditor; and with the written approval of the Governor-General, he may likewise compromise or release any similar claim or liability not exceeding two thousand pesos.

Applications for relief from such a claim or liability in excess of two thousand pesos shall be submitted, through the Auditor and Governor-General, with their recommendation, to the Philippine Legislature.

[2657—683.]

SEC. 652. *Transcript of Auditor's record as evidence of liability.*—At the trial of any criminal proceeding against an officer for the embezzlement or misappropriation of governmental funds or property, and upon the trial of any civil proceeding to recover an amount due the Government

from an accountable officer, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against him, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Auditor, in the case of Insular accounts and accounts of the City of Manila, and of a district auditor in the case of other accounts, and a showing, in this manner, of any balance against such officer shall be *prima facie* evidence of the misappropriation of the funds or property unaccounted for or of the civil liability of the officer as the case may be. Bonds, contracts, or other papers relating to or connected with the settlement of any account may, in the same manner, be proved by the production of a certified copy, but the court may require the production of the original contract or other writing, when this appears to be necessary for the attainment of justice.

[2657—684.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Appeal and review*

SEC. 653. *Appeal from decision of Auditor.*—Any person aggrieved by the action or by any decision of a district auditor in the settlement of an account or claim may within one year appeal to the Insular Auditor; and any person similarly aggrieved by the action or decision of the Insular Auditor may likewise within one year appeal to the Governor-General.

From a decision adversely affecting the interest of the Government the appeal may be taken by the proper head of Department, or in case of provinces and municipalities, or other form of local government, by the head of the Office or branch of the Government immediately concerned.

[2657—685.]

SEC. 654. *Procedure incident to appeal.*—All appeals shall be in writing and the particular action or decision to which exception is taken shall be specifically set forth, with the reason and authorities relied on for modifying or reversing the same, all the papers in the cause being at the same time transmitted to the officer to whom the appeal is taken.

[2657—686.]

SEC. 655. *Finality of decision made by Auditor.*—A decision of the Insular Auditor or of a district auditor upon any matter within their respective powers shall be conclusive upon the executive branches of the Government, subject to appeal or review as hereinafter provided.

[2657—687.]

SEC. 656. *Final action by Governor-General or Secretary of War.*—If the Governor-General shall upon any appeal to him, confirm the action of the Auditor, he shall so indorse the appeal and transmit it to the Auditor, and such action shall be final. Should he fail to sustain the action of the Auditor, he shall forthwith transmit his grounds of disapproval to the Secretary of War, together with the appeal and the papers necessary to a proper understanding of the matter; and the decision of the latter officer shall thereupon be conclusive.

[2657—688.]

SEC. 657. *Power of Auditor to open and revise settled accounts.*—At any time before the expiration of three years after the making of any settlement by a district auditor, the Insular Auditor may, on his own motion, review and revise the same and certify a new balance. For such purpose he may require any account, vouchers, or other papers connected with the matter to be forwarded to him.

When any settled account appears to be infected with fraud, collusion, or error of calculation, or when new and material evidence is discovered, the Insular Auditor may, within three years after original settlement, open such account, and after written notice to the person concerned and after a reasonable time for his reply or appearance, may certify thereon a new balance. A district auditor may exercise the same power in respect to settled accounts pertaining to the branches of the Government under his jurisdiction.

Accounts once finally settled shall in no case be opened or reviewed except as herein provided.

[2657—689.]

ARTICLE X.—*Terms defined*

SEC. 658. *Words and phrases defined.*—Words and phrases used in this chapter shall be taken in the sense indicated below:

“Governmental funds” or “Government funds” is a general term which includes public moneys of every sort, whether pertaining to the Insular Government, the City of Manila, a province, municipality, or other branch of the Government, and comprises revenue funds proper, depositary, and trust funds.

“Revenue funds” comprise all Government funds derived from the income of the Government in any of its branches and available for appropriation or expenditure according to law.

“Trust funds” are Government funds which have officially come into the possession of the Government or of a Government officer as trustee, agent, or administrator, or which have been received as a guaranty for the fulfillment of some obligation. A trust fund is available only for the specific purpose for which it was created or for which it came into the possession of the Government.

“Depositary funds” are Government funds over which the officer accountable therefor may retain control for the lawful purposes for which the same came into his possession, being subject to his official check for such purposes. The term embraces moneys in the Insular Treasury in its capacity as a depositary and all Government moneys in depositary banks.

“Depositary” means any institution lawfully authorized to receive Government moneys upon current or time deposit. The Insular Treasury, in addition to its faculty as Treasury of the Philippine Islands, for the keeping of treasury and trust funds, is also the chief depositary.

“Contract” includes every species of engagement or agreement competent to originate legal liability or to serve as the basis of a civil action between private parties.

Chapter 27.—BUREAU OF CIVIL SERVICE

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- SEC. 699. Allowances in case of injury, death, or sickness incurred in performance of duty.
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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

- SEC. 659. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Civil Service Law.

[2657-695.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

- SEC. 660. *Chief officials of Bureau of Civil Service.*—The Bureau of Civil Service shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known, respectively, as the Director of Civil Service and the Assistant Director of Civil Service.

[2657-696.]

- SEC. 661. *Duties of Director of Civil Service.*—It shall be among the powers and duties of the Director of Civil Service—

(a) To keep a record of all officers and employees in the permanent service of the different branches of the Philippine Government.

(b) To keep a record of the absences of all officers and employees entitled to leave of absence.

(c) To supervise the preparation and rating and have control of all civil-service examinations in the Philippine Islands.

(d) To fix proper limits of age for applicants desiring to enter the service.

(e) To make investigations and special reports upon all matters relating to the enforcement of the Civil Service Law and civil-service rules.

(f) To prepare and certify to the Governor-General such rules as may be adapted to the more effectual carrying out of the provisions and purposes of the Civil Service Law and to the securing of an efficient administration of the Government within the scope of the Civil Service Law, such rules to be effective when approved by the Governor-General and promulgated in an executive order.

[2657—697.]

SEC. 662. *Matters to be prescribed in civil-service rules.*—The civil-service rules shall, among other things, prescribe the conditions which shall govern certifications from eligible registers, appointments to the service, separations therefrom, suspensions, deductions from pay, reductions, reinstatements, and transfers, and shall define the procedure to be followed in such matters. They shall also contain regulations concerning the hours of labor, the allowance of leaves of absence (including the withholding of salary for leave granted), and the allowance of travel expenses and half salary of persons entitled thereto—all in conformity with the provisions of this Code. The rules shall also prohibit or regulate the political activity of persons in the civil service.

[2657—698.]

SEC. 663. *Fundamental requirements as to civil-service rules.*—Any civil-service rules promulgated by the Gov-

ernor-General upon the recommendation of the Director shall be consistent with the following fundamental requirements:

(a) So far as feasible open competitive entrance examinations shall always be required and given, though appointments to positions requiring technical, professional, or scientific knowledge may, in the discretion of the Director, be made upon either competitive or noncompetitive examinations.

(b) Promotion examinations, competitive or noncompetitive, shall be prescribed when practicable.

(c) A thorough physical examination by a competent physician shall be required of every applicant for examination in the United States, and in the discretion of the Director of Civil Service, the same may be required of applicants for examination in the Philippine Islands. Persons found to be physically disqualified for efficient service shall be rejected.

(d) A period of trial service shall be required before appointment or employment is made permanent.

[2657-699.]

SEC. 664. *Authority of officers and examiners to administer oaths and take testimony.*—Officers and examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service may administer such oaths as may be necessary in the transaction of official business, and the Director or other person conducting any investigation authorized by him may administer oaths and take testimony in connection therewith.

[2657-700.]

SEC. 665. *Duty of officers to aid enforcement of law.*—All officers in the Philippine civil service shall aid in all proper ways in carrying the Civil Service Law and the civil-service rules into due effect.

[2657-701.]

SEC. 666. *Publication of Official Roster.*—From the records kept by the Director of Civil Service shall be published an official roster at intervals determined by the Governor-General.

[2657-702.]

SEC. 667. *Annual report of Director of Civil Service.*—The annual report of the Director of Civil Service to the Governor-General shall contain an account of the work performed by the Bureau, a statement of the rules certified to the Governor-General and promulgated by him and the practical effect thereof, to which shall be added suggestions and recommendations for the effectual maintenance of an efficient and honest civil service in all the administrative branches of the Government.

[2657—703.]

ARTICLE II.—*Scope of civil service*

SEC. 668. *Persons embraced in Philippine civil service.*—The Philippine civil service includes every person employed by the Insular Government or any provincial government or by the government of the City of Manila or Baguio, or partly by one and partly by the other of these agencies, and serving for compensation either at a yearly, monthly or daily rate or otherwise; and consistently with other laws concerning appointments, tenure of office, and the conditions of employment in particular cases, such persons shall be appointed and employed in conformity with this law only and shall to the extent herein defined be entitled to its protection and privileges.

[2657—704.]

SEC. 669. *Civil-service status of municipal treasurers.*—Municipal treasurers, though partly paid from municipal funds, shall nevertheless be deemed included in the definition given in the last preceding section, and as such shall be subject to the examination requirements and disciplinary provisions of this chapter and enjoy the same protection and privileges as the persons mentioned in said section.

[2657—705; 2741—1.]

SEC. 670. *Persons embraced in classified service.*—Persons in the Philippine civil service pertain either to the classified or unclassified service. The classified service embraces all not expressly declared to be in the unclassified service.

[2657—706.]

SEC. 671. Persons embraced in unclassified service.—The following officers and employees constitute the unclassified service:

- (a) Appointees of the President of the United States.
- (b) Appointees of the Secretary of War.
- (c) Elected officers.
- (d) Persons, other than provincial treasurers and district health officers, appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Upper House of the Philippine Legislature, under the authority of provisions relating to particular offices.
- (e) Officers and employees of the Houses of the Philippine Legislature.
- (f) The Reporter of the Supreme Court, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and private secretaries to the individual Justices of the Supreme Court.
- (g) Members of the various faculties and other teaching force of the University of the Philippines.
- (h) The Private Secretary to the Governor-General, the private secretaries and assistant private secretaries to the several heads of Departments.
- (i) Persons in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States who may be detailed for the performance of civil duties.
- (j) Members of the commissioned and enlisted service in the Philippine Constabulary.
- (k) Detectives, secret agents, sheriffs, and deputy sheriffs.
- (l) Postmasters at Army posts whose compensation does not exceed one thousand two hundred pesos per annum each; and operators and linemen in the Bureau of Posts.
- (m) Postmasters and customs inspectors whose rates of compensation do not exceed six hundred pesos and three hundred and sixty pesos per annum, respectively, and who may lawfully perform the duties of postmaster or customs inspector in connection with other official duties or in connection with their private business, such duties of postmaster or inspector requiring only a portion of their time,

and postmasters who are required to perform the duties of telegraph operators.

(n) Hospital internes.

(o) Laborers whose rate of compensation is seven hundred and twenty pesos or less per annum.

(p) All other employees whose rate of compensation is two hundred and forty pesos or less per annum.

[2657-707.]

ARTICLE III.—*Civil-service examinations*

SEC. 672. *Examination as prerequisite to appointment.*—In the absence of special provision, no person shall be appointed to or employed in any position in the classified service until he passes the examination provided therefor.

[2657-708.]

SEC. 673. *Positions in unclassified service not subject to examination requirements.*—The examination requirements of the Civil Service Law for entrance into the civil service or for promotion therein shall not apply to positions in the unclassified service, except as otherwise specially provided.

Postmasters mentioned in subsection (m) of section six hundred and seventy-one hereof may be subjected to examination in the discretion of the Director of Posts.

Persons appointed to the position of chief or assistant chief of a Bureau or Office or to the position of superintendent may be required to undergo a civil-service examination if the officer making the appointment shall so direct.

[2657-709.]

SEC. 674. *Examining committees and special examiners.*—The Director of Civil Service may, with the approval of the proper head of Department, appoint examining committees or special examiners from officers and employees in the service. Such persons shall be examiners of the Bureau of Civil Service, and shall perform such duties as the Director may require in connection with examinations, investigations, appointments, and promotions, and in the performance of such duties they shall be under his exclusive control. The duties so performed by them shall be deemed part of the duties of the office to which they pertain, and time shall

be allowed for the performance of such duties during office hours.

[2657-710.]

SEC. 675. *Citizenship as qualification for admission to examination.*—No applicant shall be admitted to examination who is not a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States or an honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine of the United States; but the requirement of citizenship may be waived by the Governor-General.

[2657-711.]

SEC. 676. *Director's authority to elicit information as to qualifications.*—The Director of Civil Service shall have power to elicit, under oath, from all applicants for examination and from person in the service full information as to their citizenship, nativity, age, education, physical qualifications, and such other information as may reasonably be required affecting their fitness for the service.

[2657-712.]

SEC. 677. *Oath of applicant for examination.*—Before admission to a civil-service examination in the Philippine Islands, every applicant shall take and subscribe an oath, in such form as shall be prescribed in the civil-service rules, wherein the affiant shall declare that he recognizes and accepts the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that he will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by its duly constituted authorities; that the obligation imposed by such oath is assumed voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that the answers to the questions contained in his application for examination are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

[2657-713.]

SEC. 678. *Use of public building for civil-service examinations.*—When examinations are held, either in Manila or in the provinces, the officers having custody of public buildings shall allow the reasonable use thereof for such purpose and shall provide for furnishing and lighting the same.

[2657-714.]

ARTICLE IV.—Appointment to civil service

SEC. 679. Appointment of chief, assistant chief, and superintendent.—Appointment to the position of chief or assistant chief of a Bureau or Office and to the position of superintendent shall be made by the promotion of persons already in the civil service, if there be such who are competent and available and who in the judgment of the appointing power possess the qualifications required.

[2657—715.]

SEC. 680. Appointment to position in civil service.—Other appointments to positions in the civil service shall be made by the chief of a Bureau with the approval of the proper Department Head.

SEC. 681. Preferences in selection from lists of eligibles.—In making selections from lists of certified eligibles furnished by the Director, appointing officers shall, when other qualifications are equal, prefer:

First. Citizens of the Philippine Islands.

Secondly. Honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and mariners of the United States.

[2657—716.]

SEC. 682. Temporary and emergency employees.—When work of a temporary or emergency nature is to be performed the chief of the Bureau or Office concerned may employ any suitable person. Eligibles shall be preferred if available; and the prior approval of the Director of Civil Service shall always be obtained if practicable, and if such cannot be procured, the officer making the appointment shall in all cases without delay report such action to the Director and request his approval of the employment. The employment of a noneligible shall cease when the Director certifies an available eligible who will accept temporary or trial appointment.

[2657—717.]

SEC. 683. Appointments and removals by Governor-General regardless of civil-service qualifications.—For the good of the public service the Governor-General, with the consent of the Philippine Senate, may make appointments

to and removals from positions in the classified service without regard to the requirements of this law.

[2657-718.]

ARTICLE V.—*Sundry provisions relative to administration of civil service*

SEC. 684. *Limitation on employment of persons in classified service.*—No person appointed to a position in the classified service shall, without the approval of the Director of Civil Service, be assigned to or employed in a position of a grade or character not contemplated by the examination from the results of which appointment was made, unless otherwise provided by law.

[2657-719.]

SEC. 685. *Limitation on employment of person in unclassified service.*—A person appointed to a position in the unclassified service shall not be employed in any position in the classified service nor shall he be allowed to do clerical duties other than such as may pertain to the office to which he was appointed.

[2657-720.]

SEC. 686. *Office records of attendance.*—Each chief of a Bureau or Office shall cause to be kept on a proper form a daily record showing for each day any absence of any employee from duty, due to any cause, and the duration thereof. At the beginning of each month he shall make full report to the Director of Civil Service of the absences shown by such records for the preceding month. Persons serving in the field or on the water need not be required to keep a daily record but all absences of such employees must be included in the monthly report of changes and absences. Falsification of time records shall render the offender liable to summary removal from the service and subject him to prosecution as provided by law.

[2657-721.]

SEC. 687. *Contributions to political fund prohibited.*—No person in the Philippine civil service shall be under obligation to contribute to a political fund or to render any political service, nor shall he be removed or otherwise

prejudiced for refusing to contribute or render any such service; and no officer or employee in the Philippine civil service shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee, any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

Any person violating any provision hereof shall be removed from office or dismissed from the service and shall be subject also to prosecution as provided by law.

[2657-722.]

SEC. 688. *Making gifts to official superiors.*—It shall be improper for an officer or employee to make a donation or present any gift of substantial value to an official to whom he is subordinate or to solicit or receive a contribution from other officers or employees in the Government service for the making of such donation or gift. It shall likewise be improper for any official to accept any donation or gift as aforesaid offered or presented to him by any person or persons in the Government service subordinate to himself.

[2657-723.]

SEC. 689. *Political and religious affiliations to be ignored.*—No inquiry shall be made, and no consideration whatever shall be given to any information relative to the political or religious opinions or affiliations of persons examined, or to be examined or of officers or employees in the matter of promotion, and no discrimination shall be exercised, threatened, or promised against, or in favor of, any person employed, examined, or to be examined, because of his political or religious opinions or affiliations; and in making removals or reductions, or in imposing other punishment, for delinquency or misconduct, action shall be taken irrespective of the political or religious opinions or affiliations of the offenders.

[2657-724.]

SEC. 690. *Payment of salary of person in classified service.*—Payment of money on account of salary to any officer or employee in the classified service shall not be made prior to the receipt by the disbursing officer of notification from the chief of the Bureau or Office that the

appointment or employment of such officer or employee has been duly authorized as provided by the Civil Service Law and rules.

[2657-725.]

SEC. 691. *Payment of person employed contrary to law—Liability of chief of Office.*—No person employed in the classified service contrary to law or in violation of the civil-service rules shall be entitled to receive pay from the Government; but the chief of the Bureau or Office responsible for such unlawful employment shall be personally liable for the pay that would have accrued had the employment been lawful, and the disbursing officer shall make payment to the employee of such amount from the salary of the officers so liable.

[2657-726.]

SEC. 692. *Liability of disbursing officer for pay of such person.*—When the Director of Civil Service finds that any person is holding a position in the classified service in violation of law, he shall certify such fact to the Insular Auditor and to the disbursing officer through whom the payment of salary or wages to such person is by law required to be made. If the Insular Auditor finds that a disbursing officer has paid or permitted to be paid salary or wages to any person illegally holding a classified position, the whole amount paid shall be disallowed and the disbursing officer shall not receive credit for the same unless the Insular Auditor shall find that the chief of the Bureau or Office is responsible, as above provided, for the payment of such person and that such payment is not due to the failure of the disbursing officer to obtain the evidence required in section six hundred and ninety hereof. In case the disbursing officer is not responsible for the illegal payment, he shall be directed to withhold from the salary of the chief of the Bureau or Office responsible for the illegal employment an amount equal to that disallowed by the Insular Auditor.

[2657-727.]

SEC. 693. *Opinion of Director of Civil Service on controverted questions related to service.*—A disbursing officer, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office, or the In-

sular Auditor, may apply for, and the Director of Civil Service shall render, a decision upon any question as to whether a position is in the classified or in the unclassified civil service, or whether the appointment of any person to a classified position has been made in accordance with law, which decision, when rendered, shall be final unless reversed by the Governor-General on appeal.

[2657-728.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Discipline of persons in civil service*

SEC. 694. *Suspension of officer pending investigation.*—The Governor-General may suspend any chief or assistant chief of a Bureau or Office, and in the absence of special provision, any other officer appointed by him, pending an investigation of charges against such officer or pending an investigation of his Bureau or Office. The President exercises the same power in regard to his own appointees. The chief of a Bureau or Office may likewise suspend any subordinate or employee in his Bureau or under his authority pending an investigation, if the charge against such subordinate or employee involves dishonesty, oppression, or grave misconduct or neglect in the performance of duty.

[2657-729.]

SEC. 695. *Administrative discipline of subordinate officers and employees.*—For neglect of duty or violation of reasonable office regulations, or in the interest of the public service, a chief of Bureau or Office may remove any subordinate officer or employee from the service, suspend him without pay for not more than two months, reduce his salary or compensation, or deduct therefrom any sum not exceeding one month's pay.

[2657-730.]

SEC. 696. *Person in classified service or entitled to leave.*—If the person temporarily suspended or from whose pay a deduction is made is in the classified service or being in the unclassified service is entitled to accrued leave, the discipline imposed shall not take effect until the order imposing the same receives the approval of the proper Depart-

ment head, after having been submitted to the Director of Civil Service for recommendation.

[2657-731.]

ARTICLE VII.—Contract to be executed by civil-service employee coming from United States

SEC. 697. Contract to be executed by appointee coming from United States.—A person residing in the United States who contemplates accepting an appointment in the Philippine civil service to any other position than that of a judgeship or a place filled by appointment of the President or Secretary of War, shall, before receiving such appointment, execute and deliver to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, a contract, wherein he shall agree to remain in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands for at least two years unless released by the Governor-General or proper head of Department.

Upon breach of such contract by the appointee or upon his removal for cause, he shall be liable for any sum still due to the Government for expenses in bringing him to the Islands, and all salary and travel expense then due or accruing to him shall be withheld as forfeited, and he shall be thereafter debarred from again entering any branch of the Philippine service.

[2657-732.]

SEC. 698. Right of person dying or separated from position without fault.—Where a regularly appointed employee of the permanent service dies or is separated from the service on account of disability, lack of work, or the abolishment of his position, and through no fault of his own, he or his estate shall be allowed such accrued leave as he may have earned for the time served and the travel expense and half pay to which he would have been entitled had he served two full years.

[2657-733.]

ARTICLE VIII.—Allowance for disability

SEC. 699. Allowances in case of injury, death, or sickness incurred in performance of duty.—When a person in the *See Act No. 3470 Workmen's Compensation Act.*

Philippine civil service is so injured in the performance of duty as thereby to receive some actual physical hurt or wound, the proper head of Department may direct that absence during any period of disability thereby occasioned shall be on full pay, though not for more than six months, and in such case he may in his discretion also authorize the payment of the medical attendance, necessary transportation, subsistence, and hospital fees of the injured person. Absence in the case contemplated shall be charged first against vacation leave, if any there be.

4. If a person in such service is killed or dies of injuries received in line of duty, the Department head may authorize the payment of reasonable burial expenses and of three months' salary or wages to the widow or dependent child or children of such deceased person, which shall be in accord with his efficiency and service to the Government. //

In case sickness follows as a direct and immediate consequence of the performance of some act in the line of duty the Department head may in his discretion authorize the payment of the necessary hospital fees.

For employees of the City of Manila the time allowance and disbursements contemplated above shall not be granted except upon recommendation of the mayor of the city, with the prior approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and in the case of employees of a provincial government, upon the recommendation of the provincial board.

[2657—784.]

SEC. 700. *Priority of Government employee in admission to hospitals.*—A person entitled under the rules of any Government hospital to service in the free wards thereof, shall have a right of priority in admission to such free wards, being a Government employee, or the wife, or minor child of such.

[2657—735.]

Chapter 28.—BUREAU OF NON-CHRISTIAN TRIBES

SEC. 701. Chief official of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

SEC. 702. Government official designated as Director of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

SEC. 703. Under Secretary serving as Acting Director.

SEC. 704. Jurisdiction of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

SEC. 705. Special duties and purposes of Bureau.

SEC. 701. *Chief official of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.*—The Bureau of non-Christian Tribes shall have one chief to be known as the Director of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

[2674—1.]

SEC. 702. *Government official designated as Director of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.*—Whenever he shall deem it advisable, the Governor-General may, with the approval of the Philippine Senate, designate any civil officer in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands to serve in the capacity of Director of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes in addition to his other duties, but without additional pay.

[2674—1.]

SEC. 703. *Under Secretary serving as Acting Director.*—In case of the absence or temporary incapacity of the Director of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes, the Under Secretary of the Interior shall discharge the duties of acting chief of said Bureau.

[2674—1.]

SEC. 704. *Jurisdiction of Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.*—Through the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes shall be exercised the supervision and control of the Secretary of the Interior over the government of the provinces, municipalities, and other local political divisions of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, the Mountain Province, and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

[2674—2.]

SEC. 705. *Special duties and purposes of Bureau.*—It shall be the duty of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes to continue the work for advancement and liberty in favor of the regions inhabited by non-Christian Filipinos and to foster, by all adequate means and in a systematic, rapid, and complete manner the moral, material, economic, social, and political development of those regions, always having in view the aim of rendering permanent the mutual intelligence between and complete fusion of all the Christian and non-Christian elements populating the provinces of the Archipelago.

[2674—3.]

Chapter 29.—PHILIPPINE GENERAL HOSPITAL

ARTICLE I.—*Organization and functions of Philippine General Hospital*

- SEC. 706. Chief officials of Philippine General Hospital.
SEC. 707. Functions of Philippine General Hospital.
SEC. 708. Regulations of Philippine General Hospital.
SEC. 709. Subsistence and quarters for employees.
SEC. 710. Uniforms and commissary supplies.

ARTICLE II.—*School of Nursing*

- SEC. 711. Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing.
SEC. 712. Faculty and instruction.
SEC. 713. Conferring of degrees by Board of Regents of University of the Philippines.
SEC. 714. Appointment of Government students.
SEC. 715. Subsistence, quarters, and compensation.
SEC. 716. Contract of Government student.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization and functions of Philippine General Hospital*

SEC. 706. *Chief officials of Philippine General Hospital.*—The Philippine General Hospital shall have two chiefs, to be known as the Director of the Philippine General Hospital and the Assistant Director of the Philippine General Hospital. They shall be physicians of good repute and graduates from a medical college of recognized standing.

The Director of the Philippine General Hospital shall have all the powers conferred generally on Bureau chiefs.

[2657—925.]

SEC. 707. *Functions of Philippine General Hospital.*—It shall be incumbent upon the Philippine General Hospital to provide for the training of medical students of the University of the Philippines and for the accommodation and medical treatment of emergency patients in the City of Manila, to render free medical service to such persons entitled thereto as shall apply for the same, and so far as the facilities and means of the Hospital shall extend, to

supply medical service and medical attendance gratuitously to poor persons in said city. When not incompatible with the interests of the Hospital suitable accommodations and attendance shall be supplied to pay patients upon terms to be fixed by regulation.

[2657—926.]

SEC. 708. *Regulations of Philippine General Hospital.*—The Director of the Philippine General Hospital shall have authority, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, to adopt and promulgate such regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary to secure the efficient administration of the Hospital and the proper enforcement of all laws relating thereto but such regulations shall in no way limit the free admission to the clinics, operating rooms and wards of the Hospital of the students and members of the faculty of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines.

[2657—927.]

SEC. 709. *Subsistence and quarters for employees.*—With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the Philippine General Hospital may allow subsistence, quarters, and laundry service in kind to physicians, nurses, or other employees serving in the Hospital when such action seems advisable for the best interests of the public service; and upon the recommendation of the Director, the Secretary of the Interior may commute subsistence and quarters to persons entitled thereto at rates according to the following schedule: Employees receiving a salary of less than six hundred pesos per annum, thirty pesos per month; those receiving a salary of six hundred pesos or more per annum, but less than one thousand eight hundred pesos, forty-five pesos per month; those receiving one thousand eight hundred pesos or more but less than two thousand four hundred pesos, sixty pesos per month; those receiving two thousand four hundred pesos or more but less than three thousand two hundred pesos, seventy-five pesos per month; those receiving three thousand two hundred pesos or more, one hundred pesos per month.

[2657—928.]

SEC. 710. *Uniforms and commissary supplies.*—Uniforms or the materials necessary therefor may be supplied free by the Director to employees of the hospital, the cost thereof being chargeable to the funds available for supplies and materials.

The Director of the Philippine General Hospital shall also have authority to sell commissary supplies at not less than cost to employees and patients in the Hospital. The proceeds of such sales shall be reimbursable to the item of supplies, becoming again available for the purposes thereof.

[2657—929.]

ARTICLE II.—*School of Nursing*

SEC. 711. *Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing.*—There shall be maintained in the Philippine General Hospital a school for the training of nurses, which shall be known as the Philippine General Hospital School of Nursing. Said school shall be under the administrative supervision of the Director of the Philippine General Hospital, subject to visitation of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines.

[2657—930.]

SEC. 712. *Faculty and instruction.*—The activities of the school of nursing, except as regards instruction in midwifery, shall be in the immediate charge of a superintendent, who shall be a registered nurse of experience, appointed by the Director, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph hereof, the faculty of instruction shall consist of the superintendent and such other instructors, appointed by the Director upon the recommendation of the superintendent, as the proper conduct of the school shall require.

The giving of instruction in midwifery shall be in charge of the obstetrical department of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines.

[2657—931.]

SEC. 713. *Conferring of degrees by Board of Regents of University of the Philippines.*—The Board of Regents of

the University of the Philippines shall have authority to confer the degree of graduate nurse, or of graduate nurse and midwife, or of graduate midwife, or such other degree as they may establish upon students of the school of nursing recommended for graduation by the Director of the Philippine General Hospital, provided their qualifications for entrance and graduation have been approved by the University council and the courses of instruction accomplished by them have been approved by the Board of Regents.

[2657—932.]

SEC. 714. *Appointment of Government students.*—To the end that the advantages of the school of nursing may extend to all parts of the Philippine Archipelago, such number of students as shall be practicable under current appropriations shall be matriculated and maintained therein as Government students, or pensioners, as hereinbelow provided.

These students shall be selected, in a manner to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, and so far as practicable, and consistently with educational qualifications, the appointments shall be distributed equitably among all the provinces; but the number of students admitted from the specially organized provinces during any semester shall not exceed fifteen per centum of the total number.

[2657—933.]

SEC. 715. *Subsistence, quarters, and compensation.*—Government students admitted to the school of nursing shall receive subsistence and quarters, in addition to such other allowances and compensation as may be provided by law.

With the approval of the Director of the Philippine General Hospital, the superintendent of the school may withhold a portion of the compensation of any student, not to exceed one-sixth thereof, and deposit the same in the postal savings banks to the credit of the student. Any student who has been separated from the school shall have absolute

control of any unexpended balance to his credit in the account.

[2657—934.]

SEC. 716. *Contract of Government students.*—Prior to matriculation in the school of nursing, every Government student shall be required to sign a contract agreeing to serve the Government for a period of at least one year after graduation, at an equitable compensation which shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the concurrence of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines.

[2657—935.]

Chapter 30.—BOARD OF PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINERS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 717. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners*

SEC. 718. Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners.

SEC. 719. Functions and duties of Board.

SEC. 720. Term of members of Board.

SEC. 721. Removal of member of Board.

SEC. 722. Annual election of officers.

SEC. 723. Duties of secretary-treasurer.

SEC. 724. Compensation of members.

SEC. 725. Annual report.

SEC. 726. Regulations.

ARTICLE II.—*Examination and registration of pharmacists*

SEC. 727. Inhibition against practice of pharmacy by uncertificated person.

SEC. 728. Definition of practice of pharmacy.

SEC. 729. Persons exempt from registration.

SEC. 730. Examination requirement.

SEC. 731. Persons exempt from examination.

SEC. 732. Semiannual examinations.

SEC. 733. Prerequisite qualifications for examination.

SEC. 734. Pharmacists' examination.

SEC. 735. Programme of examination.

SEC. 736. Report of ratings.

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SEC. 738. Forms of certificates—Authentication.

SEC. 739. Issuance of pharmacist's certificate.

SEC. 740. Issuance of certificate to apprentice in pharmacy.

SEC. 741. Issuance of certificate to Chinese druggist.

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SEC. 743. Issuance of temporary certificate.

SEC. 744. Fee for pharmacist's examination or certificate.

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ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of pharmacy*

- SEC. 748. Reservation in favor of pharmacists heretofore certificated.
SEC. 749. Status of second-class pharmacists.
SEC. 750. Display of name and certificate of practicing pharmacists.
SEC. 751. Responsibility for quality of drugs.
SEC. 752. Label of medicine dispensed.
SEC. 753. Record of prescriptions.
SEC. 754. Inhibition against use of cipher or unusual terms in prescription.
SEC. 755. Provisions relative to dispensing of violent poisons.
SEC. 756. Provisions relative to dispensing of less violent poisons.
SEC. 757. Receptacle for poisonous drugs.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 717. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Pharmacy Law.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners*

SEC. 718. *Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners.*—The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the Department Head. They shall at the time of their appointment be registered first-class pharmacists in good standing, with five consecutive years of practical experience in compounding and dispensing physicians' prescriptions.

No pharmacist shall be eligible for appointment upon said Board who is a member of the faculty of any school, college, or university where any branch of pharmacy is taught, or who has any pecuniary interest in such an institution.

[597—1; 2882—1.]

SEC. 719. *Functions and duties of Board.*—The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners is vested with authority, conformably with the provisions of this chapter, to issue and revoke certificates of registration for practitioners of pharmacy. The Board shall study the conditions affecting the practice of pharmacy in all parts of the Philippine Islands and shall exercise the powers herein conferred upon them

with a view to the maintenance of efficient ethical and technical standards in the pharmaceutical profession.

SEC. 720. *Term of members of Board.*—The members of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall hold office for three years after their appointment and until their successors are appointed and qualified. No member of said Board may be reappointed until three years shall have passed since the expiration of his last term. Interim vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term only.

[2382—1.]

SEC. 721. *Removal of member of Board.*—The Department head may remove any member of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners for continued neglect of duty or incompetency, or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct.

[2382—1.]

SEC. 722. *Annual election of officers.*—At its annual meeting the Board shall elect from its members a president and a secretary-treasurer for the current year. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Board.

[597—3; 2382—2.]

SEC. 723. *Duties of secretary-treasurer.*—The secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and a register of all persons to whom certificates of registration as pharmacist, second-class pharmacist, registered apprentice in pharmacy, or Chinese druggist have been granted, setting forth the name, age, sex, and place of business of each, his post-office address, the name of the pharmaceutical school, college, or university from which he graduated, or in which he has studied pharmacy, if any, and the date of such graduation or length and date of such term of study together with the time spent in the study of pharmacy elsewhere, if any, and the names and locations of all institutions which have granted to him degrees or certificates of lectures in pharmacy, and all other degrees granted to him from institutions of learning.

[597—2.]

SEC. 724. *Compensation of members.*—The members of the Board, except the secretary-treasurer, shall receive from

Insular Funds as compensation the sum of four pesos each for each candidate examined for registration as pharmacist. The secretary-treasurer shall receive from Insular funds compensation at the rate of three hundred pesos per year, one-half of which amount shall be paid on the thirtieth of June and one-half on the thirty-first of December of each year.

[597-2.]

SEC. 725. Annual report.—The Board shall make an annual report to the Department Head, giving an account of its proceedings during the year covered by the report and a statement of moneys received and expenses incurred by it during such period.

[597-6.]

SEC. 726. Regulations.—Regulations governing pharmaceutical examinations and determining the standards to be attained in them and generally such other regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this chapter into effect shall be promulgated by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, with the approval of the Department Head. Penal provisions may be included in said regulations the violation of which shall be punishable as prescribed in section two thousand six hundred and seventy-seven of this Code.

ARTICLE II.—Examination and registration of pharmacists.

SEC. 727. Inhibition against practice of pharmacy by uncertificated person.—Unless exempt from registration, no person shall practice pharmacy in the Philippine Islands without having previously obtained the proper certificate of registration from the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners.

[597-7, 16, 2382-6.]

SEC. 728. Definition of practice of pharmacy.—A person shall be deemed to be practicing pharmacy within the meaning of this chapter who shall, for a fee, salary, or other reward paid to himself or to another person, prepare, distribute, or sell any medicine, drug, or pharmaceutical preparation, or fill any prescription therefor.

This definition shall, however, be construed subject to the following limitations:

(a) A person shall not be deemed to be practicing pharmacy by reason of being engaged in the selling of mineral medicinal waters.

(b) Registered physicians with legal practice shall not be deemed to be engaged in the practice of pharmacy in putting up their own prescriptions or dispensing medicines to their patients in their own offices, or if there is no pharmacy within a minimum radius of five kilometers from the residence of the patient who requests medical treatment at his home, or in emergency cases and where medicines to be applied immediately are concerned.

(c) In a pharmacy or store where medicines are dispensed, prescriptions filled, or drugs and chemicals sold at retail, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this section that the work of filling prescriptions and the preparation of medicinal compounds be effected in all cases by a registered pharmacist practicing in such pharmacy or store.

(d) In drug stores engaged exclusively in the manufacture or sale of simple drugs and chemical products in quantities greatly in excess of the therapeutic doses of each substance or in the sale of galenic prescriptions or medicinal preparations at wholesale, it shall be sufficient for the purposes of this section that such business be conducted under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist practicing only in such store.

(e) A person shall not be deemed to be practicing pharmacy by reason of being engaged in the selling of nonpoisonous household remedies in any store or place more than five kilometers from an established pharmacy; but the preparations which may be so dealt in must be specified in regulations promulgated pursuant to section seven hundred and twenty-six hereof, and the sale of such nonpoisonous household remedies by other persons than registered pharmacists is strictly prohibited in places that are not more than five kilometers distant from an established pharmacy.

[597—12, 23; 2236—1; 2382—7.]

SEC. 729. *Persons exempt from registration.*—A certificate of registration shall not be required for any pharmacist in the service of the United States in the Philippine Islands.

SEC. 730. *Examination requirement.*—Except as allowed under the provisions of this chapter, all applicants for registration as pharmacists shall be subjected to examination.
[597—16; 2382—6.]

SEC. 731. *Persons exempt from examination.*—No examination shall be required of any person who shall, with his application for registration, present to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners a proper diploma or other sufficient proof, as the case may require, showing either that:

(a) He had, prior to the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, been qualified under the Spanish law to practice pharmacy in the Philippine Islands; or that

(b) He had, prior to the ratification of the Treaty of Paris, received the degree of licentiate of pharmacy from the University of Santo Tomás in the City of Manila.
[597—9; 2382—3.]

SEC. 732. *Semiannual examinations.*—The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall meet in the City of Manila for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice pharmacy in the Philippine Islands on the first Tuesdays of July and January of each year, after giving thirty days' written or printed notice of such meeting to each candidate who has filed his name and address with the secretary-treasurer of the Board, and after publishing such notice in Manila in one newspaper published in the English language and one newspaper published in the Spanish language, at least once per week for a like period.
[597—3; 2382—2.]

SEC. 733. *Prerequisite qualifications for examination.*—
43536 When a person who is liable to examination applies for a certificate as pharmacist, he shall, prior to admission to examination, establish to the satisfaction of the Board:

(a) That he is of good moral character and has completed the age of twenty-one years;

(b) That he is registered in the office of the secretary of the Board as an apprentice in pharmacy;

(c) That he has had at least two years' practical experience in a pharmacy where the prescriptions of physicians or veterinarians are compounded and where drugs, medicines and poisons are sold at retail.

(d) That he has been graduated from a legally chartered school, college, or university in which professional pharmacy is taught; and

(e) That he has followed and has been examined in the studies preliminary to the study of pharmacy in a school, college, or university approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction; but any person who, prior to February tenth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, had been admitted to examination before the Board may hereafter present himself for examination without compliance with the requirement of this subsection.

[597—3; 2236—1; 2382—6.]

SEC. 734. *Pharmacists' examination.*—The examination to be given to applicants for a pharmacist's certificate shall comprise the following subjects: General chemistry, inorganic chemistry and organic chemistry applied to pharmacy; physics as applied to pharmacy; botany, pharmacology, pharmacognosy; qualitative analytical chemistry and its special application to the analysis of medicines; quantitative analytical chemistry, toxicology and microscopy; pharmaceutical practice and compounding of prescriptions.

[597—16; 2382—6.]

SEC. 735. *Programme of examination.*—It shall be the duty of the Board to prepare a programme of subjects above mentioned in such manner that the same shall contain all of the knowledge that ought to be required from the candidate to show him capable of practicing pharmacy, which programme, after being approved by the Department Head, shall be published three months before the date of the examinations when it is to be used.

Any alteration that the Board may later wish to introduce in said programme shall also be approved by the De-

partment Head and published three months before the date of the examination.

[2382-6.]

SEC. 736. Report of ratings.—The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall immediately upon the completion of the examinations revise the work of the candidates and shall, within the term of two months after the date of the completion of the examinations, report the rating obtained by each examinee, for the information of the persons interested.

[597-3; 2382-2.]

SEC. 737. Reëxamination of failed candidate.—A candidate who thrice fails to pass the pharmacist's examination shall not again be examined until at least one year has elapsed after his last examination.

[2386-1; 2382-6.]

SEC. 738. Forms of certificates—Authentication.—Certificates of registration issued by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall be of three grades, namely, pharmacist, apprentice in pharmacy, and Chinese druggist.

All certificates shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Board and shall be attested by its official seal.

[597-3; 2382-2; 2382-6.]

SEC. 739. Issuance of pharmacist's certificate.—An applicant who shall successfully pass the pharmacist's examinations hereinabove prescribed shall receive a certificate of registrations as pharmacist.

[2382-6.]

SEC. 740. Issuance of certificate to apprentice in pharmacy.—A certificate as apprentice in pharmacy shall be issued by the Board of Pharmaceutical examiners to any person of good habits and moral character reported by a registered pharmacist as having been taken into his employment as a student of pharmacy or an apprentice for the purpose of becoming a pharmacist.

[597-3; 2382-2.]

SEC. 741. Issuance of certificate to Chinese druggist.—A certificate as Chinese druggist shall be issued to any person

twenty-one or more years of age and of good habits and moral character who shall submit to the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners a certificate from the Chinese consul at Manila that he is competent and qualified to conduct a Chinese drug store in accordance with the laws and customs of the Chinese Republic, together with such other evidence as to his fitness to conduct such a store as the Board may require.

[597-3; 2382-2.]

SEC. 742. *Limitation on business of Chinese druggist.*—A person holding a certificate as Chinese druggist shall not engage in the general practice of pharmacy, and his sales of Chinese drugs and medicines shall be limited to persons of Chinese blood and their families.

[597-22.]

SEC. 743. *Issuance of temporary certificate.*—Subject to the conditions hereinbelow prescribed, any two members of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners may issue a temporary certificate of registration as pharmacist to any applicant upon presentation by such applicant of satisfactory evidence that he possesses the necessary qualifications to practice pharmacy, and that he has not failed to pass any examination before the Board.

A temporary certificate shall not be granted when the regular semiannual examination is pending or is to take place within thirty days, and such certificate shall not remain in force longer than sixty days after the examination next succeeding the date of its issuance. In no case shall a temporary certificate of registration be renewed or extended; nor shall two temporary certificates of registration be granted to any person.

Each applicant for temporary registration shall file with the secretary-treasurer of the Board an affidavit to the effect that it is his intention to appear at the next regular meeting of the Board and to submit to an examination with a view to obtaining a permanent certificate.

[2382-5.]

amended by
Oct 3275 **SEC. 744. *Fee for pharmacist's examination or certificate.***—Every applicant for examination as pharmacist and

every person to whom a certificate as pharmacist is issued without examination shall pay to the secretary-treasurer a fee of twenty pesos.

When an applicant successfully passes the pharmacist's examination, no additional charge shall be made for the certificate.

When a person to whom a temporary certificate has been issued passes a satisfactory examination at the next examination after the issuance of such temporary certificate, a permanent certificate shall be granted to him without additional charge.

[597-5; 2286-1; 2382-5.]

SEC. 745. *Fee for other certificates.*—For each certificate issued by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners for an apprentice in pharmacy a fee of two pesos shall be charged, and for each certificate for a Chinese druggist, a fee of twenty pesos.

[597-5.]

SEC. 746. *Refusal of certificate for certain causes.*—The Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall refuse to issue a certificate to any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any criminal offense, or to any person guilty of immoral or dishonest conduct, or to any person of unsound mind; and, in the event of such refusal, shall give to the applicant a written statement setting forth its reason for such action, which statement shall be incorporated in the record of the Board.

[597-14.]

SEC. 747. *Revocation of certificate.*—The Board may also revoke a certificate for any cause specified in the preceding section, or for unprofessional conduct, after due notice to the person interested, and a hearing, subject to an appeal to the Department Head, whose decision shall be final.

It shall be sufficient ground for the revocation of a certificate issued to any pharmacist that he has failed to keep a true and correct record of opium, opium compounds, or other prohibited drugs received and dispensed or transferred by him, as prescribed by law.

[597-14; 1761-11.]

ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of pharmacy*

SEC. 748. *Reservation in favor of pharmacists heretofore certificated.*—Pharmacists and second-class pharmacists who are holders of certificates lawfully issued since the twenty-sixth day of January, nineteen hundred and three, shall not be required to register anew under the provisions of this chapter; and no certificate of the grade of second-class pharmacist shall be issued in the future.

[597—11; 2382—4, 6.]

SEC. 749. *Status of second-class pharmacist.*—Except as provided in the second paragraph of the next succeeding section hereof, a second-class pharmacist shall, in the conduct of his business, be subject to the same regulations and have the same responsibility as other pharmacists.

[597—23; 2382—7.]

SEC. 750. *Display of name and certificate of practicing pharmacist.*—Every practicing pharmacist shall display his certificate of registration in a conspicuous place within the house, office, or pharmacy, where he practices; and his practice shall be confined to such place. Where a pharmacy contains more than one practicing pharmacist therein the owner or manager shall cause the registration certificate of each of them to be displayed in the same manner.

Every second-class pharmacist shall display conspicuously upon the outside of his place of business a sign on which shall appear his name, followed by the words "second-class pharmacist."

[597—15, 21.]

SEC. 751. *Responsibility for quality of drugs.*—Every pharmacist shall be responsible for the quality of all drugs, chemicals, medicines, and poisons he may sell or keep for sale; and it shall be unlawful for any person whomsoever to manufacture, prepare, sell, or administer any prescription, drug, chemical, medicine, or poison under any fraudulent name, direction, pretense or to adulterate any drug, chemical, medicine, or poison so used, sold, or offered for sale. Any drug, chemical, medicine, or poison shall be held to be adulterated or deteriorated within the meaning

of this section if it differs from the standard of quality or purity given in the United States Pharmacopœia.

[597-17; 1921-2.]

SEC. 752. *Label of medicines dispensed.*—Upon every box, bottle, or other package containing medicine sold or dispensed by a pharmacist there shall be pasted, affixed, or imprinted a seal or label bearing the name of the pharmacy and showing the character of the medicine and proper doses thereof. The label of medicines sold upon prescription shall also show the name of the prescriber and the number of the prescription.

[597-18.]

SEC. 753. *Record of prescriptions.*—All prescriptions dispensed shall be numbered and the original or a copy thereof shall be preserved in a book or file kept for such purpose.

[597-18.]

SEC. 754. *Inhibition against use of cipher or unusual terms in prescription.*—It shall be unlawful to prescribe, compound, or dispense prescriptions, recipes or formulas which are written in cipher, or secret keys, or in which there are employed unusual names of drugs which differ from the names ordinarily used for such drugs in standard pharmacopœias or formularies.

[1921-2.]

SEC. 755. *Provisions relative to dispensing of violent poisons.*—Every person who dispenses, sells, or delivers any of the following violent poisons, to wit, arsenic, arsenical solutions, phosphorus, corrosive sublimate, cyanide of potassium or other cyanide, atropine, cocaine, morphine, strychnine, or any of their salts, and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids or any of their salts, hydrocyanic acid, prussic acid, oil of bitter almonds containing hydrocyanic or prussic acid, oil of mirbane (nitro-benzene), opium and its preparations, except paregoric and such others as contain less than four hundred and fifty milligrams of opium per one hundred cubic centimeters (two grains to the ounce), shall make or cause to be made in a book kept for the purpose of recording the sale of such poisons an entry stating the date of each sale and the name and address

of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, and the purpose for which it was claimed to be purchased, before delivering it to the purchaser. He shall not deliver any such poison to any person without satisfying himself that such person is aware of its poisonous character, and that the poison is to be used for a legitimate purpose, and he shall affix to every box, bottle, or other package containing any dangerous or poisonous drug, a label of red paper upon which shall be printed in large black letters the word "poison," and a vignette representing a skull and bones, before delivering it to any person. Books kept for the purpose of recording the sale of poisons shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, and of health officers or officers of the law, and every such book shall be preserved for at least five years after the last entry in it has been made.

[597—19.]

SEC. 756. Provisions relative to dispensing of less violent poisons.—Every person who dispenses, sells, or delivers any aconite, belladonna, cantharides, colchicum, conium, cotton root, digitalis, ergot, hellebore, henbane, phytolaca, strophanthus, oil of tansy, veratrum viride, or their pharmaceutical preparations, carbolic acid (phenol), chloral hydrate, chloroform, creosote, croton oil, mineral acids, oxalic acid, paris green, salts of lead, salts of zinc, tartar emetic, white hellebore, or any drug, chemical, or preparation which according to standard works of medicine or materia medica is liable to be destructive to human adult life in quantities of four grams (sixty grains) or less, without the prescription of a physician, shall label the receptacles containing them as is above provided for violent poisons, but shall not be required to register the same.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as applying to the dispensing of medicines, drugs, or poisons on physicians' prescriptions, but no prescription the prescribed dose of which contains a dangerous quantity of poison shall be filled without first consulting the prescribing physician and verifying the prescription.

[597—20.]

Sec. 757. *Receptacle for poisonous drugs.*—The poisonous drugs specified in the two next preceding sections shall be kept in a cabinet to be provided in every pharmacy carrying such drugs in stock for the retail trade; and the same shall be kept securely locked when not in use.

[597—18.]

Chapter 31.—BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 758. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Board of Medical Examiners*

SEC. 759. Board of Medical Examiners.

SEC. 760. Functions and duties of Board.

SEC. 761. Term of members of Board.

SEC. 762. Removal of member of Board.

SEC. 763. Annual election of officers.

SEC. 764. Duties of secretary-treasurer.

SEC. 765. Compensation of members.

SEC. 766. Annual report.

SEC. 767. Regulations.

ARTICLE II.—*Examination and registration of medical practitioners*

SEC. 768. Grades of certificates.

SEC. 769. Authentication of certificates.

SEC. 770. Inhibition against practice of medicine by uncertificated person.

SEC. 771. Persons exempt from registration.

SEC. 772. Examination requirement.

SEC. 773. Persons exempt from examination.

SEC. 774. Quarterly examinations.

SEC. 775. Prerequisite qualifications for examination.

SEC. 776. Scope of examinations for physician.

SEC. 777. Scope of examination for midwife.

SEC. 778. Fees to be collected.

SEC. 779. Refusal of certificates for certain causes.

SEC. 780. Revocation of certificates.

ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of medicine*

SEC. 781. Reservation in favor of certain practitioners.

SEC. 782. Registration of certificates in office of Registrar of Deeds.

SEC. 783. False representation as doctor prohibited.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 758. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Medical Law.

ARTICLE I.—Organization of Board of Medical Examiners

SEC. 759. Board of Medical Examiners.—The Board of Medical Examiners shall consist of five members to be appointed by the Secretary of the Department, who shall have the following qualifications: (1) Be a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States of America; (2) hold the degree of M.D., L.M., or M.B., or another equivalent degree conferred by a medical school or college, legally chartered and of good standing; (3) be legally qualified to practice medicine in the Philippine Islands; (4) have been in practice for at least three years, and (5) have no pecuniary interest in any school, college, or university where branch of medicine is taught: *Provided, however, That* of the five members to be appointed, not more than two shall be graduates of the same institution.

[310—1; 2493—1; 3111—1.]

SEC. 760. Functions and duties of the Board.—The Board shall study the conditions affecting the practice of medicine in all parts of the Philippine Islands and shall exercise the powers conferred upon it by this chapter, with a view to the maintenance of ethical and professional standards among members of the medical profession and midwives in the Philippine Islands. A majority of the Board shall constitute a *quorum*. The Board is authorized to establish and maintain an office in the City of Manila for the transaction of business.

The Board of Medical Examiners is vested with authority, conformably with the provisions of this chapter, to issue, suspend, and revoke certificates of registration for medical practitioners and midwives, to administer oaths and to subpoena, and to subpoena *duces tecum* witnesses, for all purposes required in the discharge of its duties and adopt a seal to be affixed to all of its official documents.

[3111—2.]

SEC. 761. Term of members of the board.—The members of the present Board of Medical Examiners shall continue to hold office during the time for which they were appointed. Two other members shall be appointed, one for

three years and one for four years, and thereafter all appointments shall be for five years, or until their successors qualify. Interim appointments to fill vacancies occurring through death, resignation or otherwise, shall be for the unexpired term only. Each member of the Board shall qualify by taking the proper oath of office prior to entering upon the performance of his duties.

[2493—1; 3111—3.]

SEC. 762. *Removal of a member of the Board.*—The Department Head may remove any member of the Board for neglect of duty, incompetency, unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, after having given the member concerned an opportunity to defend himself in the proper administrative investigation.

[2943—1; 3111—4.]

SEC. 763. *Annual election of officers.*—At its annual meeting the Board shall elect from its members a president and a secretary-treasurer for the current year. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Board.

[310—2; 2493—2.]

SEC. 764. *Duties of secretary-treasurer.*—The secretary-treasurer of the Board shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and a register of all persons to whom certificates of registration have been granted, setting forth the name, age, sex, and place of birth of each, his place of business, his post-office address, the name of the medical college or university from which he graduated or in which he has studied, if any, and the date of such graduation or term of study, together with the time spent in the study of the profession elsewhere, the names of the countries where the institutions are located which have granted to him degrees or certificates of attendance upon clinics or lectures in medicine and surgery, and all other degrees granted to him from institutions of learning.

[310—2; 2493—3.]

SEC. 765. *Compensation of members.*—The members of the Board shall receive from the Insular funds as compensation, the sum of ten pesos for each candidate examined for registration as physician and two pesos for each candidate

examined in midwifery: *Provided, That*, in the case of candidates for preliminary examination, the members of the Board shall receive from the Insular funds as compensation, the sum of five pesos for each candidate examined, and when the same candidates take the final examination for registration as physician, the members of the Board shall receive another five pesos each. Any physician in the Government service appointed as member of the Board may receive the compensation herein provided in addition to his salary.

[2493-2; 3111-5; 3224-1.]

SEC. 766. *Annual report.*—The Board shall make an annual report to the Department Head, giving an account of its proceedings during the year covered by the report and a statement of moneys received and expenses incurred by it during such period.

SEC. 767. *Rules and regulations.*—The Board shall, with the approval of the Department Head, adopt such rules and regulations as it may deem necessary for the performance of its duties, in harmony with the provisions of this Act, as regards the practice of medicine and midwifery in the Philippine Islands, and shall also promulgate rules and regulations governing examinations and the standards to be attained in them, which shall not be changed within sixty days of any examination. Such rules shall be printed in pamphlet form for the information of candidates.

[2493-9; 3111-6.]

ARTICLE II.—*Examination and registration of medical practitioners*

SEC. 768. *Grades of certificates.*—Certificates of registration issued by the Board of Medical Examiners shall be of two grades, namely, (1) physician and (2) midwife.

[310-3; 2493-6.]

SEC. 769. *Authentication of certificates.*—All certificates shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Board and shall be attested by its official seal.

[2493-5.]

SEC. 770. *Inhibition against practising medicine by uncertified persons.*—No person shall practice medicine in

the Philippine Islands without having previously obtained the proper certificate of registration issued by the Board of Medical Examiners as herein constituted, or the lawful Board which was its predecessor, except as hereinafter stated in this section and in the next following section of this Act.

A person shall be considered to practice medicine within the meaning of this section, who shall, for compensation or reward or even without the same, diagnose, treat, operate, prescribe remedies for any human disease, injury, deformity, physical or mental condition or any ailment, real or supposed, regardless of the nature of the remedy or treatment used or recommended, or who shall, by means of signs, cards, advertisements, or in any other way either offer or undertake by any means or method to diagnose, treat, manipulate, adjust, operate, or prescribe for any human disease, pain, injury, deformity, physical or mental condition.

This section shall not be construed to affect commissioned medical officers serving in the United States Army, Navy, or Public Health Service while so commissioned; or any one serving without professional fees as intern on the resident staff of any legally incorporated hospital; or the furnishing of medicine by authorized Government employees in Government free dispensaries; or any legally registered dentist exclusively engaged in practising dentistry; or the application of massage whenever advised by duly registered physicians or limited to hygienic or æsthetic purposes; or any person who mechanically fits or sells lenses, artificial eyes; limbs or other apparatus or appliances, or is engaged in the mechanical examination of eyes, for the purpose of constructing or adjusting spectacles, eyeglasses, and lenses; or the furnishing of medical assistance gratuitously in case of emergency or in places where the services of a duly qualified physician, midwife, or nurse are not available; or the administration of family remedies; or the practice of chiropody.

[310—5, 6; 2493—6, 12; 3111—7.]

SEC. 771. *Persons exempt from registration.*—Registration shall not be required of the following classes of persons:

(a) Physicians and surgeons from other countries called in consultation.

(b) Medical students who are practicing medicine under the direct supervision of a duly registered physician.

(c) Medical officers of the United States Army, the United States Navy, or the United States Public Health Service.

(d) Foreigners employed as technical officers or professors in such special branches of medicine or surgery as may, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, be necessary and indispensable in the Philippine Islands.

(e) In cases of epidemics or in municipalities where there is no legally qualified practicing physician, or when the circumstances require it, in the interest of the public health, the Director of Health may issue special authorizations which shall not be valid for more than three months, to all medical students who have completed the first three years of their studies, or to persons who have qualified in medicine, and to graduate or registered nurses, who may request it.

[2498-5, 12.]

Original
2496 SEC. 772. *Examination requirement.*—Except as otherwise specially provided all applicants for registration under the provisions of this chapter shall be subjected to examination as hereinafter provided.

[2498-5.]

SEC. 773. *Persons exempt from examination.*—Certificates of registration may be issued without examination to doctors and licentiates of medicine who, not being as yet lawfully registered and having practiced in the Philippine Islands before the promulgation of Act Numbered Three hundred and ten, have interrupted the same for some time, and who present to the Board their diplomas issued by a duly recognized medical school or college.

[2498-5.]

SEC. 774. *Time of examination.*—The Board shall meet in the City of Manila for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice medicine or surgery and midwifery in the Philippine Islands, on the second Tuesday of February, May, August, and November of each year, after

giving thirty days' written notice of such meeting to each candidate who has filed his name and address with the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board.

[2493—4; 3111—8.]

SEC. 775. *Prerequisite qualifications for examination.*—

Every person desiring a physician's certificate of registration, and applying for examination under the provisions of this chapter shall furnish to the Board satisfactory evidence that he or she is more than twenty-one years of age, of good moral character, and has received a diploma conferring the degree of M.D., L.M., M.B., or other degree of equivalent standard from a reputable medical school of good standing.

The term "reputable medical school" as used in this chapter, is hereby declared to mean such medical schools or colleges as are legally chartered and recognized, which were in good standing at the time of graduation of the applicant, and which five years after the approval of this Act and thereafter, maintain proper standards of medical education, as specified below, and which require as a minimum for admission, two years after the approval of this Act and thereafter, the preliminary education specified below.

Only such medical schools or colleges will be considered reputable and in good standing, within the meaning of this section, which have a faculty of reasonable size to give proper laboratory and clinical instruction to their students in the various branches of the medical curriculum; which have sufficient laboratory equipment and hospital facilities comprising at least a minimum of one hundred teaching ward beds for giving the necessary laboratory and clinical instruction; require for graduation the satisfactory completion of not less than four courses or sessions of not less than eight months each, in four different calendar years, with not less than thirty-five hours of instruction each week plus nine months of hospital internship or clinical work in a hospital; which require attendance upon at least eighty per cent of each course of instruction, and which fulfill their published promises concerning entrance requirement, courses of instruction given, and advantages which

may be offered to students in regard to facilities for laboratory and clinical teaching.

Within the meaning of this section, a reputable medical school or college, and in good standing, shall require for the admission of students, the satisfactory completion of not less than two years, of sixty semester hours, in an approved college of liberal arts and science, after the completion of a standard four-year high-school course, representing fourteen high-school units, or its equivalent, as shown by examination.

The sixty semester hours of premedical college work, two years after the approval of this Act and thereafter, must include not less than eight semester hours in general inorganic chemistry four of which must be in laboratory work, four semester hours of organic chemistry two of which must be in laboratory work, six or eight semester hours of physics at least two of which must be in laboratory work, and eight semester hours of biology or zoölogy four of which must be in laboratory work.

Each medical school or college shall keep on permanent file the certificates of preliminary education issued by the college or university previously attended and accepted for the admission of students.

Two years after the approval of this Act and thereafter, students shall present at the time of the first matriculation, the medical students' entrance certificate, to be issued by the secretary of the Board of Medical Examiners, upon the payment of a registration fee of one peso and the submission of satisfactory credentials acceptable to the Board, as evidence of the fulfillment of the requirements concerning preliminary education.

[310—3; 2493—5, 6; 3111—9.]

Sec. 776. Scope of examination for physicians.—The subjects for the examination of a person applying for a physician's certificate shall be anatomy, histology, physiology, biochemistry, bacteriology, pathology, hygiene, symptomatology and general diagnosis, surgery, obstetrics,

tropical medicine, gynecology, pediatrics, diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the eye, ear, nose, and throat as related to the practice of medicine in general, and legal medicine.

The examination shall be conducted in writing, in English or Spanish. The Board may, at its discretion, hold practical laboratory or bed-side examination, or both written and practical examinations. The examinations shall be practical and fundamental in character, so that the questions may be understood and answered by the candidates.

The questions asked in the written examinations shall be submitted to the entire Board and approved by that body before the examination is held, and, in the same way, the rating or grading by individual examiners shall be submitted to, and approved by a majority of the Board.

Examinations conducted in writing shall be made uniform to all applicants examined at any one time, and the applicants shall be known only by numbers, so that no member of the Board shall be able to identify the papers of any applicant until the same have been graded and passed upon by the majority of the Board.

Any answer paper bearing a candidate's name, or any other designation which would or could reveal the candidate's identity, must be forwarded to the secretary of the Board for rating, making sure that no evidence as to the identity of the candidate remains on the answer paper.

All questions and answers, as rated, passed upon, and marked with their respective average, shall be properly preserved for three years.

The papers shall be graded upon a scale of one hundred per cent, and a general average of not less than seventy per cent, with not less than fifty per cent in any subject shall be required for a certificate of registration.

Any applicant who presents satisfactory evidence that he or she is at least nineteen years of age, of good moral character and has had a satisfactory preliminary education, as specified in this Act, and who presents proper credentials signed by the dean and bearing the seal of a

legally incorporated and reputable medical school or college, under the provisions of this Act, to show that he or she has successfully completed at least two of the required four graded courses or sessions in said school, of not less than thirty-two weeks each, of not less than thirty-five hours each week, in two different calendar years, may be examined by the Board, at its discretion, in anatomy, histology, biochemistry, physiology, and bacteriology; and if such an applicant is found to be proficient in these subjects, he or she shall be exempt from further examinations in these subjects at the time of the final examinations.

In case of failure in any subject at any preliminary examinations given in accordance with the next preceding paragraph, the candidate shall not then be reëxamined in such subject in which he may have failed, until the completion of the required four courses of medical study and nine months of internship provided for in this Act when such candidate shall be admitted to the final examinations.

The results of all examinations, including the average and grades obtained by each applicant, shall be submitted for confirmation to the Department Head and made known to the respective candidates within one month after the date of the examination.

[2493—10; 3111—10; 3224—2.]

SEC. 777. *Scope of examination for midwife.*—The examination of a person applying for a midwife's certificate shall embrace the following subjects: Elementary anatomy of the female genital organs, the methods of controlling uterine hemorrhage, the methods of preventing infection of the female genital tract during parturition, the treatment of the cord, and the care of the new-born infant, and such other subjects as the Board may deem necessary to determine the fitness of the applicant to practice midwifery.

SEC. 778. *Fees to be collected.*—The Secretary-Treasurer of the Board shall collect a fee of fifty pesos from each candidate for the examination for the certificate of registration as a physician. Those applicants who take the preliminary examinations after two years in a medical

school shall pay twenty-five pesos prior to such examinations and twenty-five pesos prior to the final examination. No additional fee shall be charged for the certificate of the registration to those who pass the examination successfully.

The Secretary-Treasurer shall collect a fee of twenty pesos for each certificate issued to a midwife.

[2493—5; 3111—11.]

SEC. 779. *Refusal of certificates for certain causes.*—The Board may refuse to issue any of the certificates hereinabove provided for to any individual convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any offense involving immoral or dishonorable conduct. In case of such refusal, the reason therefor shall be stated to the applicant in writing.

[2493—11.]

SEC. 780. *Revocation of certificates and procedure.*—The Board may also suspend or revoke, any certificate of registration issued by it, or by the lawful Board which was its predecessor, through error or fraud, or for the cause stated in the preceding section, or for unprofessional conduct.

The words “unprofessional, immoral, or dishonorable conduct,” as used in this chapter, shall be construed to include the following acts: (1) Procuring, aiding, or abetting a criminal abortion; (2) advertising, either in his own name or in the name of another person, firm, association, or corporation, in any written or printed paper, or document, of medical business in which untruthful or improbable promises are made, or being employed by, or in the service of any person, firm, association or corporation so advertising, or advertising in any obscene manner or in a manner derogatory to good morals; (3) habitual intemperance or addiction to the use of morphine, opium, cocaine, or other drugs having a similar effect; (4) conviction of a crime or misdemeanor involving dishonorable conduct; and (5) wilfully betraying a professional secret.

Proceedings for revocation of a certificate of registration shall be begun by filing a written charge or charges against the accused. These charges may be preferred by any person or persons, firm or corporation, or the Board of

Medical Examiners itself may direct its executive officer to prepare said charges. Said charges shall be filed with the executive officer of the Board of Medical Examiners and a copy thereof, together with written notice of the time and place when they will be heard and determined, shall be served upon the accused or his counsel, at least two weeks before the date actually fixed for said hearing.

The Board shall give the accused a hearing, at which he shall have the right to appear personally or by counsel to cross-examine witnesses, and to procure witnesses in his defense. The Board shall have authority to subpoena witnesses.

The Board shall make a written report of its findings, signed by at least three members of the Board, to the head of the Department and shall furnish the accused a copy of the same. The accused shall have the right to appeal to the Department Head, whose decision shall be final.

If the Board shall find that the charges are sustained, the Board may, at its discretion, by a majority vote of all the members of the Board, suspend or revoke the certificate of registration, and shall thereupon transmit to the registrar of deeds in the province or city in which said accused person is registered as physician, a certificate under its seal, certifying to the action taken by the Board and giving notice that registration has been annulled. Said registrar of deeds shall upon the receipt of said certificate, file the same and forthwith mark said registration annulled.

Any person who shall practice medicine after his certificate of registration has been suspended or revoked by the Board and after his registration has been annulled in the office of the registrar of deeds in the city or province in which it was registered, shall be deemed to have practiced medicine without registration. Where the certificate of registration has been revoked as herein provided, the Board may, after the expiration of one year, entertain an application for a new certificate of registration, in the same manner that new ones are issued, and in doing so may in their discretion, exempt the applicant from the necessity of undergoing any examination.

[2498—11; 3111—12.]

ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of medicine*

SEC. 781. *Reservation in favor of certain practitioners.*—

Foreign physicians lawfully engaged in the practice of medicine in the Philippine Islands prior to the fifth day of February, nineteen hundred and fifteen, and generally all medical practitioners who are holders of certificates lawfully issued since the fourth day of December, nineteen hundred and one, shall not be required to register anew under the provisions of this chapter.

A person who has heretofore received a certificate authorizing him to engage in the practice of medicine in the capacity of cirujano ministrante may continue to practice in the community where he has heretofore become lawfully established or in any other community where the service of a registered physician is not available; and no certificate of this character shall be issued to applicants in the future.

[2493—5, 6.]

SEC. 782. *Registration of certificate in office of Register of Deeds.*—Every certified physician desiring to practice medicine in any of its branches in the Philippine Islands, shall cause his certificate to be registered in the office of the Registrar of Deeds of the province or city where he desires to practice. For the first registration, the Registrar of Deeds shall collect a fee of ten pesos which shall be paid into the proper provincial treasury. Subsequent registration in other provinces or cities, shall require no further fees.

[2493—6; 3111—13.]

SEC. 783. *False representation as doctor prohibited.*—No person shall in any way advertise as a physician or surgeon or a doctor able to cure, treat, adjust, or alleviate any human ailment as a specialist in any of the branches of medicine and surgery or prefix or append the letters M.D., M.B., or L.M., or any other words or letters or designation, with intention to convey the belief that he or she is engaged in the practice of the medical profession or any branch or specialty of the same, who does not possess the

certificate of registration issued by the Board of Medical Examiners, or who has not had duly conferred upon him or her by diploma or degree, from some college or school of medicine legally empowered to confer the same, the right to assume said title; nor shall any person assume any title or prefix or append any letters to his name with the intent to represent falsely that he has received a degree in any branch of medicine or surgery.

[2498—14; 3111—14.]

Chapter 32.—BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 784. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Board of Dental Examiners*

- SEC. 785. Board of Dental Examiners.
- SEC. 786. Functions and duties of Board.
- SEC. 787. Term of members of Board.
- SEC. 788. Removal of member of Board.
- SEC. 789. Annual election of officers.
- SEC. 790. Duties of secretary-treasurer.
- SEC. 791. Compensation of members.
- SEC. 792. Annual report.
- SEC. 793. Regulations.

ARTICLE II.—*Examination and registration of dentists*

- SEC. 794. Inhibition against practice of dentistry by uncertificated person.
- SEC. 795. Persons exempt from registration.
- SEC. 796. Examination requirement.
- SEC. 797. Semiannual examinations.
- SEC. 798. Prerequisite qualifications for examination.
- SEC. 799. Scope of examination.
- SEC. 800. Issuance of certificate of registration.
- SEC. 801. Temporary certificates of registration.
- SEC. 802. Fees to be collected.
- SEC. 803. Refusal of certificate for certain causes.
- SEC. 804. Revocation of certificate.
- SEC. 805. Appeal to Department Head.

ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of dentistry*

- SEC. 806. Reservation in favor of dentists heretofore certificated.
- SEC. 807. Display of name and certificate of registration.
- SEC. 808. Illegal use of diplomas or titles.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 784. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Dental Law.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Board of Dental Examiners*

SEC. 785. *Board of Dental Examiners.*—The Board of Dental Examiners shall consist of three members, to be appointed by the Department Head. They shall be reputable dentists, practicing in the Philippine Islands at the time of their appointment and graduates of some reputable dental college or institution constituted and recognized as such by the Government.

No dentist shall be eligible for appointment upon said Board who is a member of the faculty of any school, college, or university where any branch of odontology is taught, or who has any pecuniary interest in such an institution.

[2462—1; 2602—1.]

SEC. 786. *Functions and duties of Board.*—The Board of Dental Examiners is vested with authority, conformably with the provisions of this chapter, to issue and revoke certificates of registration for practitioners of dentistry. The Board shall study the conditions affecting the practice of dentistry in all parts of the Philippine Islands and shall exercise the powers herein conferred upon them with a view to the maintenance of efficient ethical and technical standards in the dental profession.

SEC. 787. *Term of members of Board.*—Each member of the Board shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of his appointment, the terms of the first appointees having been so adjusted that one expires upon the thirty-first day of December of each year. Interim vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term only.

[2602—1.]

SEC. 788. *Removal of member of Board.*—The Department Head may remove any member of said Board for neglect of duty, or incompetency, or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, or for any other just cause.

[2602—1.]

SEC. 789. *Annual election of officers.*—At its annual meeting to be held on each second Tuesday of January the Board shall elect from its members a president and a secretary-

treasurer for the current year. The president shall be the chief executive officer of the Board.

[2462—2.]

SEC. 790. *Duties of secretary-treasurer.*—The secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and a register of all persons to whom certificates of registration have been granted, setting forth the name, age, place where established, post-office address, the name of the dental institution from which he graduated or in which he has studied, the date of such graduation or upon which he finished his studies, together with the time spent by him in the study of dentistry, and the names and locations of all other institutions which have granted to him degrees or certificates of attendance, clinics, or lectures in medicine or dentistry.

[2462—2.]

SEC. 791. *Compensation of members.*—The secretary-treasurer shall receive from Insular funds annual compensation at the rate of three hundred pesos per annum, and the other members of the Board shall likewise receive from Insular funds the sum of five pesos for each candidate examined for registration as a dentist. The compensation of the secretary-treasurer shall be paid one-half on the thirtieth of June and the other half on the thirty-first of December of each year.

[2462—2.]

SEC. 792. *Annual report.*—The Board shall make an annual report to the Department Head, giving an account of its proceedings during the year covered by the report and a statement of moneys received and expenses incurred by it during such period.

[2462—2; 2606—2.]

SEC. 793. *Regulations.*—Regulations governing examinations and determining the standards to be attained in them and generally such other regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this chapter into effect shall be promulgated by the Board of Dental Examiners, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2602—2.]

ARTICLE II.—*Examination and registration of dentists*

SEC. 794. *Inhibition against practice of dentistry by uncertificated person.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, no person shall practice dentistry in the Philippine Islands without having previously obtained a certificate of registration as dentist from the Board of Dental Examiners.

Any person shall be regarded as practicing dentistry, within the meaning of this section, who shall for a fee, salary, or other reward, paid to himself or to another person, perform any operation or part of an operation upon the human teeth or jaws, or who shall treat diseases or lesions or correct malpositions of the teeth; but this provision shall not apply to artisans engaged in the mechanical construction of artificial dentures or other oral devices, or to students of dentistry practicing in any legally chartered dental college or establishment on patients under the direction of a professor in such college or of a dental surgeon of such establishment; nor shall this section be construed to interfere with the legitimate practice of physicians and surgeons conducted in conformity with the provisions of the Medical Law.

[598—7; 2462—8.]

SEC. 795. *Persons exempt from registration.*—Registration shall not be required of dental surgeons of the United States Army or Navy in the Philippine Islands while on duty as such for the members of said Army or Navy.

[2462—8.]

SEC. 796. *Examination requirement.*—All applicants for registration under the provisions of this chapter shall be subjected to examination as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 797. *Semiannual examinations.*—The Board of Dental Examiners shall meet in the City of Manila for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice dentistry in the Philippine Islands on the second Tuesday of June and December of each year.

[2462—3.]

SEC. 798. *Prerequisite qualifications for examination.*—Every person applying for examination under the provisions

of this chapter shall furnish to the Board satisfactory proof that he is of good moral character and that he has received a diploma as either doctor of dental medicine or doctor of dental surgery from an institution duly accredited and legally constituted, in which the following branches are taught during three years in regular nine-month courses, anatomy, physiology, histology, bacteriology, operative dentistry, chemistry, dental prosthesis, metallurgy, dental anatomy, porcelain work, crown and bridge work, therapeutics and materia medica, general pathology, buccal pathology, minor surgery and anesthesia, surgery of the mouth, and dental jurisprudence.

Any school, college, or university shall be deemed to be "duly accredited and legally constituted," within the meaning of this section, if it is incorporated in the Philippine Islands and issues diplomas and confers degrees in conformity with the requirements of the Corporation Law.

[2462-3, 6; 2602-3.]

SEC. 799. *Scope of examination.*—The examination shall comprise all of the subjects of dental surgery and other auxiliary subjects, in accordance with the teaching plan of the principal and best dental institutions having the best reputation for the excellency of their teaching.

[2462-3.]

SEC. 800. *Issuance of certificate of registration.*—Every candidate who accomplishes the aforesaid examination in a satisfactory manner shall receive a certificate of registration as dentist.

All certificates shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Board and shall be attested by its official seal.

[593-3; 2462-3.]

SEC. 801. *Temporary certificates of registration.*—Any two members of the Board may issue a temporary certificate of registration to practice dentistry to the applicant upon presentation by such applicant of satisfactory evidence that his moral, educational, and professional qualifications conform to the standards prescribed in this chapter for the practice of dentistry.

Such certificate shall be valid only until the next regular meeting of the Board, at which time the person to whom it has been issued shall report for examination. Temporary certificates of registration shall be issued only when the Board is not in session and will not meet within thirty days. In no case shall a temporary certificate of registration be renewed or extended, nor shall a second temporary certificate of registration be granted to any person. The applicant shall also file in said office an affidavit to the effect that it is his intention to appear at the next regular meeting of the Board and to submit to an examination with a view to obtaining a permanent certificate. Should he appear and pass a satisfactory examination, a permanent certificate shall be granted to him without additional charge; but should he fail to appear or pass a satisfactory examination, the money deposited by him shall not be returned to him.

[2462—9.]

SEC. 802. *Fees to be collected.*—The secretary-treasurer of the Board of Dental Examiners shall charge the following fees:

For admission to examination twenty pesos.

For each certificate of registration as dentist, or temporary certificate, thirty pesos.

[2462—4.]

SEC. 803. *Refusal of certificate for certain causes.*—The Board of Dental Examiners shall refuse to issue a certificate of registration to any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude, and to any person guilty of immoral or dishonorable conduct, or of unsound mind, and in the event of such refusal shall give to the applicant a written statement setting forth the reason for its action, which statement shall be incorporated in the record of the Board.

[2462—10.]

SEC. 804. *Revocation of certificate.*—The Board may also revoke a certificate for like cause, or for unprofessional conduct, malpractice, incompetency or serious ignorance or

malicious negligence in the practice of dentistry, willful destruction or mutilation of a natural tooth of a person with the deliberate purpose of substituting same by an unnecessary or unessential artificial tooth; for making use of fraud, deceit, or false statements to obtain a certificate of registration; habitual use of intoxicating liquors or medicines causing him to become incompetent to practice dentistry; the employment of persons who are not duly authorized to do the work that under this chapter can be done only by persons who have certificates of registration to practice dentistry in the Philippine Islands; the employment of deceit or any other fraud with the public in general or some client in particular, for the end or purpose of extending his clientele; making false advertisements, publishing or circulating fraudulent or deceitful allegations regarding his professional attainments, skill, or knowledge, or the methods of treatment employed by him.

[2462—10.]

SEC. 805. *Appeal to Department Head.*—The revocation of a certificate of registration made by the Board, after having duly notified and heard the party concerned, shall be subject to appeal to the Department Head, whose decision shall be final in all cases.

[2462—10.]

ARTICLE III.—*Sundry provisions relative to practice of dentistry*

SEC. 806. *Reservation in favor of dentists heretofore certificated.*—Dentists and undergraduate dentists who are holders of certificates lawfully issued since the tenth day of January, nineteen hundred and three, shall not be required to register anew under the provisions of this chapter; and no certificate of the grade of undergraduate dentist shall be issued in the future.

[2462—7.]

SEC. 807. *Display of name and certificate of registration.*—Every practitioner of dentistry shall display in a conspicuous place upon the house or office where he practices his name and surname and he shall further display his certif-

icate or registration in his office in plain sight of patients occupying his dental chair. Any owner or proprietor of a dental office or establishment is also under obligation of displaying in conspicuous places upon the office of establishment the names and surnames of each and every one of the persons practicing dentistry in said office or establishment and of displaying the certificates of registration of each and every one of such persons in the same manner as hereinbefore provided.

[2462—11.]

SEC. 808. *Illegal use of diplomas or titles.*—No person shall in any way advertise as a bachelor of dental surgery, doctor of dental surgery, master of dental surgery, licentiate of dental surgery, doctor of dental medicine, or dental surgeon, or append the letters B.D.S., D.D.S., M.D.S., L.D.S., or D.M.D. to his name, who has not had duly conferred upon him by diploma from some school, college, university, or board of examiners qualified to confer the same, the right to assume said title, nor shall any person assume any title or prefix or append any letters to his name to represent falsely that he has received a dental degree or certificate of registration.

[2462—12.]

Chapter 33.—BOARD OF OPTICAL EXAMINERS

SEC. 809. Board of Examiners; appointment of members and substitution thereof.

SEC. 810. Organization of the Board of Examiners; duties and compensation.

SEC. 811. Meetings, examinations.

SEC. 812. Certificates.

SEC. 813. Rules and reports of the Board of Examiners; requirements as to optical colleges or schools.

SEC. 814. Fees.

SEC. 815. Reasons for not granting and for revoking certificates of registration.

SEC. 816. Display of name and certificate of registration.

SEC. 817. Prohibitions.

SEC. 818. Who are opticians.

SECTION 809, *Board of Examiners; appointment of members and substitution thereof.*—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a Board of Optical Examiners consisting of three reputable opticians practicing the optical profession in the Philippine Islands at the time of their appointment and graduates of any reputable university, academy, college, school, or institution legally constituted and recognized as such by the Government or the State in which established. They shall hold office for three years after their appointment, and until their successors are duly appointed and qualified.

The Secretary of the Interior shall fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Examiners, designating a duly qualified optician, and the person so appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired term of the member whose place he is appointed to fill. The Secretary of the Interior may remove any member of said Board for neglect of duty, or incompetency, or for unprofessional or dishonorable conduct, or for any other just cause.

[2708—1; 2813—1.]

SEC. 810. Organization of the Board of Examiners; duties and compensation.—The Board of Examiners shall be under the Secretary of the Interior. It shall organize immediately after the appointment of its members by electing from its members a president and a secretary-treasurer thereof; it shall hold an annual election on each second Tuesday of January; and it shall keep a seal with which to attest its official acts. The secretary-treasurer shall receive as annual compensation an amount not to exceed three hundred pesos per annum, and the other members of the Board shall receive as compensation the sum of five pesos for each candidate examined for registration as an optician: *Provided, however,* That said compensations and all other expenses of the Board shall be paid out of the receipts thereof, and no expenditure incurred by the Board nor the compensation of its members shall under any circumstances be paid out of any funds in the Insular Treasury other than those deposited by the Board of Optical Examiners. The compensation of the secretary-treasurer shall be paid one-half on the thirtieth of June and the other half on the thirty-first of December of each year.

All receipts of the Board from whatever source shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury and all expenditures of the Board shall be paid by the Insular Treasurer, out of the funds derived from said receipts, upon presentation of the proper vouchers signed by the officers of the Board of Optical Examiners. The secretary-treasurer shall execute a bond for five hundred pesos, with good and sufficient sureties, which shall be approved by the Insular Treasurer, conditioned upon the payment of all moneys which he may receive as secretary-treasurer and upon the faithful performance of the duties of his office. He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board, and a register of all persons to whom certificates of registration have been granted, setting forth the name, age, place where established, post-office address, the name of the institution from which he graduated and in which he has studied, the date of such graduation or upon which he finished his studies,

together with the time spent by him in the study of optics, and the names and locations of all other institutions which have granted to him degrees and the certificates concerning his practice.

[2708—2.]

SEC. 811. *Meetings, examinations.*—The Board of Optical Examiners shall meet in the City of Manila for the purpose of examining candidates desiring to practice the optical profession in the Philippine Islands on the fourth Tuesday of April and October of each year, upon at least thirty days notice published in the most widely read newspapers of the locality.

[2708—3; 2813—2.]

SEC. 812. *Certificates.*—The Board of Examiners shall issue certificates of registration as opticians to any person twenty-one years of age and over, of good habits and morals, who has an optician's diploma issued by a duly constituted, accredited, and reputable university, academy, college, school, or institution, recognized as such by the Government or the State in which established, and who passes a satisfactory examination before the Board: *Provided*, That any person who, upon the eleventh day of March, nineteen hundred and seventeen, had been practising the optical profession for a period of not less than one year, with an establishment lawfully opened, but who lacked the proper diploma, may, within one year from said date, secure a certificate as optician upon passing a practical examination by means of the trial case.

[2708—4.]

SEC. 813. *Rules and reports of the Board of Examiners; requirements as to optical colleges or schools.*—The Board of Optical Examiners shall, on the thirty-first of December of each year, make a detailed report to the Secretary of the Interior of all its work during the year, and of all money received and disbursed by it.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, the Board may approve such rules and regulations not in conflict with the provisions of this chapter as may be neces-

sary to carry said provisions into effect. The Board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, shall prescribe rules and regulations for the purpose of establishing a uniform plan of teaching to be observed by optical schools or colleges or universities, and said Board shall determine the standing of such schools, colleges, or universities according to the degree to which the same comply with the prescribed rules and regulations.

[2708—5.]

SEC. 814. *Fees.*—The Board of Examiners shall charge for each application for examination the sum of twenty pesos and for each certificate of registration thirty pesos. No certificate shall be issued except upon payment of the fees herein prescribed.

[2708—6.]

SEC. 815. *Reasons for not granting and for revoking certificates of registration.*—The Board of Optical Examiners shall not issue the certificates provided for by this chapter to any person convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction of any criminal offense involving moral turpitude, to any person guilty of immoral, dishonorable conduct, or mentally incapacitated, and in such cases shall give to the applicant a written statement setting forth the reason for its action, which statement shall be incorporated in the record of the Board. The Board may also revoke a certificate for like cause, or for unprofessional conduct, malpractice, incompetency or serious ignorance, or malicious negligence in the practice of the optical profession; or for making use of fraud, deceit, or false statements to obtain a certificate of registration; or habitual use of intoxicating liquors or medicines causing him to become incompetent to practice the optical profession; or the employment of persons who are not duly authorized to do the work that under this chapter can be done only by persons who have certificates of registration to practice the optical profession in the Philippine Islands; or the employment of deceit or any other fraud with the public in general or some client in particular, for the end or purpose of extending his clientele; or making

false advertisements, publishing or circulating exaggerated, fraudulent or deceitful allegations regarding his professional attainments, skill, or knowledge. The revocation of a certificate of registration shall be made by the Board after having duly notified and heard the party concerned, and such revocation shall be subject to appeal before the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final in all cases.

[2708—7.]

SEC. 816. *Display of name and certificate of registration.*—Every practitioner of the optical profession shall display in a conspicuous place upon the house or office where he practices his name and surname and he shall further display his certificate of registration in his office in plain sight of the persons requesting his services.

[2708—8.]

SEC. 817. *Prohibitions.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to advertise or practice as optician without having the certificate prescribed in this chapter. However, the provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to apply to any person selling as merchandise ready-made eyeglasses, spectacles or any other optical instrument, unless such person make use of the trial case or of practical and objective mechanical devices for the determination of the state of refraction and the accommodation of the vision; nor shall they be construed to be applicable to registered physicians and surgeons in the legitimate practice of their profession.

[2708—9; 2813—3.]

SEC. 818. *Who are opticians.*—For the purposes of this chapter, an optician shall be any person making use of any means other than drugs for examining the vision or adapting lenses to aid the same, or who, selling spectacles, eyeglasses, or other optical articles, uses for the examination of the vision lenses other than those kept for sale by him.

[2708—11; 2813—4.]

Chapter 34.—EXECUTIVE BUREAU

ARTICLE I.—General organization of Bureau

SEC. 819. Chief officials of Executive Bureau.

SEC. 820. Functions of Executive Bureau.

SEC. 821. Supervision of chief of Executive Bureau over provincial treasurers.

SEC. 822. Authority to administer oaths and take testimony.

ARTICLE II.—Translating division

SEC. 823. Translating division of Executive Bureau.

ARTICLE I.—General organization of Bureau

SEC. 819. *Chief officials of Executive Bureau.*—The Executive Bureau shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Chief of the Executive Bureau and the Assistant Chief of the Executive Bureau.

[2657—600.]

SEC. 820. *Functions of Executive Bureau.*—Through the Executive Bureau shall be exercised, conformably with law, the administrative supervision and control of the Secretary of the Interior over provinces, municipalities, chartered cities, and other local political divisions, not being in the territory under the administrative supervision of the Bureau of non-Christian Tribes.

In the Executive Bureau shall be recorded the official correspondence of the heads of the various Departments.

[2657—601; 2666—3.]

SEC. 821. *Supervision of Chief of the Executive Bureau over provincial treasurers.*—The Chief of the Executive Bureau shall exercise a general administrative supervision over the offices of all provincial treasurers, and he shall, with the approval of the Department Head, prepare and promulgate such regulations as may be necessary for the proper administration of their offices, without prejudice to the juris-

diction vested in the Bureau of Audits over all matters of accounts and accounting.

[2657—602.]

SEC. 822. *Authority to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Chief and Assistant Chief of the Executive Bureau shall have authority to administer oaths and to take testimony in any investigation, proceeding, or matter within the jurisdiction of the Executive Bureau.

ARTICLE II.—*Translating division.*

SEC. 823. *Translating division of Executive Bureau.*—There shall be a division of the Executive Bureau to be known as the translating division, in which shall be translated into English or Spanish, or into native dialects, such laws, orders, regulations, and other important papers, documents, and communications as are necessary to the public service. Special translators shall be employed for court work.

[2657—604.]

Chapter 35.—PHILIPPINE CONSTABULARY

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 824. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Philippine Constabulary*

SEC. 825. Constitution of Philippine Constabulary.

SEC. 826. Authority of Governor-General over Philippine Constabulary.

SEC. 827. Chief and assistant Chiefs of Philippine Constabulary.

SEC. 828. Succession of assistant to position of Acting Chief of Constabulary.

SEC. 829. Chief of Constabulary clothed with powers of Bureau chief.

SEC. 830. Cadet Academy.

SEC. 831. General authority of Chief of Constabulary as regards maintenance of law and order.

SEC. 832. Coöperation of Constabulary with provincial governor.

SEC. 833. Duty of provincial governor to report misbehavior of members of Constabulary.

SEC. 834. Inspection of local police.

SEC. 835. Suspension of police by provincial governor.

SEC. 836. Special authority of placing municipal police under control of Constabulary officers.

SEC. 837. Discipline of local police when in charge of Constabulary officer.

SEC. 838. Duty of Constabulary to assist local police.

SEC. 839. Disarming of local police.

SEC. 840. Duty of municipal officers and members of police to give notice of presence of outlaws.

ARTICLE II.—*Constabulary service*

SEC. 841. Words and phrases defined.

SEC. 842. Duty of chief as regards discipline and equipment of Constabulary.

SEC. 843. Manual of rules and discipline.

SEC. 844. Qualifications of members of Constabulary.

SEC. 845. Rank of new appointees in Constabulary service.

SEC. 846. Quarters in kind—Additional pay of officer.

SEC. 847. Term of enlistment—Additional pay for reënlistment.

SEC. 848. Authority of members of Constabulary as peace officers.

SEC. 849. Discipline of members of Constabulary service.

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SEC. 848. Authority of members of Constabulary as peace officers.

SEC. 849. Discipline of members of Constabulary service.

- SEC. 850. Provisions of Civil Service Law not applicable to Constabulary service.
- SEC. 851. Arrest and confinement of subordinate officers and enlisted men.
- SEC. 852. Confinement of noncommissioned officers.
- SEC. 853. Advancement of noncommissioned officer after reduction to grade of private.
- SEC. 854. Deduction of forfeitures by monthly installments.
- SEC. 855. Constitution of summary court.
- SEC. 856. Sundry offenses against good order and discipline.
- SEC. 857. Record to be kept by summary court.
- SEC. 858. Approval of sentence imposed by summary court.
- SEC. 859. Punishment imposable by summary court.
- SEC. 860. Penalties for specified offenses.
- SEC. 861. Disposition of moneys accruing from fines and forfeitures.
- SEC. 862. Manual for courts-martial.
- SEC. 863. Arrest of members of Constabulary upon legal process.
- SEC. 864. Mode of arrest in exceptional situation.
- SEC. 865. Supplies and equipment for members of Constabulary.
- SEC. 866. Reimbursement for subsistence lost.
- SEC. 867. Control of company commanders and medical officers over subsistence and supplies.
- SEC. 868. Hospital fees for medical treatment in United States military hospital.
- SEC. 869. Medical treatment for members of Constabulary.
- SEC. 870. Expenses incident to transportation of prisoners and escort duty in general.

ARTICLE III.—*Pensions and retirement fund*

- SEC. 871. Pension and retirement fund of the Philippine Constabulary.
- SEC. 872. Sources of pension and retirement fund.
- SEC. 873. Application of pension and retirement fund.
- SEC. 874. Life of pension.
- SEC. 875. Requirement of active service from retired officers and men.
- SEC. 876. Investment of pension and retirement fund.

ARTICLE IV.—*Keeping of firearms*

- SEC. 877. "Firearms" defined.
- SEC. 878. Unlawful possession of firearms, parts of firearms, and ammunition.
- SEC. 879. Exception as to firearms and ammunition used by military and naval forces or by police officers.
- SEC. 880. Authority of Governor-General to permit transfer of arms and ammunition.
- SEC. 881. Special permit for possession of arms by civil employees.
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- SEC. 883. License required for dealer in firearms.

- SEC. 884. Issuance of license by Chief of Constabulary.
- SEC. 885. Additional license to keep firearms in excess of amount permitted under original license.
- SEC. 886. Records to be kept by persons doing business under dealer's license.
- SEC. 887. License required for individual keeping arms for personal use—Security to be given.
- SEC. 888. Mode of making application and acting upon the same.
- SEC. 889. Duration of personal license.
- SEC. 890. Change of domicile by licensee.
- SEC. 891. Deposit of firearms by person holding dealer's license.
- SEC. 892. Deposit of firearms by person arriving from abroad.
- SEC. 893. Surrender of arms upon termination of license.
- SEC. 894. Surrender of firearms upon death or disability of the licensee.
- SEC. 895. Return of firearms to owner upon departure from Islands.
- SEC. 896. Abandoned arms and ammunition.
- SEC. 897. Annual inspection of firearms held under license.
- SEC. 898. Duty of holder to exhibit license.
- SEC. 899. Revocation of firearms license by Governor-General.
- SEC. 900. Enforcement of liability upon bond.
- SEC. 901. Forfeiture of certificate of deposit.
- SEC. 902. Refund upon recovery of lost firearm.
- SEC. 903. Remission of liability for loss of firearm.
- SEC. 904. Surrender of bond or certificate of deposit.
- SEC. 905. Forms and regulations to be prescribed by Governor-General.
- SEC. 906. Suspension of firearms law in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 824. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Constabulary Law.

[2657-1088.]

ARTICLE I.—*Philippine Constabulary*

SEC. 825. *Constitution of Philippine Constabulary.*—For the preservation of peace, law, and order in the Philippine Islands there shall be maintained as herein provided an organized and disciplined body to be known as the Philippine Constabulary.

[2657-1089.]

SEC. 826. *Authority of Governor-General over Philippine Constabulary.*—In the exercise of its power to main-

tain peace, law, and order, the Philippine Constabulary shall be subject to the command and general supervision of the Governor-General.

[2657-1040.]

SEC. 827. *Chief and Assistant Chiefs of Philippine Constabulary.*—The Philippine Constabulary shall have one Chief and such number of Assistant Chiefs as may from time to time be available under current appropriations.

[2657-1041.]

SEC. 828. *Succession of Assistant to position of Acting Chief of Constabulary.*—During the absence or disability of the Chief of Constabulary one of the Assistant Chiefs, to be designated by the Governor-General, shall serve as Acting Chief.

[2657-1042.]

SEC. 829. *Chief of Constabulary clothed with powers of Bureau chief.*—For administrative purposes the Philippine Constabulary shall be deemed to be a Bureau, and the Chief of Constabulary shall have all the powers conferred generally on Bureau chiefs.

[2657-1043.]

SEC. 830. *Cadet Academy.*—The Chief of Constabulary shall have control and supervision of an academy, to be known as the Academy for Officers of the Philippine Constabulary, which shall be maintained at Baguio, in the subprovince of Benguet, for the instruction and training of officers in the Constabulary service and of cadets destined for such service.

[2657-1044.]

SEC. 831. *General authority of Chief of Constabulary as regards maintenance of law and order.*—The Chief of Constabulary shall have general control and command of the Constabulary, and it shall be his duty by means thereof, and for the maintenance of law and order throughout the Islands, to suppress insurrection, riots, brigandage, unlawful assemblies, and breaches of the peace and to see that the perpetrators of such offenses are brought to justice.

[2657-1046.]

SEC. 832. *Coöperation of Constabulary with provincial governor.*—It shall be the duty of all members of the Constabulary stationed in any province to coöperate in every way possible with the provincial governor in the maintenance of law and order and the suppression of brigandage, lawless violence, and crime.

[2657-1047.]

SEC. 833. *Duty of provincial governor to report misbehavior of members of Constabulary.*—It shall be the duty of the provincial governor, when any officer or other member of the Constabulary is, in his judgment, guilty of any official oppression, extortion, or other violation of duty, to make immediate report of the same to the head of Department, with all the particulars thereof.

[2657-1048.]

SEC. 834. *Inspection of local police.*—It shall be the duty of each senior inspector of Constabulary to make inspections of the various bodies of local police within his province and to make due report to the Chief of Constabulary as to their equipment and efficiency and generally as to the conditions of the province as regards peace and the observance of law and order.

To this end he may require reports from the chiefs of police and presidents relative to the number, equipment, and state of discipline of their police forces or other information deemed desirable with respect to the operations of such police and the conditions prevailing in their respective jurisdictions.

[2657-1049.]

SEC. 835. *Suspension of police by municipal president.*—When the Provincial Commander of the Constabulary finds that the officers or men of any body of municipal police are inefficient, dishonest, disloyal to the United States or the Philippine Government, or guilty of misconduct or any violation of law or duty, he shall at once file a complaint under oath with the president of the municipality, who shall have the power to suspend the accused pending investiga-

tion of the case under the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and seventy-two of the Administrative Code.

[2657—1049; 3206—1]

SEC. 836. *Special authority for placing municipal police under control of Constabulary officer.*—The Governor-General, or the provincial governor with the approval of the Governor-General, may, when in his judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby, place any body of local police under the control of the senior inspector of Constabulary on duty in the province at the time. The senior inspector in such case is authorized and empowered, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to control and direct the movements of said police.

[2657—1051.]

SEC. 837. *Discipline of local police when in charge of Constabulary officer.*—It shall be the duty of the senior inspector to see that the police thus placed in his charge are properly uniformed, drilled, and disciplined and that all lawful orders of the provincial governor, president, and others in authority are executed as well as that all proper arrests are made for violations of law or municipal ordinances; and in case of emergencies he is authorized, under the general supervision of the provincial governor, to unite the forces of the various municipalities, townships, or districts in suppressing ladronism or brigandage or other grave violations of the law which threaten the peace of the entire community. To the same end he may unite the Constabulary forces under his command with the local police.

[2657—1052.]

SEC. 838. *Duty of Constabulary to assist local police.*—When a president is unable to preserve the peace in his jurisdiction with the police force under his control, he shall report such fact to the senior inspector of Constabulary, whose duty it shall be to render such assistance in the maintenance or restoration of peace and order as may be requisite to that end. In such case the senior inspector may temporarily take command of and direct the operations of

the local police force in conjunction with the Constabulary under his command until peaceful conditions are restored.
[2657-1053.]

SEC. 839. *Disarming of local police.*—Upon the order either of the Governor-General or of the provincial governor of any province, the officer in charge of the Constabulary in such province shall cause any body of police therein to be disarmed. It shall be the duty of the provincial governor to make such order whenever he thinks there is danger that the arms in their custody will be lost or stolen.
[2657-1054.]

SEC. 840. *Duty of municipal officers and members of police to give notice of presence of outlaws.*—It shall be the duty of all officers of municipalities, townships, or districts and of the officers and members of all local police forces to give notice immediately, both to the provincial governor and the nearest Constabulary officer or station in the province, provided that said officer or station is within fifteen kilometers of such officer or member of the police force, of the presence of any bands of outlaws or other persons threatening the peace of the community within their jurisdiction, or any act of robbery or theft by such bands, when the offenders or any of the members of such bands are at large.
[2657-1055.]

ARTICLE II.—Constabulary service

SEC. 841. *Words and phrases defined.*—"Commissioned service" as used in this chapter, includes officers having the rank of brigadier-general, colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, captain, first lieutenant, second lieutenant, and third lieutenant.

"Enlisted service" comprises all noncommissioned officers and privates.

[2657-1056.]

SEC. 842. *Duty of Chief as regards discipline and equipment of Constabulary.*—The Chief of Constabulary shall be charged with the instruction and discipline of the Constabulary and with its interior economy and administra-

tion. To this end he shall see that the members of the Constabulary are properly selected; that the body is properly organized, governed, and disciplined; that it is supplied with arms, uniforms, and equipment prescribed by himself; and that it is in all respects maintained as an effective instrument for the performance of its duties.

[2657-1057.]

SEC. 843. *Manual of rules and discipline.*—The Chief of Constabulary is empowered, with the approval of the Governor-General, to prepare manuals of rules and discipline defining the lawful powers and duties of members of the Constabulary and of the members of the municipal police.

[2657-1058.]

SEC. 844. *Qualifications of members of Constabulary.*—No person shall be appointed as an officer in the Constabulary service or enlisted therein unless he is a citizen of the United States or Philippine Islands; nor shall any person be so appointed or enlisted until he shall have taken an oath such as is required in section twenty-three of this Code.

[2657-1059.]

SEC. 845. *Rank of new appointees in Constabulary service.*—No officer appointed by the Chief of Constabulary may receive upon entering the service a higher rank than that of second lieutenant.

[2657-1060.]

SEC. 846. *Quarters in kind—Additional pay of officer.*—Officers of the Philippine Constabulary shall be entitled to quarters in kind. In addition to the pay provided by law for the officers of the Philippine Constabulary, there shall be allowed and paid to each of such officers an increase of ten per centum of his current annual pay for each term of five years of faithful and efficient service: *Provided*, That the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum of the yearly pay of the grade as provided by law. In computing length of service for the purposes of the com-

pensation, commission officers who have served as enlisted men shall be credited with the time so served.

[2657—1061; 2936—1.]

SEC. 847. Term of enlistment—Additional pay for re-enlistment.—The term of enlistment in the Philippine Constabulary shall be three years; and each enlisted man who shall reenlist within two months after his discharge by reason of expiration of term of enlistment shall receive two pesos per month additional pay for his second enlistment and one peso per month additional pay for each enlistment subsequent to his second enlistment. Upon discharge enlisted men shall be entitled to transportation to the place of their enlistment.

[2657—1062.]

SEC. 848. Authority of members of Constabulary as peace officers.—Members of the Constabulary are peace officers and are authorized and empowered to prevent and suppress brigandage, unlawful assemblies, riots, insurrections, and other breaches of the peace and violations of the law. They are empowered and required to execute any lawful warrant or order of arrest issued against any person or persons for any violation of law, and to make arrests upon reasonable suspicion without warrant for breaches of the peace or other violations of law.

The Philippine Constabulary shall not, however, be charged with the duty of enforcing the ordinances of any municipality, and shall not make arrests for violations of the same, unless the Department Head or the provincial governor shall, in writing, request the senior Constabulary officer of the province to direct his subordinates to enforce the ordinances, or any particular ordinance or ordinances, of any or all the municipalities of the province.

Persons arrested by members of the Constabulary shall in all cases, if reasonably practicable, be brought, within twenty-four hours, before a judge or justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

[2657—1063.]

SEC. 849. *Discipline of members of Constabulary service.*—For inefficiency, misconduct, or disloyalty to the United States, the Chief of Constabulary may, with the prior approval of the Department Head, suspend and, after due hearing, remove any member of the Constabulary service appointed by him or under his authority, or reduce him in rank, as the case may require.

For neglect of duty, violation of regulations, or any minor offense against good order and discipline for which no specific penalty is provided, the Chief of Constabulary may, in the interest of the public service, reduce the salary or compensation of any member of the Constabulary, deduct from his pay a sum not exceeding one month's pay, or as a punishment suspend him without pay for a period not exceeding two months.

When a member of the Constabulary has been convicted and sentenced by a court of competent jurisdiction, other than a Constabulary summary court, the Chief of Constabulary may order his discharge and the forfeiture of all pay and allowances due or to become due.

[2657—1064.]

SEC. 850. *Provisions of Civil Service Law not applicable to Constabulary service.*—The examination, appointment, promotion, and removal of members of the commissioned and enlisted service of the Philippine Constabulary, the filling of vacancies therein, and the general discipline of persons in said service shall not be governed by the Civil Service Law.

[2657—1065.]

SEC. 851. *Arrest and confinement of subordinate officers and enlisted men.*—The Chief or any Assistant Chief of Constabulary, the senior inspector of a province, or other superior officer may arrest and confine in his quarters any subordinate officer of his command charged with crime or with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, or to the prejudice of good order and discipline, for not exceeding ten days pending investigation of the charge and action thereon. An enlisted man of the Constabulary charged with crime or with being guilty of any offense under this chapter may be arrested and confined by any superior authority

in the Constabulary until delivered to the proper provincial or judicial official where the offense is cognizable by the Courts of First Instance, or until tried, where the offense is punishable by Constabulary summary court, or until released by proper authority. Such arrest and confinement shall be without warrant.

[2657-1066.]

SEC. 852. *Confinement of noncommissioned officers.*—No noncommissioned officer shall be confined, awaiting trial, with prisoners who are not also noncommissioned officers, nor at all unless such confinement be necessary as a measure of restraint; and no noncommissioned officer shall be sentenced to confinement except when he is also sentenced to reduction to the grade of private.

[2657-1067.]

SEC. 853. *Advancement of noncommissioned officer after reduction to grade of private.*—No noncommissioned officer reduced to the grade of private by sentence of the summary court shall be again advanced within six months from the date of such sentence.

[2657-1068.]

SEC. 854. *Deduction of forfeitures by monthly installments.*—Where an accused is sentenced to a forfeiture of pay, the sentence may provide for the deduction of the amount of the forfeiture in equal monthly installments, during a period of not exceeding six months after the date of the sentence.

[2657-1069.]

SEC. 855. *Constitution of summary court.*—The Chief of Constabulary is authorized to designate an officer in each Constabulary post or command as summary court before whom offenders triable before a summary court shall be brought to trial. Such officer shall have authority to administer oaths and to hear and determine such cases, and when satisfied of the guilt of the accused shall adjudge the punishment to be inflicted.

[2657-1070.]

SEC. 856. *Sundry offenses against good order and discipline.*—Any enlisted man who willfully or through neg-

lect wastes, loses, or spoils his horse, arms, ammunition, clothing, or accouterments; or behaves himself with disrespect toward his superior officer; or lies out of his quarters or camp, or otherwise absents himself therefrom, or from his guard or other command, without leave from his superior officer; or fails, except when prevented by sickness or other necessity, to repair, at the fixed time, to the place of parade, exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his superior officer; or goes from the same before he is dismissed or relieved; or is found one mile from his quarters or camp without leave in writing from his superior officers; or fails to retire to his quarters or tent at retreat; or hires another to do his duty for him; or is found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty; or is guilty of any offense, disorder, or neglect to the prejudice of good order and discipline, not hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished as a Constabulary summary court shall direct, subject to the provisions and limitations hereinafter contained.

Persons triable before a summary court shall, if in confinement, be brought to trial within twenty-four hours of the time of their arrest, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

[2657—1071.]

SEC. 857. *Record to be kept by summary court.*—Each summary court shall keep a record in which shall be entered all cases heard and determined and the action taken thereon.

[2657—1072.]

SEC. 858. *Approval of sentence imposed by summary court.*—No sentence adjudged by a summary court shall take effect until it has been approved by the Chief of Constabulary or an Assistant Chief of Constabulary or by the senior inspector of the province. Where a senior inspector is acting as the summary court the sentence shall be approved by the Chief or by an Assistant Chief.

[2657—1073.]

SEC. 859. *Punishment imposable by summary court.*—The punishment imposed by a summary court shall not

exceed confinement at labor for one month and forfeiture of one month's pay for the first conviction, or confinement at labor for two months and forfeiture of two month's pay for the second conviction within six months.

Where the accused is a noncommissioned officer, he may be sentenced to reduction to the grade of private in addition thereto, and where the accused has been convicted by summary court three times within a year he may be sentenced to be discharged and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due, in addition to the other penalties.

[2657—1074.]

SEC. 860. *Penalties for specific offenses.*—Sentences imposed by the summary court for a first offense shall not in any case exceed the limits fixed for the respective offense in the table below; and for the purposes hereof an offense shall be deemed to be a first offense if the accused has not been guilty of the same or other offense mentioned in the same table within the six months next preceding the offense which is the subject of punishment.

Losing or spoiling accouterments or clothing through neglect.	Twenty days' confinement at labor and forfeiture of six pesos; for noncommissioned officer, reduction in addition thereto.
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Absence without leave:

One hour or less.....	Forfeiture of one peso; corporal, two pesos; sergeant, three pesos; first sergeant or noncommissioned officer or higher grade, four pesos.
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For more than one to six hours, inclusive.	Forfeiture of two pesos; corporal, three pesos; sergeant, four pesos; first sergeant or noncommissioned officer or higher grade, five pesos.
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For more than six to twelve hours, inclusive.	Forfeiture of three pesos; corporal, four pesos; sergeant, six pesos; first sergeant or noncommissioned officer of higher grade, seven pesos.
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Absence without leave—Ctd.

For more than twelve to twenty-four hours, inclusive. Forfeiture of five pesos; corporal, six pesos; sergeant, seven pesos; first sergeant or noncommissioned officer of higher grade, ten pesos.

For more than twenty-four to forty-eight hours, inclusive. Forfeiture of six pesos and five days' confinement at labor; for corporal, forfeiture of eight pesos; sergeant, ten pesos; first sergeant or noncommissioned officer of higher grade, twelve pesos; or for all noncommissioned officers, reduction.

For more than two to ten days, inclusive. Forfeiture of ten pesos and ten days' confinement at labor; for noncommissioned officer, reduction in addition thereto.

For more than ten to thirty days, inclusive. Forfeiture of thirty pesos and one month's confinement at labor; for noncommissioned officer, reduction in addition thereto.

Failure to repair at the time fixed, to the place appointed, etc.:

For reveille or retreat roll call and inspection. Forfeiture of one peso; corporal, two pesos; sergeant, three pesos; first sergeant, four pesos.

For assembly of guard detail.

For guard mounting (by musician detailed for guard). Forfeiture of five pesos; corporal, eight pesos; sergeant, ten pesos.

For guard mounting (by musician not detailed for guard).

For assembly of fatigue detail.

For dress parade..... Forfeiture of two pesos; corporal, three pesos; sergeant, five pesos.

For inspection and muster, weekly or monthly inspection.

For target practice.....

For drill

For stable duty.....

For athletic exercises....

Found drunk:

On extra or special duty.	
At formation of company for drill or on drill.	
At target practice.....	
At formation of company for dress parade or on dress parade.	Forfeiture of twelve pesos; for non-commissioned officer, reduction and forfeiture of twenty pesos.
At reveille or retreat roll call.	
At inspection and muster, weekly or monthly inspection.	
At inspection of company guard detail or at guard mounting.	
At stable duty.....	
On fatigue	
Using threatening or insulting language or behaving in an insubordinate manner to a noncommissioned officer while in the execution of his office.	One month's confinement at labor and forfeiture of ten pesos; for non-commissioned officer, reduction in addition thereto.
Absence from fatigue duty..	Forfeiture of four pesos; corporal, five pesos; sergeant, six pesos. ♦
Absence from extra or special duty.	Forfeiture of four pesos; corporal, five pesos; sergeant, six pesos.
Absence from duty as company, general mess or hospital head cook.	Forfeiture of ten pesos.
Drunkenness at post or in quarters.	Forfeiture of three pesos; for noncommissioned officer, reduction and forfeiture of five pesos.
Noisy or disorderly conduct in quarters.	Forfeiture of four pesos; corporal, seven pesos; sergeant, ten pesos.
Drunk and disorderly in post or quarters.	Forfeiture of seven pesos; for non-commissioned officer, reduction and forfeiture of ten pesos.
Noncommissioned officer encouraging gambling.	Reduction and forfeiture of five pesos.

Noncommissioned officer making false report.	Reduction, forfeiture of eight pesos, and ten days' confinement at labor.
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Breach of arrest in quarters..	One month's confinement at labor and forfeiture of ten pesos; for noncommissioned officer, reduction in addition thereto.
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[2657—1075.]

SEC. 861. *Disposition of moneys accruing from fines and forfeitures.*—All fines and forfeitures imposed or adjudged by summary court shall be deposited with the Insular Treasurer and shall constitute a part of the pension and retirement fund hereinafter created.

[2657—1076.]

SEC. 862. *Manual for courts-martial.*—The Manual for Courts-Martial in use in the United States Army shall, so far as the same may not be inconsistent with the provisions of this Law, be followed by Constabulary summary courts in so far as it relates to procedure, forms of charges, previous convictions, records, reports, sentences, and the approvals thereof.

[2657—1077.]

SEC. 863. *Arrest of members of Constabulary upon legal process.*—Members of the Constabulary shall ordinarily be liable to arrest by the civil authorities upon the same grounds and to the same extent as other person; but when the Chief of Constabulary shall report to the Governor-General that in any province the efficiency of the Constabulary of the province is being interfered with by frivolous arrests and unfounded prosecutions leading to the imprisonment of members of the Constabulary and their unnecessary detention from duty, it shall be in the power of the Governor-General, if he finds the report to be well founded, by executive order to make the next succeeding section applicable to the method of arrests in such province.

[2657—1078.]

SEC. 864. *Mode of arrest in exceptional situation.*—When in respect to any province the Governor-General shall issue the executive order described in the next preceding section, and any officer or member of the Philippine Constabulary shall in such province be charged with the violation of any

criminal law or ordinance and a warrant is issued for the arrest of the alleged offender, such warrant shall be placed in the hands of a Constabulary officer on duty in the province for execution; and it shall be the duty of said officer to arrest such person and bring him before the justice of the peace, or officer issuing such warrant, to be dealt with as the law directs. No officer or member of the police of a municipality in such province shall have authority to arrest an officer or member of the Constabulary upon any criminal charge, save for a criminal offense committed in his presence, and when such offense is committed in his presence it shall be the duty of the municipal officer making the arrest to deliver the prisoner to the nearest Constabulary officer on duty in the province with a statement of the case of the arrest of the offender and the names of the witnesses to the offense; and it shall be the duty of the Constabulary officer receiving the prisoner, as soon as practicable, to bring him before a justice of the peace, or the Court of First Instance of the province, to be dealt with according to law.

In case a justice of the peace shall bind over any such officer or member of the Constabulary to answer a criminal charge and such officer or member shall fail to give bail, the offense being bailable, the person so in custody shall be delivered to the ranking Constabulary officer on duty in the province for safekeeping. It shall thereupon be the duty of such officer safely to keep and produce the prisoner in due course before the proper court, thereto be dealt with according to law. If necessary for the safekeeping of the prisoner in any such case he may be committed to the provincial jail by the officer aforesaid.

[2657—1079.]

SEC. 865. *Supplies and equipment for members of Constabulary.*—An officer of the Constabulary may be furnished forage in kind and shoeing for one private animal owned by him, on his certificate, approved by his senior inspector and district chief; and forage may be sold at cost price to any officer of the Constabulary stationed outside of Manila on his certificate that it is for his personal use.

Articles of clothing, equipage, and equipment may be sold to officers and enlisted men of the Constabulary for their personal use, at cost price, under such restrictions as the Chief of Constabulary, with the approval of the Department Head, shall prescribe.

[2657-1080.]

SEC. 866. *Reimbursement for subsistence lost.*—When the subsistence of enlisted men of the Constabulary is lost through unavoidable causes, the Department Head may authorize, upon proper evidence being submitted, reimbursement to the company sustaining such loss.

[2657-1081.]

SEC. 867. *Control of company commanders and medical officers over subsistence and supplies.*—The company commanders of the Constabulary and the medical officers in charge of hospitals shall be charged with the duty of making requisition for, disbursing, and accounting for subsistence funds and subsistence supplies for their respective commands.

[2657-1082.]

SEC. 868. *Hospital fees for medical treatment in United States military hospital.*—When an officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Constabulary entitled to medical treatment is received at a military hospital under the control of the United States military authorities, the regular schedule of fees for subsistence and attendance at such hospital shall be paid and no more.

The hospital charges of officers shall only be allowed when incurred by reason of injury or disability received in line of duty.

[2657-1083.]

SEC. 869. *Medical treatment for members of Constabulary.*—Where Constabulary hospital facilities are not adequate or available, officers and enlisted men of the Philippine Constabulary shall receive free medical treatment and medicines at any Government hospital. When a Constabulary surgeon is not available they will be given treatment by any physician or surgeon in the employment of the Government.

SEC. 870. Expenses incident to transportation of prisoners and escort duty in general.—The Philippine Constabulary shall pay the cost of transportation of prisoners from the place of arrest to the place where they are turned over to the province or to a court official for trial, and thereafter, and until turned over to the Bureau of Prisons, all necessary transportation shall be paid by the province concerned.

The subsistence and travel expense of officers and the travel expense of enlisted men on escort duty shall likewise be borne by the Philippine Constabulary, and not by the Bureau or province for which the service is rendered.

[2657—1084.]

ARTICLE III.—Pension and retirement fund

SEC. 871. Pension and retirement fund of the Philippine Constabulary.—There shall be maintained in the Insular Treasury a special fund to be known as the pension and retirement fund of the Philippine Constabulary. Moneys accruing to this fund shall be deposited with the Insular Treasurer and shall be used for no other purpose than those hereinafter specified.

[2657—1085.]

Amended
21791 **SEC. 872. Sources of pension and retirement fund.**—To this fund shall accrue all fines and forfeitures imposed by summary courts, all fines imposed upon commissioned officers under the authority of this chapter, and four per centum of the pay of every officer and three per centum of the pay of every enlisted man of the Constabulary, which shall be deducted from said pay monthly.

All such fines, forfeitures, deductions, and retentions shall be noted and retained on the pay roll and deposited with the Insular Treasurer to the credit of the Constabulary pension and retirement fund.

[2657—1086; 8157—1; 8205—1.]

SEC. 873. Application of pension and retirement fund.—Moneys pertaining to the pension and retirement fund may, upon recommendation of the Chief of Constabulary, with the approval of the Governor-General, be expended or ap-

plied, subject to such regulations as the Governor-General may prescribe, for the benefit of—

(a) The widows and orphans of members of the Constabulary losing their lives in line of duty; and

(b) Members of the Constabulary who may be incapacitated to gain a livelihood by reason of wounds or other causes due to the service.

Sums applied to the foregoing uses shall constitute a preferred charge on the entire fund and future accretions thereto and shall be paid in preference to any other claim.

[2657—1087.]

SEC. 874. *Life pension.*—Any officer or enlisted man of the Philippine Constabulary who has had twenty or more years of actual and satisfactory service and has attained to the age of fifty-five years or who, without having reached said age, is on account of his physical or mental condition prevented from continuing in active service, may take advantage of the benefits of this Act and retire from active service, upon approval by the Governor-General, and when so retired he shall receive until his death from the fund above specified an annual pension equal to two and one-half per centum, for each year of active service rendered by him up to date, of the total pay received annually by him on the date of his retirement; but in no case more than seventy-five per centum of such total current pay: *Provided*, That service rendered by an officer as enlisted man shall be taken into account for the purposes of the retirement provided for in this section: *Provided, further*, That with the exception of the Chief of Constabulary, no officer shall be retained in active service after having attained to the age of sixty-four years: *And provided, finally*, That officers and enlisted men of the Constabulary who have completed twenty or more years of actual satisfactory service previous to the approval of Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and fifty-seven, shall be entitled to retirement on the same terms and subject to the same condition as originally set forth in section eight hundred and seventy-four of the Administrative Code previous to its amendment by Act Numbered Thirty-one hundred and fifty-seven.

Subject to the same conditions and in accordance with the same rules and limitations, an enlisted man shall be entitled to retirement and to a similar annual compensation from the same fund, based on the total current pay and allowances received annually by him at the time he is retired, but in no case to exceed seventy-five per centum of such current pay and allowances for each year.

Upon the death of an officer or enlisted man who has either been retired or would, at the time when he died, have been entitled by reason of length of service to the retirement provided for in the two preceding paragraphs, the surviving legitimate or acknowledged children of such officer or enlisted man or his widow, or only the latter in case he left no children or after his surviving minor child has reached the age of eighteen years, shall be entitled to receive in equal shares and with the right of accretion, fifty per centum of the pension to which such officer or enlisted man would have been entitled if he had not died: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made as pension to children after they have attained to the age of eighteen years or have married, nor to the widow if she remarries: *And provided, further*, That no pension whatever shall be paid to the widow if the marriage was contracted after the retirement of the deceased officer or enlisted man. For the purposes of this Act, all officers and enlisted men still residing in the Philippine Islands who are at present in the enjoyment of a life pension and who lack five years or more, from and after the date of the approval of this Act, before completion of the fifty-fifth year of life, and who are still physically and mentally fit for active service, may be called into active service if such officers or enlisted men agree, as vacancies in the positions left by them occur, and shall take their place on the roster, if officers, as if they had been in active service during the time of their retirement.

[2657—1088; 3157—2; 3205—2.]

SEC. 875. *Requirement of active service from retired officers and men.*—All officers and enlisted men of the Constabulary drawing pensions or retirement pay and residing in the Philippine Islands may at any time be called by the

Governor-General for active service, during the period of which service they shall be entitled to receive the full pay of their rank or grade. Refusal on the part of any officer or enlisted man to perform such duty shall terminate his right to further participation in the benefit of this fund, provided he is physically fit for service, such fitness to be determined under regulations to be prescribed by the Department Head.

[2657-1089.]

SEC. 876. *Investment of pension and retirement fund.*—The investment of this fund shall be in charge of the postal savings bank investment board, subject in all respects to the conditions and restrictions which prevail in regard to the investment of postal savings bank funds.

[2657-1090.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Keeping of firearms*

SEC. 877. *"Firearm" defined.*—"Firearm," or "arm," as herein used, includes rifles, muskets, carbines, shotguns, revolvers, pistols, and all other deadly weapons from which a bullet, ball, shot, shell, or other missile may be discharged by means of gunpowder or other explosive. The term also includes air rifles except such as being of small caliber and limited range are used as toys. The barrel of any firearm shall be considered a complete firearm for all the purposes hereof.

[2657-1091.]

SEC. 878. *Unlawful possession of firearms, parts of firearms, and ammunition.*—Save as allowable under this article it shall be unlawful for any person to import, receive, buy, or in any way acquire any firearm, detached parts of firearms, or ammunition therefor, or to have the possession or custody thereof, or to sell or dispose of the same in any manner.

[2657-1092.]

SEC. 879. *Exception as to firearms and ammunition used by military and naval forces or by peace officers.*—This article shall not apply to firearms and ammunition regularly and lawfully issued to officers, soldiers, sailors, or

marines of the United States Army and Navy, the Philippine Constabulary, guards in the employment of the Bureau of Prisons, municipal police, provincial governors, lieutenant governors, provincial treasurers, municipal treasurers, municipal presidents, and guards of provincial prisoners and jails, when such firearms are in possession of such officials and public servants for use in the performance of their official duties.

[2657-1093; 3016-1.]

SEC. 880. *Authority of Governor-General to permit transfer of arms and ammunition.*—The Governor-General may, in his discretion, authorize the sale or transfer of firearms and ammunition by the Bureau of Constabulary to provincial and municipal authorities upon such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him.

[2657-1094.]

SEC. 881. *Special permit for possession of arms by civil employees.*—The chief of any Bureau of the Insular Government may apply to the Governor-General for a special permit for any subordinate official or employee of the Bureau to possess firearms and ammunition for personal protection in the performance of his duties as such official or employee, and the Governor-General may issue, or cause to be issued, such special permission under such terms and conditions as he may deem proper.

[2657-1095.]

SEC. 882. *Issuance of special hunting permits.*—The Department Head may authorize the Chief of Constabulary to issue special hunting permits to persons temporarily visiting the Philippine Islands, without requiring a bond or deposit as a guarantee of security for their arms and ammunition. Such special hunting permit shall be valid only during the temporary sojourn of the holder in the Islands, shall be nontransferable, and shall be revocable at the pleasure of the Department Head.

[2657-1096.]

SEC. 883. *License required for dealer in firearms.*—Any person desiring to deal in firearms, parts of firearms, or

ammunition therefor shall make application to the Governor-General for a license, stating therein the facts regarding the amount of business in the purchase and sale of firearms and ammunition intended to be transacted by such applicant, and the classes of arms and ammunition which the applicant intends to purchase and sell under the license applied for, and such additional information as may be specially requested by the Governor-General before passing upon the application. The Governor-General may approve or disapprove such application and, in the event of approval, shall state therein the amount of the bond to be executed by the applicant before the issuance of the license, and the time during which the license shall be effective, unless sooner revoked by his authority.

[2657-1097.]

SEC. 884. *Issuance of license by Chief of Constabulary—Dealer's bond.*—Upon approval of the application by the Governor-General it shall be transmitted to the Chief of Constabulary, who shall issue the license in accordance with the terms of the approval of the Governor-General, upon the execution and delivery by the licensee of a bond, to be approved by the Chief, in the amount fixed by the Governor-General and conditioned for the faithful compliance on the part of the licensee with the laws and regulations relative to the business licensed.

[2657-1098.]

SEC. 885. *Additional license to keep firearms in excess of amount permitted under original license.*—If any person, having a dealer's license, shall for purposes of sale, desire to import, buy, or otherwise acquire, dispose of, possess, or have the custody of any firearms or ammunition in greater amount than is named or described in his license, he must apply for and secure a new license.

[2657-1099.]

SEC. 886. *Records to be kept by persons doing business under dealer's license.*—Every dealer in firearms or ammunition shall keep complete and accurate records and accounts of importations and sales of firearms and ammunition, with the name, age, residence, occupation, and post-

office address of each and every purchaser of any firearms or firearms and ammunition, and the number and date of the license of each purchaser for the possession of each firearm purchased by him and the number of the firearm purchased, together with the amount and character of the ammunition purchased for each firearm; and each dealer in firearms shall, when requested by the Chief of Constabulary, permit the examination of such records and accounts of the purchases and sales of firearms and the counting and verification of all arms and ammunition remaining on hand; and any refusal upon the part of any such dealer to comply with the provisions of this section shall be a breach of the condition of the bond executed and delivered by such dealer.

[2657—1100.]

SEC. 887. *License required for individual keeping arms for personal use—Security to be given.*—Any person desiring to possess one or more firearms for personal protection or for use in hunting or other lawful purposes only, and ammunition therefor, shall make application for a license to possess such firearm or firearms or ammunition as hereinafter provided. Upon making such application, and before receiving the license, the applicant shall, for the purpose of security, make a cash deposit in the postal savings bank in the sum of one hundred pesos for each firearm for which the license is to be issued, and shall indorse the certificate of deposit therefor to the Insular Treasurer; or in lieu thereof he may give a bond in such form as the Governor-General may prescribe, payable to the Government of the Philippine Islands, in the sum of two hundred pesos for each such firearms.

Persons who were members of gun clubs, duly formed and organized on or before October twelfth, nineteen hundred and seven, and at that time had a license to possess firearms, shall not be required to make the deposit or give the bond prescribed by this section, and the bond theretofore executed by such persons in accordance with the then existing law shall continue to be security for the safe-keeping of such arms.

[2657—1101.]

SEC. 888. *Mode of making application and acting upon the same.*—An application for a personal license to possess firearms and ammunition, as herein provided, made by a resident of the City of Manila, shall be directed to the Mayor of said city, whose duty it shall be to forward the application to the Governor-General, with his recommendation. Applications made by residents of a province shall be directed to the governor of the same, who shall make his recommendation thereon and forward them to the Governor-General, who may approve or disapprove any such application.

The Governor-General, upon receiving and approving the bond or receiving the certificate of deposit duly indorsed to the order of the Insular Treasurer, shall issue the license and transmit the license direct to the applicant, and shall notify the chief of police of the City of Manila if the applicant resides in Manila, otherwise the senior inspector of Constabulary of the province in which the applicant resides. The Chief of Constabulary shall file the certificate of deposit in his office. It shall be the duty of all officers through whom applications for licenses to possess firearms are transmitted to expedite the same.

[2657—1102; 2774—2.]

SEC. 889. *Duration of personal license.*—A personal firearms license shall continue in force until the death or legal disability of the licensee, unless, prior thereto, the license shall be surrendered by him or revoked by authority of the Governor-General.

[2657—1103.]

SEC. 890. *Change of domicile by licensee.*—When a person holding a valid license for the possession of any firearm or firearms and the ammunition therefor shall change his domicile from the City of Manila to a province or from a province to the City of Manila, or from one province to another, he shall, within ten days thereafter, notify the Chief of Constabulary of such change by registered mail, or he shall notify the senior inspector of the province in which he takes up his new domicile, or the chief of police of the City

of Manila, as the case may be, and the said senior inspector or chief of police, as the case may be, shall transmit such information to the Chief of Constabulary.

[2857-1104.]

SEC. 891. *Deposit of firearms by person holding dealer's license.*—With the permission of the Department Head any person holding a dealer's license may store firearms and ammunition in the custody of the Philippine Constabulary, subject to his call. Upon the making of any such deposit the Chief of Constabulary shall give a receipt containing a description of the materials stored and upon surrendering the same shall require that the same receipt be returned or similar receipt given by the party receiving the article or articles returned.

For such storage the Chief of Constabulary may make reasonable charges to be fixed by him, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2857-1105.]

SEC. 892. *Deposit of firearms by person arriving from abroad.*—A person arriving in the Philippine Islands, having in his possession any firearm or ammunition for which he has no license, shall deposit the same, upon written receipt, with the collector of customs for delivery to the Chief of Constabulary for safe-keeping.

If the party in question desires to obtain a firearms license, the Chief of Constabulary shall communicate such fact to the Governor-General, and if the importation is allowed, a license may be issued as in other cases. If no license be desired, or leave to import be not granted, the article or articles in question shall remain in the custody of the Chief of Constabulary until taken from the Islands or otherwise disposed of according to law.

[2857-1106.]

SEC. 893. *Surrender of arms upon termination of license.*—Upon the revocation of any license or the termination thereof for any cause all arms and ammunition in the possession of the license and covered by such license shall be placed in the custody of the Philippine Constabulary.

[2857-1107.]

SEC. 894. *Surrender of firearms upon death or disability of the licensee.*—Upon the death or legal disability of the holder of a firearms license, it shall be the duty of the nearest relative, legal representative, or other person who shall knowingly come into possession of such firearm or ammunition, forthwith to deliver the same to the senior inspector of Constabulary in the province or to the Chief of Constabulary in Manila, and such firearms and ammunition shall be retained by the officer pending the issuance of a license therefor in accordance with law.

[2657—1108.]

SEC. 895. *Return of firearms to owner upon departure from Islands.*—Upon the departure from the Philippine Islands of any person whose arms or ammunition may be in the custody of the Philippine Constabulary, the same shall, upon timely request, be delivered to him through the Insular Collector of Customs, aboard the steamer on which he is to sail.

[2657—1109.]

SEC. 896. *Abandoned arms and ammunition.*—Any firearm or ammunition deposited in the custody of the Philippine Constabulary pursuant to any provision of this article except section eight hundred and ninety-one shall be deemed to have been abandoned to the Government by the owner unless he or his representative shall reclaim the same within one year from the time of his departure from the Islands or within five years in the case of any person remaining in the Islands or failing to advise the Chief of Constabulary of the disposition to be made thereof; and it shall in no case be incumbent upon the Philippine Constabulary to retain custody longer than five years, except under such regulations as shall be prescribed with reference thereto. Abandoned arms and ammunition shall be disposed of in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Department Head.

SEC. 897. *Annual inspection of firearms held under license.*—The Chief of Constabulary, once each year, shall issue directions to the senior inspectors of Constabulary of the various provinces to verify all arms in the possession of

persons holding licenses and to make due report of such verification to the Chief of Constabulary of any violation of the terms of the license or of the laws, rules, or regulations relating to the possession of firearms or ammunition, and they shall indorse on each license that they have made such verification, with the date thereof. The chief of police in the City of Manila shall make a similar verification and report to the Chief of Constabulary, noting on each license the date of the verification by him.

[2657-1110.]

SEC. 898. *Duty of holder to exhibit license.*—It shall be the duty of any person holding a license to possess firearms or ammunition to exhibit such license whenever called upon to do so by a provincial governor, by a provincial officer acting under written order of the provincial governor, by an officer of the Constabulary, by a member of the Constabulary acting under orders or pursuant to regulation, by the chief of police of the City of Manila, or by a peace officer acting under a written order of the chief of police.

[2657-1111.]

SEC. 899. *Revocation of firearms license by Governor-General.*—Any firearms license may be revoked at any time by order of the Governor-General.

[2657-1112.]

SEC. 900. *Enforcement of liability upon bond.*—In the event of the loss or disappearance of any firearms or ammunition from any cause, except in the case of ammunition lawfully expended, it shall be the duty of the provincial fiscal, or, in the City of Manila, of the fiscal of the city, forthwith to institute proper action in a court of competent jurisdiction for the recovery of the amount specified in the bond of the licensee.

[2657-1113.]

SEC. 901. *Forfeiture of certificate of deposit.*—Where a certificate of deposit has been used as security and the licensee fails to comply with any provision of this article or of the regulations pursuant thereto, or with the terms of his license, or fails to have forthcoming upon proper demand the firearm covered by his license, whether lost through

accident or otherwise, the Governor-General shall, upon satisfactory proof of such fact, order that the certificate of deposit be forwarded to the Insular Treasurer for collection. The amount thereof when collected shall be deposited to the credit of general funds.

[2657-1114.]

SEC. 902. *Refund upon recovery of lost firearm.*—When a lost firearm is recovered by the owner reimbursement shall be made for any sum collected upon his bond or enforced by forfeiture of his deposit.

[2657-1115.]

SEC. 903. *Remission of liability for loss of firearm.*—The Governor-General, in his discretion, may relieve from liability on his bond or postal savings bank deposit any person losing a firearm for which he had a proper license, upon the presentation of satisfactory proof showing that said firearm was destroyed or lost beyond reasonable chance of recovery by any person, and through no fault or negligence on the part of the person holding the license.

[2657-1116.]

SEC. 904. *Surrender of bond or certificate of deposit.*—When a firearms license expires or is revoked or surrendered, and all the arms or ammunition held thereunder are accounted for and disposed of according to law, the licensee's bond or his certificate of deposit shall be surrendered by order of the Governor-General upon satisfactory proof of compliance with the laws and regulations relative to the use of firearms.

[2657-1117.]

SEC. 905. *Forms and regulations to be prescribed by Governor-General.*—The Governor-General shall prescribe such forms and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem necessary for the proper enforcement of this law.

[2657-1118.]

SEC. 906. *Suspension of firearms law in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The Governor-General may at any time, in his discretion, by executive order, suspend the operation of this article in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu and subsequently restore the same therein to full effect.

[2657-1119.]

Chapter 36.—BUREAU OF EDUCATION

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SEC. 907. Title of chapter.

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SEC. 933. Scholarships for teachers receiving instruction in special classes.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 907. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the School Law.

[2657—1801.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 908. *Chief officials of Bureau of Education.*—The Bureau of Education shall have one chief and two assistant chiefs, to be known respectively as the Director of Education, the Assistant Director of Education, and the Second Assistant Director of Education.

[2657—1802.]

SEC. 909. *Functions of Bureau of Education.*—To the Bureau of Education is committed the administration of the public-school system and the supervision of the general school interests of the Philippine Islands, so far as the same may be authorized by law. Except as otherwise provided, the Bureau of Education is charged with the conduct and management of all special schools supported from Insular funds and with the administration of the School Law and such other laws as may be within the jurisdiction of said Bureau.

[2657—1803.]

SEC. 910. *Powers and duties of Director of Education.*—The Director of Education shall have the following powers and be subject to the following duties:

(a) He shall establish primary schools in every town in the Islands, where practicable.

(b) He shall have authority to establish night schools.

(c) He shall fix the salaries of teachers within the limits established by law.

(d) He shall fix the curricula for all public schools under his jurisdiction.

(e) He shall prescribe the authority to be exercised by the principal teacher of each school over the other teachers, if any, and his duties as teacher actually engaged in the work of instruction and in caring for the schoolhouse and school property.

(f) He shall approve plans for the construction of schoolhouses to be built by the municipalities or provinces, and shall fix the amount of land required in each case.

(g) He shall prescribe rules of hygiene to be observed in connection with the schools of the Islands.

(h) He shall have power to determine the towns in which teachers, to be paid out of the Insular Treasury, shall teach; and he may exercise this discretion in favor of those towns which shall construct and maintain suitable schoolhouses by local taxation or contributions.

(i) He shall maintain, in Manila or elsewhere in the Philippine Islands, classes to furnish superior instruction to teachers, as may be by law allowed or required.

[2657—1804.]

SEC. 911. *Authority of Director of Education to assign teacher to special duties.*—The Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, may detail or assign any superintendent or teacher to perform such duties in any division or branch of the Bureau of Education as the exigencies of the service may require. Teachers thus designated for continuous duty throughout school vacation shall be upon the same footing as regards leave as employees in the civil service generally.

[2657—1805.]

SEC. 912. *Regulations for special schools.*—The regulations of the Bureau of Education shall contain provisions for the administration and governance of the Philippine Normal School, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, the Philippine Nautical School, and other special Insular schools from time to time established by law. Such regulations shall contain provisions prescribing the qualifications of students entering or graduating from such institutions, so far as the same are not fixed by law.

[2657—1806.]

SEC. 913. *Philippine Nautical School.*—Applicants for the course in the Philippine Nautical School must be between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, must have completed at least the intermediate course of the public schools or its equivalent, must be able to pass a physical examination, must signify their intention to follow the sea after finishing their course, and must furnish a recommendation from the division superintendent of schools or other person of good reputation certifying to the good character and ability of the candidate for admission.

The curriculum of the Nautical School shall include the practice of navigation on a vessel of the Government, if there be one, and in default thereof on a merchant vessel, for the period of at least one and one-half years, prior to the issuance of the graduation diploma.

A diploma of graduation from the Nautical School shall qualify the holder to be licensed as third navigating officer without further examination.

[2657—1807.]

ARTICLE II.—*School divisions*

SEC. 914. *School divisions.*—With the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Director of Education shall establish such number of school divisions in the Philippine Islands as may be required. So far as practicable the territorial limits of provincial school divisions shall correspond with the limits of the respective provinces; but where the public interest so requires more than one province or parts of different provinces may be combined into one.

The City of Manila shall constitute one school division.

[2657—1808.]

SEC. 915. *Superintendents.*—To each school division there shall be assigned a superintendent of schools. Superintendents shall also be assigned to such special Insular schools as may require the supervision of such an officer. The Superintendent assigned to the City of Manila shall be known as the superintendent of city schools.

[2657—1809.]

SEC. 916. *Permanent station of division superintendent.*—Unless fixed in some other place by the Director of Education, the permanent station of a superintendent in charge of a provincial division shall be in the town where the provincial school is established, and he shall there maintain his residence and keep his office.

[2657—1810.]

SEC. 917. *Authority and duties of division superintendents.*—Conformably with the regulations of the Bureau of Education, the superintendent of a school division shall, among other things, exercise the following powers and be subject to the following duties:

(a) He shall exercise a general superintendence over the schools and school interests in his division.

(b) He shall examine the schoolhouses occupied for public instruction within his division with a view to determining their suitableness and hygienic condition.

(c) He shall appoint municipal school-teachers to serve in the schools within his division and shall fix their salaries from year to year, within the limits of the funds appropriated by the municipal council.

(d) He shall make himself familiar with the supplies and textbooks needed in each school in his division and shall make report of the same at as early a date as possible to the Director of Education, who may furnish the supplies needed.

(e) He shall see to it by personal visits and by requiring reports from the principal teacher of each school that the curriculum for primary and secondary schools prescribed by the Director of Education is complied with.

(f) He shall have control over the uses of the provincial and municipal school buildings; and their use for other purposes than such as are incident to the conduct of the public schools shall be subject to his approval or the approval of his representative.

The superintendent of the city schools of Manila shall exercise similar powers and be subject to similar duties as regards the city schools.

[2657—1811.]

SEC. 918. *Condemnation of unsuitable or dangerous schoolhouse.*—Should the schoolhouse in which any school is conducted appear to the division superintendent to be unsuitable and dangerous to the health of the children, and should no other schoolhouse be available, he shall have power, subject to the approval of the Director of Education, to discontinue such school, and it shall be unlawful thereafter to use such schoolhouse for public-school purposes.

[2657—1812.]

ARTICLE III.—*Local school districts*

SEC. 919. *Local school districts.*—Every municipality township, or other form of organized local government shall constitute a school district; and it shall be the duty of the municipal council or other local legislative authority therein to make as ample provision as possible by local taxation for the support of all the schools established within its jurisdiction.

In exceptional cases, where the topography of the country or the difficulty of communication makes such arrangement desirable, the division superintendent may attach a part of one school district to another and in such case he shall fix the amount which it will be just for the former to contribute to the annual school expense of the latter.

[2657—1813.]

SEC. 920. *Local school board.*—In every municipality there shall be a local school board, consisting of four or six members, as the division superintendent may determine, in addition to the president of the municipality, who shall be a member *ex officio*. One-half of the members, except the member *ex officio*, shall be elected by the municipal council, and the remaining half shall be appointed by the division superintendent, and the term of office of all members, holding by appointment or election, shall be two years and until their successors shall have been duly elected or appointed. One of the elective and one of the appointive members shall be women, so that two of the members of the local school board shall be women, and it shall be discretionary with the division superintendent of schools to

increase the appointments, and with the municipal council to increase the elections, of women, provided that the total number of members shall not exceed four or six, as hereinbefore provided.

A division superintendent may temporarily suspend any appointed or elected member of the local school board, pending investigation; and with the approval of the Director of Education he may, after due notice and hearing, remove such officer.

[2657-1814.]

SEC. 921. *Powers and duties of local school board.*—It shall be the power and duty of the local school board—

(a) To visit from time to time the schools of the town and to report bimonthly to the division superintendent their condition and the attendance of pupils.

(b) To recommend sites and plans to the municipal council for schoolhouses to be erected.

(c) Where there are two or more schools in the town, to adopt rules, subject to the supervision of the division superintendent, for assigning the pupils of the town to the several schools.

(d) To report annually to the municipal council the amount of money which should be raised for the current year by local taxation for school purposes.

(e) To report, whenever it shall deem necessary, directly to the Director of Education as to the condition of the schools of the town and to make suggestions in respect thereto as may seem to it expedient.

[2657-1815.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Public instruction in general*

SEC. 922. *Language to be used.*—The English language shall, as soon as practicable, be made the basis of all public-school instruction.

[2657-1816.]

SEC. 923. *Courses to be given.*—Public-school instruction shall consist of primary, intermediate, and secondary courses. The primary and intermediate courses shall cover all elementary instruction, while the secondary courses

shall include high-school instruction and other instruction above the elementary.

[2657-1817.]

SEC. 924. *Free primary instruction.*—All primary instruction in schools established or maintained under this chapter shall be free.

[2657-1818.]

SEC. 925. *School year and school holidays.*—The public-school year shall consist of not less than forty weeks, the inclusive dates of which shall be fixed by the Director of Education.

In addition to the legal holidays, the Secretary of Public Instruction may authorize the observance by the public schools of other special school holidays to be designated by him.

[2657-1819.]

SEC. 926. *Hours of daily sessions of public schools.*—The hours for the regular daily sessions of the public schools shall be fixed by the Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction; but teachers shall be required to devote, during the school year, not less than five hours per day to school work for five days in the week, exclusive of holidays.

[2657-1820.]

SEC. 927. *Discussion of religious doctrines to be eschewed.*—No teacher or other person engaged in any public school, whether maintained from Insular, provincial, or municipal funds, shall teach or criticize the doctrines of any church, religious sect, or denomination, or shall attempt to influence the pupils for or against any church or religious sect. If any teacher shall intentionally violate this section he or she shall, after due hearing, be dismissed from the public service.

[2657-1821.]

SEC. 928. *Provision for religious instruction by local priest or minister.*—It shall be lawful, however, for the priest or minister of any church established in the town where a public school is situated, either in person or by

a designated teacher of religion, to teach religion for one-half hour three times a week, in the school building, to those public-school pupils whose parents or guardians desire it and express their desire therefor in writing filed with the principal teacher of the school, to be forwarded to the division superintendent, who shall fix the hours and rooms for such teaching. But no public-school teachers shall either conduct religious exercises or teach religion or act as a designated religious teacher in the school building under the foregoing authority, and no pupils shall be required by any public-school teacher to attend and receive the religious instruction herein permitted. Should the opportunity thus given to teach religion be used by the priest, minister, or religious teacher for the purpose of arousing disloyalty to the United States, or of discouraging the attendance of pupils at such public school, or creating a disturbance of public order, or of interfering with the discipline of the school, the division superintendent, subject to the approval of the Director of Education, may, after due investigation and hearing, forbid such offending priest, minister, or religious teacher from entering the public-school building thereafter.

[2057—1822.]

SEC. 929. *Government employees serving as teachers of public schools.*—Officers and employees in the Government service may be employed as evening or night teachers in the public schools, and compensation may be paid to them for such service in addition to their usual salaries.

[2057—1823.]

SEC. 930. *Condition under which classes in night schools may be maintained.*—No night-school class shall be maintained at the expense of the City of Manila or the Insular Government in which the average nightly attendance in each school month under each teacher is not at least fifteen pupils over the age of fourteen years. If it is found at the end of any month that the average nightly attendance of any class has been less than fifteen, such class shall be discontinued. The teacher of such class shall, however, be

entitled to pay for each night of actual teaching during the month even if the average attendance has been less than fifteen; but a class discontinued for lack of the required attendance shall not again be organized except with the consent of the division superintendent and unless at least twenty-five pupils shall have been enrolled and shall have signified their intention of becoming regular members of the class. Teachers of night-school classes shall be paid only for nights of actual teaching.

[2657—1824.]

SEC. 931. *Employment of Insular students in work to be done outside of school hours.*—Subject to the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, regular students in Insular industrial and agricultural schools may be employed outside of regular school hours upon productive work with compensation at rates recommended by the division superintendent of schools not exceeding thirty centavos per hour, payment of such compensation to be made from the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Bureau of Education.

[2657—1825.]

SEC. 932. *Employment of provincial students upon work to be done outside of school hours.*—With the previous approval of the provincial board, regular students in any provincial industrial or agricultural school may be employed outside of regular school hours and upon productive work with compensation, at rates recommended by the division superintendent of schools, not exceeding thirty centavos per hour, payment of such compensation to be made from the funds of the province in which said school is located. All moneys collected as the result of any such work shall be deposited in the provincial treasury, and to maintain the work provided for by this section the Insular Auditor shall establish a reimbursable fund to an amount to be fixed by the provincial board, with the approval of the Governor-General. Any collections in excess of this amount shall be deposited in the provincial treasury as miscellaneous receipts of the province.

[2657—1826.]

ARTICLE V.—*Special scholarships for teachers*

SEC. 933. *Scholarships for teachers receiving instruction in special classes.*—The Director of Education shall maintain in the City of Manila or elsewhere in the Philippine Islands special classes to give superior instruction to teachers; and from time to time as the means therefor shall be made available by appropriation, he shall, subject to conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Public Instruction, appoint deserving teachers from the public schools to receive the benefit of instruction therein.

Appointments hereunder shall be equitably distributed among the provinces, account being taken of the number of pupils in their respective public schools during the term next preceding that during which the selection is made, but so far as practicable at least one scholarship shall be assigned to each province.

The division superintendents of schools of the provinces from which the appointments are to be made shall select, from among the teachers in their provinces who have served for a period of not less than one year, those who possess the best qualifications to receive the instruction in question and shall recommend them to the Director of Education for appointment accordingly.

[2657—1827.]

SEC. 934. *Contract to be entered into by appointees.*—All teachers appointed hereunder shall sign a contract by which they shall bind themselves to serve, upon the completion of the special and proper course or courses of study, as municipal or Insular teachers in any of the municipalities of the province of their origin and faithfully to discharge the duties of the office for the salary which may be fixed by competent authority during a period of time equal to that employed by them in study under the privileges hereof; but with the approval of the Director of Education the performance of such service may be postponed, in the case of a teacher who desires to complete his education at his own expense, during the period requisite for such purpose.

[2657—1828.]

SEC. 935. *Travel expenses, subsistence en route, and monthly stipend.*—Teachers selected shall be entitled to travel and subsistence expenses from their place of residence to Manila and vice versa, and shall receive during the trip and their stay in Manila for attendance at said special classes, as compensation of all expenses, an amount to be determined from time to time by the Director of Education, with the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction: *Provided, however,* That when so fixed, the total expense of all pensionados shall not exceed the amount appropriated by the Legislature for that purpose.

[2657—1829; 2896—1.]

Chapter 87.—PHILIPPINE HEALTH SERVICE

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SEC. 936. Contents of chapter.

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SEC. 938. Functions of Philippine Health Service.

SEC. 939. Scope of internal quarantine.

SEC. 940. Quarantine regulations for coastwise ports and inland places.

SEC. 941. Regulations for prevention and suppression of dangerous communicable diseases.

SEC. 942. Final action of Governor-General upon health regulations.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Contents of chapter*

SEC. 936. *Contents of chapter.*—Articles numbered from one to sixteen, inclusive, of this chapter constitute the Public Health Law. The seventeenth article contains the Food and Drugs Act.

[2657-745.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization and powers of Philippine Health Service*

SEC. 937. *Chief officials of Philippine Health Service.*—The Philippine Health Service shall have one chief and one assistant chief, designated respectively as the Director of Health and the Assistant Director of Health. Each of these officers shall be a physician of good repute and a graduate from a medical college of recognized standing. The Director of Health shall be a person possessed of special knowledge regarding hygiene and tropical medicine, and his term of service shall be four years and until the qualification of a successor.

Consistently with the provisions of this chapter, the Director of Health shall possess the powers conferred generally on Bureau chiefs.

[2657-746.]

SEC. 938. *Functions of Philippine Health Service.*—The Philippine Health Service is charged with the protection of the health of the people of the Philippine Islands and the maintenance of sanitary conditions therein. Its general powers and duties shall extend to and comprehend, among other things:

(a) The conduct and management of Government hospitals and sanitarium.

(b) The control and supervision of all hospitals for dangerous communicable diseases, the detection and detention

of persons suffering from such diseases, and the making of provision for their isolation until they shall cease to be a source of infection.

(c) The control over the sanitation of schoolhouses and school premises and over prisons, penal settlements, jails, and other places for the detention of arrested persons, convicts, or offenders of any sort.

(d) The effectuation and maintenance of internal quarantine in times of epidemic or threatened spread of any dangerous communicable disease.

(e) The sanitary disposal of the dead and the control over the sanitation of cemeteries.

(f) The effectuation, at regular intervals or from time to time as conditions may require, of systematic inoculations of the people of the country by the use of virus, serums or prophylactics.

(g) The dissemination of hygienic information among the people and especially the inculcation of knowledge as to the proper care of infants and the methods of preventing and combating dangerous communicable diseases.

(h) The making, from time to time, of adequate inspections of all health organizations or offices, taking account of their equipment and facilities and the character of their work.

(i) The making of investigations in the following matters and the collection of statistical data or other information relative thereto, to wit: the general vital statistics of the Philippine Islands; the causes, pathology, and means of preventing diseases, especially those of an epidemic or communicable character; the sources of mortality in the Philippine Islands and the effects of localities, employments, conditions, habits, foods, beverages, and medicines on the health of the people; the conditions affecting children and child life among all classes of people and the means of providing for their social, physical, and sanitary welfare and the preservation of their lives and health; and the chemical composition and medical properties of the minero-medicinal waters of the Islands.

[2657—747.]

SEC. 939. *Scope of internal quarantine.*—"Internal quarantine," as used in subsection (d) of the preceding section, is restricted to human beings and such things as might convey infection. It includes all public-health quarantine except that maintained under the port-quarantine regulations of the Philippine Health Service and that effected under authority of the United States.

[2657-748.]

SEC. 940. *Quarantine regulations for coastwise ports and inland places.*—Provision shall be made in the regulations of the Philippine Health Service for the effectuation and maintenance, as occasion therefor may arise, of port quarantine for the governance of vessels entering coastwise ports in the Philippine Islands.

[2657-749.]

SEC. 941. *Regulations for prevention and suppression of dangerous communicable diseases.*—The regulations of the Philippine Health Service may, among other things, contain provisions prescribing the methods to be followed and the special means to be used for the prevention and suppression of dangerous communicable diseases generally, the abatement of nuisances endangering the public health, and the removal of the cause of any special disease or mortality.

When it shall appear to the Director of Health that rabies exists among dogs or other animals in any community in such a degree as to constitute a grave menace to the public health, he shall, with the approval of the Department Head, give publicity to such fact by publication of a notice in a local newspaper, if any there be, and also by posting the same in one or more prominent places in the community. Such notice shall describe the locality of infection and shall admonish owners, or persons having control or possession of dogs and other animals liable to contract or convey the disease, effectually to muzzle or otherwise restrain said animals, under the penalty of law, for such period of time as shall be defined in said notice. Notice so published shall have the same effect as other lawful regulations of the Philippine Health Service.

[2657-750.]

SEC. 942. *Final action of Governor-General upon health regulations.*—In case the Director of Prisons shall question the propriety of any sanitary rule, regulation, or order promulgated by the Philippine Health Service with respect to the sanitation of any Insular prison or other Insular penal institution or for the sanitary protection of the inmates of any such institution, and in case the Director of Education shall question the propriety of any similar rule, regulation, or order with respect to the sanitation of any school, the matter shall be submitted to the Governor-General, whose decision thereon shall be final.

[2657—751.]

SEC. 943. *Philippine Health Service as local board for Manila.*—The functions of a local board of health for the City of Manila shall be performed by the Philippine Health Service, its powers in this behalf being exercised immediately by the Director of Health in the manner and to the extent prescribed in article ten of this chapter or as otherwise by law allowed.

[2657—752.]

SEC. 944. *Drafting and recommendation of sanitary laws.*—The Director of Health may draft, or cause to be drafted, and through the Department Head may recommend to the Legislature for passage, sanitary laws for the Philippine Islands and laws for the extension of the service of the Philippine Health Service into all parts thereof. Among such projects shall be included laws governing the following professions and occupations: (a) medicine and surgery; (b) pharmacy; (c) dentistry; (d) midwifery (e) nursing; (f) embalming and undertaking; (g) plumbing; and (h) sanitary engineering. In the same manner laws may be prepared and proposed regulating or controlling offensive and dangerous industries or occupations.

[2657—753.]

SEC. 945. *Recommendatory authority of Director of Health as to local ordinances.*—As occasion requires the Director of Health may recommend, for enactment by the proper local

authorities, in the form of ordinances or otherwise, regulations for cities, municipalities, and populous places relative to the procurance and sanitary conservation of an adequate supply of pure water; the sanitary protection and conservation of foods and foodstuffs; the cleansing of sewers, streets, walks, roads, alleys, public squares, and parks; the collection and disposition of garbage, dead animals, night soil, and contents of cesspools; and the safeguarding of the sanitary conditions of buildings, premises, resorts, and other places of public or private character; or other matters requiring sanitary regulation.

[2657—754.]

SEC. 946. *Power over local ordinances and orders.*—The Director of Health, with the approval of the Department Head, may suspend, modify, or annul any ordinances, regulation, or order enacted or promulgated by a local board of health or municipal council or by any local or municipal official in the exercise of authority over matters of sanitation when in the opinion of said Director such ordinance, regulation, or order is detrimental to the interests of the public health.

[2657—755.]

SEC. 947. *Authority of Governor-General to invest Director of Health with emergency powers.*—When it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General that the City of Manila or any province or part of the Philippine Islands is threatened with or suffering from an epidemic of dangerous communicable disease, he may issue an executive order declaring that the place or portion of the Islands in question is so threatened with or suffering from an epidemic and he may, in such order, invest the Director of Health with emergency powers, to be defined in said order, with authority to prescribe, subject to the approval of the Department Head, such emergency health regulations as may be deemed necessary to prevent or suppress the occurrence or spread of the epidemic in question. Such regulations shall, from issuance, have the same force and effect

and shall be enforced in the same manner, as if enacted by legislative authority, throughout the city, district, or part thereof specified in such regulations.

When it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor-General that the danger of an epidemic has passed, he shall so declare by executive order, and upon publication of such executive order the emergency health regulations shall become null and void, unless in such executive order it is specially declared that one or more, of the emergency regulations shall remain in effect for a further period to be prescribed.

[2657—756.]

SEC. 948. *Inspection work in general.*—Consistently with law and the regulations of the Philippine Health Service, the Director of Health shall make, or cause to be made, regular inspection of the cleansing of sewers, streets, walks, alleys, public squares and parks; of the collection and disposition of garbage, dead animals, night soil, and contents of cesspools; and of the sanitation of houses, factories, mills, schools, prisons, dairies, markets, meat shops, bakeries, public water supplies, public bath houses, wells, cisterns, cemeteries, undertaking establishments, asylums, jails, barracks, barrooms, theaters, and all public institutions and places of public resort.

[2657—757.]

SEC. 949. *Power of entry.*—When necessary to the due administration of laws, regulations, and ordinances within the jurisdiction of the Philippine Health Service, the Director of Health or other proper health officer or inspector may in a lawful manner and at reasonable hours make entry into grounds, inclosures, and buildings.

[2657—758.]

SEC. 950. *Authority of Director of Health to require reports and information.*—The Director of Health shall have the power to require reports and information concerning any matter of matters with respect to which he may need information for the discharge of his official duties from all public dispensaries, asylums, hospitals, infirmaries, prisons, penitentiaries, schools, and from the managers, principals,

or officers thereof, and from all other public institutions, their officers or managers, and from the proprietors, managers, lessees, and occupants of all places of public resort throughout the Islands, and from common carriers, as well as from physicians, pharmacists, dentists, nurses, cirujanos ministrantes, and midwives engaged in the practice of their profession, and other persons who may be able to furnish information of public value.

It shall be the duty of any person upon whom requisition is made for report or information under this section to supply the same within such reasonable time as may be required.

[2657-759.]

SEC. 951. *Command of services of medical employees in general.*—Subject to the approval of the proper head of Department, the Director of Health may require the services, without additional compensation, of any medical officer or employee in the Government service.

[2657-760.]

SEC. 952. *Authority of officials to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Director of Health, the Assistant Director of Health, the president of the council of hygiene, the secretary of the council of hygiene, the chiefs of divisions, and district health officers shall have authority to administer oaths in the transaction of official business. The same officials, and any other person thereunto especially deputed by the Director of Health, shall have further authority to take testimony in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Service or in any special investigation into its affairs conducted by or upon the order of the Director of Health or the Department Head.

[2657-761.]

ARTICLE II.—*Council of Hygiene*

SEC. 953. *Administration of Philippine Health Service.*—The Philippine Health Service shall be administered by the Director of Health, under the supervision of the Department Head, and with the advice and assistance of the council of hygiene as in this article provided.

[2657-762.]

SEC. 954. *Council of Hygiene—Appointment and qualification of members.*—The council of hygiene shall be composed of a professor of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines, a professor of the medical faculty of the University of Santo Tomás, a member of the Colegio Médico-Farmacéutico, a member of the Philippine Islands Medical Association, a senior officer of the Philippine Health Service, a reputable physician who is a graduate of a medical school of recognized standing, an attorney-at-law, and one other person who shall be an owner of real property in the Philippine Islands, all to be appointed by the Governor-General on nomination of the Department Head.

[2657-763; 3172-1.]

SEC. 955. *President and secretary of council.*—The president of the council of hygiene shall be the chief executive officer thereof. He shall be a physician and shall be appointed by the Governor-General on nomination of the Secretary of Public Instruction from among the members of the council other than the officer of the Philippine Health Service detailed thereto, which latter officer in addition to his other functions shall act as secretary of the council.

[2657-764.]

SEC. 956. *Term of office of appointive members.*—The appointive members of the council of hygiene shall hold office for a period of five years to be defined in the appointment, the appointments being so adjusted as to require at least one appointment to be made each successive year. A person appointed to supply an interim vacancy shall hold only until the expiration of the term of the original appointee.

[2657-765.]

SEC. 957. *Compensation and travel expense of members of council.*—The president of the council of hygiene shall receive such compensation as shall be allowed by current appropriations. The other appointive members, not being Government employees, shall receive per diems at the rate

of twenty pesos for each meeting attended by them, or for each day spent outside of Manila on official business, not to exceed in the case of any individual the sum of seven hundred and twenty pesos in any one year.

Members of the council shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel expense to the same extent as other Government officers.

[2657—766.]

SEC. 958. *Meetings of council.*—The council of hygiene shall hold regular meetings at least once a month on call of the president, and shall hold special sessions at any time when requested by the Director of Health or by a majority of the members.

A majority of the members of the council of hygiene shall constitute a quorum.

[2657—767.]

SEC. 959. *Authority of council to conduct investigations and propose laws or regulations.*—The council of hygiene shall have authority to conduct investigations into matters connected with hygiene and public health in the Philippine Islands, particularly those concerning vital statistics, puericulture, nutrition, potable waters, sanitary condition of dwellings, removal and disposal of refuse, public works for drainage purposes, prevention of contagious and epidemic diseases, school hygiene, industrial and professional hygiene, marine and harbor health matters, exploitation or sale of foods, drugs, and medicines, operation of provincial health inspection, health districts and municipal health districts, and the practice of medicine and surgery in all their branches, of odontology, optometry, pharmacy, nursing, midwifery, and embalming, as well as the practice of veterinary medicine in its bearing upon the public health. The results of all such investigations and labors shall be submitted as advisory to the Director of Health.

The council of hygiene may prepare drafts of measures for enactment into law upon subjects within the scope of the Philippine Health Service. Such measures shall be

submitted, through the Director of Health, to the Department Head, and if approved by him shall be proposed to the Legislature.

It shall also have authority to propose to the Director of Health regulations relative to the sanitation of houses, restaurants, barber shops, factories, mills, schools, prisons, dairies, markets, meat shops, bakeries, public water supplies, public bathhouses, wells, cisterns, cementeries, crematories, undertaking establishments, asylums, jails, barracks, bar-rooms, railroads, tramways, public vehicles and all public institutions and places of public resort, and in general any sanitary rules and regulations, or ordinances, designed to protect the public health or to make the administration of the laws relating thereto more efficacious or more uniform. It may thus propose regulations for the conduct or management of sanatoria, colonies, insane asylums, orphanages and invalid homes, and for any Government hospital except the Philippine General Hospital.

[2657—768.]

SEC. 960. *General consultative and advisory functions of council.*—It shall be the duty of the council of hygiene, as a consultative and advisory body, to investigate and consider any matter relative to the public health or connected with the administration of the Philippine Health Service, or the discipline of its officers and employees, which may be placed before the council by the Director of Health; and its advice and assistance shall be at all times available to him.

The council of hygiene may aid in the preparation of estimates for appropriations for the Philippine Health Service and may prepare literature on matters of health and sanitation, to be disseminated for the instruction of the public.

[2657—769.]

SEC. 961. *Management of charitable institutions and distribution of charitable funds.*—The council of hygiene shall have authority, with the approval of the Director of Health, to direct the management of orphanages and invalid homes

of the Government and, subject to the like approval, to distribute such charity funds as may be lawfully under control of the Director of Health in such dispensaries or health establishments as may, in its judgment, be qualified to render service beneficial to the public.

[2657-770.]

SEC. 962. *Authority to require information.*—For the effectual exercise of the powers conferred upon it, the council of hygiene may in its discretion require information concerning any matter related with the public health from the various branches, bureaus, and offices of the Insular, provincial, and municipal governments, from professionals or persons in charge of work related with the health service, and from the owners, managers, lessees, and occupants of public places.

[2657-771.]

ARTICLE III.—*Commissioned service*

SEC. 963. *Commissioned service.*—All officers of the Philippine Health Service whose duties are such as to require professional skill in medical science, except the Director and Assistant Director of Health, shall constitute a branch of the Philippine Health Service to be known as the commissioned service, and they shall be therein commissioned according to grade by the Governor-General.

There shall be four grades in the commissioned service, to wit: (1) senior medical inspector, (2) medical inspector, (3) senior surgeon, (4) surgeon.

The appointment of a member of the commissioned service as Director or Assistant Director of Health shall not affect his status as a commissioned officer nor deprive him, upon return to duty in said service, of any increase of future salary incident to the period of his service as Director or Assistant Director.

[2657-772.]

SEC. 964. *Qualifications for appointment as commissioned officer.*—To be eligible for appointment as commissioned officer of the Philippine Health Service, a person must be a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States and

a physician of good repute and character, legally entitled to practice medicine and surgery in the Philippine Islands.

[2657-773.]

SEC. 965. *Grade requisite for chief of division.*—The position of chief of division shall not be permanently held by any officer below the grade of medical inspector.

[2657-774.]

SEC. 966. *Additional pay for officers on duty at Culion.*—Medical officers assigned to duty at the leper colony, Culion, shall be entitled to receive an additional ten per centum on their pay proper while so serving.

[2657-775.]

Amended by
Act No. 3394
SEC. 967. *Grade of original appointments.*—Except as provided in this section, no original appointment in the commissioned service shall be made above the grade of surgeon.

The Department Head may however recommend the original appointment or promotion to any grade in the commissioned service of competent and well-trained physicians legally entitled to practice Medicine in the Philippine Islands, and the Governor-General may, with the consent of the Senate, appoint or promote them to such grade. Persons so appointed or promoted may, in the discretion of the Department Head, be exempted from the required civil-service examination ordinarily pertaining to the grade to which originally appointed, if they present documentary or other evidence demonstrating to the satisfaction of the Department Head that such persons possess special ability and fitness in medicine, surgery, and hygiene and are fully qualified to perform all the duties of the grades to which they are appointed: *Provided*, That the number of persons so appointed or promoted in any one grade above that of surgeon shall never exceed one-fourth of the total number of officers authorized for such grade.

If the Director of Health finds that a necessity exists for special expert services in the commissioned service, and, with the approval of the Department Head, certifies that no physician or surgeon then in the service possesses the

requisite special qualifications, an original limited appointment may be given by the Governor-General, with the consent of the Senate, for a period of four years or less, to any physician or surgeon possessing the necessary expert qualifications.

The Governor-General may, upon recommendation of the Secretary of Public Instruction and with the consent of the person concerned, transfer to or appoint in the commissioned service any physician serving or who has honorably served as a commissioned officer in the Medical Department of the Philippine Constabulary or as a regular or as acting assistant surgeon in the United States Public Health Service. Active service as commissioned medical officer in the Constabulary or Philippine National Guard or as a commissioned officer of the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service of the United States shall, for the purposes of rank, pay, and promotion, be credited to such physician on said transfer or appointment.

Physicians who have received the degree of doctor of public health from a medical school approved by the Secretary of Public Instruction or who have taken special post-graduate training in any branch of medicine, surgery, or hygiene for not less than two years in a college or university approved by said Secretary, shall be admitted to the commissioned service in the grade of senior surgeon after having passed the examination now required for entrance to that grade.

[2657—777; 3079—1.]

SEC. 968. Except as provided in the foregoing section, a vacancy in any grade in the commissioned service shall be filled by promotion from the grade next below that of the position in question. All promotions to such vacancies shall be made fifty per cent by seniority and fifty per cent by selection.

[2657—778; 3235—1.]

SEC. 969. *Promotion of surgeons.*—A surgeon, passing the requisite examination, shall be entitled to promotion to the next higher grade after three years' service, and in making this computation time served in any medical ca-

capacity under the Government other than an interne shall be counted: *Provided, however,* That, in case of vacancy in the grade of senior surgeon, a surgeon upon passing the requisite examination, shall be entitled to promotion to the said grade after one year's continuous service in any branch of the Philippine Health Service, as provided for in the preceding section.

[2657—778; 3115—1.]

SEC. 970. *Examination requirement.*—No officer shall be appointed to any position in the commissioned service or promoted to any higher grade therein unless he shall have passed the requisite civil-service examination.

All examinations for appointment and promotion shall be thorough and shall include physical, moral, and professional qualifications. It shall cover such subjects as the Director of Health may prescribe and be conducted in such manner as may be required by the Civil Service Law and rules.

An applicant for appointment who is found, upon examination, not to possess the requisite professional qualifications, shall be allowed a second examination after one year, but not a third.

The same rule shall apply to an officer examined for promotion to a higher grade.

[2657—780.]

SEC. 971. *Disqualification for promotion.*—All appointments to the position of surgeon shall be considered probationary, and any surgeon who, upon a second examination for promotion, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to the next higher grade shall be honorably discharged by the Governor-General.

Any senior surgeon who, on second examination, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to the next higher grade shall be debarred therefrom; but he may be continued in service as a senior surgeon, subject to successful passing of an examination appropriate to that grade, every five years, to determine his continuous competency to perform the duties pertaining thereto.

Any medical inspector who, on a second examination, is found to be professionally disqualified for promotion to a higher grade shall be ineligible for promotion but may continue to serve in his present grade.

[2657-781.]

SEC. 972. *Special examination for specialist.*—Any officer in the commissioned service may, upon his own application, be subjected to a special examination in any subject relating to the practice of medicine, surgery, or hygiene; and if such examination demonstrates the possession by such officer of an exceptional and expert knowledge of the subject in which he is examined, such officer shall be officially designated as a specialist, and, so far as the interest of the service may permit, he shall be given assignments to duty affording opportunity for the exercise of such special knowledge. Any designation as specialist shall cease on promotion of the holder to the next higher grade, but may be revived on successfully passing another special examination in the same or another subject.

[2657-782.]

SEC. 973. *Preparation and rating of examinations.*—The council of hygiene, through its medical members, shall assist the Director of Civil Service in the preparation and rating of examinations for appointment and promotion in the Philippine Health Service and in the making of nominations to supply positions therein.

[2657-783.]

SEC. 974. *Discipline and removal.*—Members of the commissioned service shall hold office during good behavior and shall not be dismissed from the service without hearing and without consideration of the recommendation of the council of hygiene; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the discharge of persons physically unfit for service or who fail to pass satisfactory examinations.

For the purpose of making investigations into charges against a commissioned officer the council of hygiene shall have authority to take and receive evidence; and its conclusion shall be submitted to the Department Head, through

the Director of Health, in the form of a recommendation for the dismissal of the charge against the accused or for the imposition of a disciplinary penalty, not inconsistent with the provisions of the Civil Service Law, such as reprimand, reduction of pay, reduction in rank, or dismissal from the service, as the case may require. The recommendation of the council shall show the names of the members who concur in it.

[2657-784.]

SEC. 975. *Discharge for physical unfitness.*—Any health officer found on examination at any time to be physically unfitted for the service by reason of his own misconduct or habits shall be discharged by the Governor-General.

[2657-785.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Miscellaneous provisions relative to service in general*

SEC. 976. *Placing of officer on waiting orders.*—When he deems such course to be in the interest of the public service, the Department Head may place any official of the Philippine Health Service on waiting orders, for a period not exceeding six months, and while so serving such officer shall receive half pay.

[2657-786.]

SEC. 977. *Status of assistant surgeon.*—An assistant surgeon shall possess the same qualifications and be entitled to the same increase in pay by reason of length of service as a commissioned officer, but he shall not, by virtue of his appointment as assistant surgeon, be entitled to promotion.

[2657-787.]

ARTICLE V.—*District health officers*

SEC. 978. *Division of Philippine Islands into health districts—District health officers.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Director of Health shall divide the Philippine Islands, into such number of health districts as shall from time to time be deemed advisable. The several health districts shall, so far as practicable, be co-extensive with the respective provinces, but where the local

conditions require, two or more provinces, or parts of provinces may be united into one health district.

To each health district there may be assigned by the Director of Health a district health officer who shall be the chief representative of the Philippine Health Service within his district.

Upon emergency additional health officers may be assigned to a particular district, or the district health officer of another district may be assigned to temporary duty therein.

The Director of Health may also assign to any health district such other duly authorized sanitary officers or employees as he may deem necessary.

Unless the Director of Health shall otherwise order, additional district health officers and other sanitary officers and employees assigned to a health district as hereinabove provided shall be subject to the supervision and control of the proper district health officer of the district to which the assignment is made, if such officer be there on duty.

[2657—792.]

· SEC. 979. *Local health officer designated to serve temporarily as district health officer.*—During the temporary absence or disability of a district health officer or during a temporary vacancy caused by his death, the Director of Health may designate any local health officer temporarily to serve as acting district health officer. The person so designated shall, during the time he serves in such capacity, receive the salary of the health officer of the district in question, provided the same be not by law payable to the district health officer who is substituted, or his estate if he be dead. When a local health officer is so receiving the salary of a district health officer, he shall receive no salary in other official capacity.

[2657—793.]

SEC. 980. *Supervisory and general powers of district health officer.*—The district health officer, within his district, shall exercise general supervision and control over the health and sanitary work, and shall exercise general

supervision and control over the municipal boards of health, or other health organizations, and over the local health officers within his district. He shall have the power to institute all proceedings necessary to abate nuisances, and he may cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws and ordinances and the lawful regulations applicable to the district; and he shall have the power to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality.

When it comes to the attention of a district health officer that any municipal ordinance relating to sanitation in any municipality of his district is being disregarded and the enforcement thereof neglected, he shall direct the attention of the municipal president to the matter and the latter shall thereupon take such action as may be necessary to secure the proper enforcement of such ordinance and shall otherwise collaborate with the health authorities in securing the effectual administration of the health laws and regulations.

The district health officer may appoint provincial sanitary inspectors or other provincial sanitary employees when the provincial board or boards of the district shall make provision for the payment of their salaries.

[2657—794.]

SEC. 981. *Authority in matter of sanitation of buildings.*—District health officer shall have authority to require that owners; agents, or occupants of any buildings, premises, places, or any part thereof shall place and maintain them in a sanitary condition so far as the same relates to cleanliness.

[2657—795.]

SEC. 982. *Visitation of jails and other Government institutions.*—For purposes of inspection and for the rendering of medical service to inmates, district health officers shall make, or cause to be made by the local health officers under them, regular and adequate visitation of all provincial or municipal prisons, or jails, and other Government institutions within their respective jurisdictions.

In case any prisoner shall die in prison or jail without medical attendance, it shall be the duty of the district health

officer to make or cause to be made an examination and to report to the provincial board or other proper authorities the cause of his death.

[2657-796.]

SEC. 983. *Investigation into cause of death.*—The district health officer, upon the request of any provincial fiscal of a province within his district, or of any judge of a Court of First Instance, or of any justice of the peace, shall conduct in person, when practicable, investigations in cases of death where there is suspicion that death was caused by the unlawful act or omission of any person, and shall make such other investigations or reports as may be required in the proper administration of justice.

[2657-797.]

SEC. 984. *Person to make investigation.*—When it is not practicable for the district health officer to conduct such investigation in person, he may require any local health officer or member of a municipal board of health who is a registered physician to perform such duty; and where the services of a registered physician in the Government service cannot be thus obtained he may require a cirujano ministrante who is member of the board or a sanitary inspector to act in the matter.

[2657-798.]

SEC. 985. *Travel expense.*—The actual and necessary travel expense of any person employed as aforesaid, incurred by reason of such service, shall be paid by the province when the investigation must be made or testimony taken at a place some distance removed from the place of his residence.

[2657-799.]

SEC. 986. *Procurement of service of physician not in Government service.*—If a suitable person in the employment of the Government is not available for the purpose of making the investigation above indicated, the district health officer may arrange, when necessary, for the performance of said service by a commissioned medical officer in the service of the United States, or by any other reputable physician, in which case payment shall be made from funds

of the province for which such services were performed by fees according to a fixed schedule to be prescribed by the Director of Health.

[2657-800.]

SEC. 987. *Clerical assistance for district health officer—Office room and supplies.*—The provincial board of the province in which the district health officer has his permanent station shall provide the necessary clerical assistance for the district health officer, and shall furnish suitable office room and the necessary furniture, equipment, supplies, printing, stationery, and blank forms necessary to the proper conduct of the business of the office.

[2657-801.]

SEC. 988. *Estimate to be submitted to provincial board by district health officer.*—The district health officer of each health district shall prepare for each province of his district an estimate showing the probable expense of conducting the work of his office in the said province for the period for which the regular estimates of other provincial expenses are made, and shall seasonably submit the same to the provincial boards, together with such additional information as may be required as a basis for appropriation. The district health officer shall furnish a copy of such estimates to the Director of Health.

[2657-802.]

SEC. 989. *Reimbursement of salaries paid to officers and employees assigned to health district.*—The province or provinces comprised in a health district shall reimburse the Philippine Health Service for the salaries paid to all officers and employees assigned by the Director of Health to such district.

To this end a province comprising a health district shall deposit in the Insular Treasury, to the credit of the Philippine Health Service, on or before the thirty-first of January and July of each year, the sum so expended for salaries during the six months next preceding the first of January and July of the same year. Where a health district comprises more than one province the proportion to be

thus paid by each shall be determined by the Insular Auditor upon the basis of the populations of the provinces concerned.

When a district health officer is temporarily assigned to a district paying less for the services of its district health officer than that regularly received by the officer so assigned, he shall continue to receive during such temporary assignment the salary of his regular position.

[2657-803.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Municipal boards of health*

SEC. 990. *Creation of municipal board of health.*—There may be a municipal board of health in each of the several municipalities of the Philippine Islands, which board shall be organized at such time as the district health officer for the province in which the municipality is situated may direct, and the provincial board approve.

[2657-804.]

SEC. 991. *Constitution of membership of municipal board of health.*—Each municipal board of health shall consist of—

(a) A president, who shall be a registered physician or cirujano ministrante, or in case a civilian physician is not available, an Army surgeon, in the discretion of the Governor-General.

(b) A member, who shall be chosen by majority vote of the municipal council.

(c) A school teacher of the municipality, who shall be appointed by the division superintendent of public instruction for the division in which the municipality is situated.

(d) The municipal secretary, *ex officio*.

(e) A pharmacist, if there be such available and resident within the municipality, who shall be appointed an honorary member by the municipal president, without the right to vote.

These officers shall be removable only by the functionaries by whom they are respectively appointed.

[2657-805.]

SEC. 992. *Appointment of president—Compensation.*—The president of the municipal board of health shall be

appointed by the Director of Health, upon the recommendation of the district health officer of the province in which the municipality is situated. When no person possessing the requisite legal qualifications is available for president of a municipal board of health the Director of Health may appoint any suitable person to such position.

The salary of the president shall be fixed by the municipal council, and shall not be less than the salary of the municipal secretary. The other members of the board shall serve without compensation.

[2657-806.]

SEC. 993. *Secretary of board—Duties.*—The municipal secretary shall be the secretary of the board. He shall keep its records, compile its statistics, and shall render such other clerical assistance in connection with the legitimate work of the board as it may direct.

[2657-807.]

SEC. 994. *Meetings of board.*—The municipal board of health shall hold regular meetings on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, and special meetings at the call of the president, or of a majority of the members.

[2657-808.]

SEC. 995. *Powers and duties of municipal board of health.*—Subject to the supervision and control of the district health officer, a municipal board of health shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of the municipality and of its several barrios. It shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws or ordinances and shall enforce the regulations of the Philippine Health Service. It shall have power and authority to abate nuisances endangering the public health, and to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality. It shall be the duty of a municipal board of health to draft and recommend to the municipal council for passage suitable ordinances or regulations for carrying into effect the powers conferred upon such body in matters of sanitation.

During epidemics of dangerous communicable diseases and at such other times as may be deemed necessary, the municipal board of health shall appoint such sanitary in-

spectors as the municipal council may authorize. It shall perform such other duties with reference to the health and sanitation of the municipality as the district health officer for the province in which the municipality is situated shall direct.

[2857—809.]

SEC. 996. *Functions and duties of president of municipal board of health.*—The president of the municipal board of health shall be its chief executive officer, and shall exercise general supervision and control over the various branches of its work. Subject to the provisions of law with reference to public vaccinations, he shall conduct such vaccinations for the people of his municipality. In a case of emergency, when a quorum of the board cannot be obtained, he may exercise the powers conferred upon a municipal board of health by this chapter, but he shall report his action to the municipal board of health for ratification at the earliest practicable time. On or before the first day of January of each year he shall prepare and submit to the municipal council an estimate showing the probable expense of properly conducting the work of the board during such year. He shall make such reports and discharge such other duties with reference to the health and sanitation of the municipality as the district health officer for the province in which the municipality is situated or the Director of Health may require.

When a municipal board of health has been established in a municipality where a provincial jail is located, the president of such municipal board of health shall act as physician to the prisoners confined in the provincial jail.

Presidents of municipal boards of health shall report to their respective municipal boards of health all births that may come to their notice, giving in each case the sex and race of the child, the name of its parents, and the date of its birth.

[2857—810.]

SEC. 997. *Assignment of president of board to duty in other municipality.*—The Director of Health may in the exercise of discretion assign presidents of municipal boards

of health to temporary duty outside the municipalities in which they are regularly located. The travel expenses and subsistence of presidents of municipal boards of health so assigned shall be paid during such assignment from the Insular Treasury.

[2657-811.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Municipal health districts*

SEC. 998. *Creation of municipal health district.*—With the approval of the respective municipal councils and the approval of the Director of Health, the district health officer may organize any two or more neighboring municipalities into a municipal health district, and such municipalities composing a district may employ jointly a president of the municipal health district thus constituted who shall also act as president of the municipal board of health of each municipality comprised in the said municipal health district.

Upon the forming of a municipal health district, the local health organizations of the respective municipalities shall not be affected except as herein expressly provided.

[2657-812.]

SEC. 999. *Duties and powers of president—Mode of appointment.*—Presidents of municipal health district shall be subject to the same requirements and provisions of law as presidents of municipal boards of health, except as to restriction of salary, and shall be appointed in the same manner.

[2657-813.]

SEC. 1000. *Meetings of boards in municipalities comprised in district.*—In a municipality which is a component part of a municipal health district, meetings shall be held at the call of the president.

[2657-814.]

SEC. 1001. *Salary and travel expense of president.*—The president of a municipal health district shall receive such compensation as may be appropriated by the respective municipal councils and approved by the Director of Health and shall be reimbursed by the municipality for which

travel is performed for traveling expenses necessarily incurred in the discharge of his official duties.

[2657-815.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Municipal sanitary divisions*

SEC. 1002. *Creation of sanitary divisions.*—When the district health officer shall so recommend, the provincial board shall organize the municipalities of the province into sanitary divisions conformably with the provisions of this article, unless the Governor-General shall otherwise direct.

A sanitary division may comprise one or more municipalities, not exceeding four, and any such division shall be deemed to be created only when the resolution of the provincial board creating it shall have been approved by a majority of the municipal councils of the municipalities embraced therein.

When a municipality, whether previously a part of a health district or not, is incorporated in sanitary division, its existing health organization and the offices pertaining thereto shall be deemed to be abolished.

[2657-816.]

SEC. 1003. *Dissolution of sanitary division.*—A sanitary division may be dissolved, with the approval of the provincial board and Secretary of Public Instruction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the councils of the municipalities concerned.

[2657-817.]

SEC. 1004. *President of sanitary division.*—There shall be a president for each sanitary division who shall be appointed by the Director of Health.

[2657-818.]

SEC. 1005. *Qualifications.*—Such president shall be a duly qualified physician; but in emergency conditions, of the existence of which the Director of Health shall judge, persons with qualifications satisfying the Director of Health may be appointed to act temporarily as presidents of sanitary divisions.

[2657-819.]

SEC. 1006. Powers and duties of president.—The duties of the president of a sanitary division shall be performed under the immediate supervision of the district health officer. His powers and duties shall be as follows:

(a) He shall, subject to the direction of the district health officer, exercise general supervision over the hygienic and sanitary conditions of the division, including public and private premises therein, shall enforce all sanitary laws and regulations applicable in his division, and shall cause all violations of the same to be duly prosecuted.

He shall have the power and authority to abate any nuisance endangering the public health and to remove the cause of any special disease or mortality, and to enforce any internal quarantine regulations applicable to the municipalities of his division.

(b) He shall provide himself with the necessary appliances and also the instruments for all emergency cases, medical, surgical, and obstetrical.

(c) He shall draft and recommend to the municipal council of his division suitable ordinances or regulations for carrying into effect the powers conferred by law upon such bodies in respect to matters of sanitation.

(d) He shall inspect at least weekly, and as much oftener as may be necessary each of the municipalities in his division, and shall give free consultation to the indigent poor in each municipality for at least two hours weekly in the local municipal building or any other local available building found to be more suitable.

(e) He shall, when requested, attend personally and gratuitously all cases of dystocic labor among the poor and, when necessary, shall request the assistance of the president of the nearest sanitary division.

(f) He shall prepare and forward to the district health officer the quarterly report and other health reports of each municipality within his division.

(g) He shall keep such records and statistics as may be required by the district health officer.

(h) He shall supervise, and when so directed, he shall carry out the work of vaccination and disinfection of his division.

(i) He shall visit any house or place where any person is suffering or is dead of a dangerous, communicable disease and shall carry out the prescribed and other measures necessary to prevent the spread of such disease. He shall, whenever practicable, furnish free medicines to indigent patients, and when requested he shall render, free of charge, medical services to all Government officers and employees, to all persons in custody, and to other persons entitled to such service.

(j) In the case of accidents or serious injuries received by an indigent person whose condition is such as not to allow of removal to the municipal building, he shall when requested afford free treatment at the person's own house or elsewhere.

(k) He shall coöperate with the presidents of other sanitary divisions or other local health officers in the suppression of any epidemic.

(l) He shall, when deputed by the district health officer, examine the bodies of persons who die without medical attendance in his division, and shall issue the necessary certificate of death.

(m) He shall, once a year or more frequently if necessary, give in each of the barrios or other convenient areas of his sanitary division a public lecture in the local dialect, either directly or through an interpreter, on medical and sanitary subjects of local importance.

(n) He shall, whenever so directed by the district health officer, attend such conferences of presidents of sanitary divisions as the district health officer shall call.

[2657—820.]

SEC. 1007. *Place of residence.*—The president of a sanitary division shall reside in the place which, in the judgment of the district health officer, will afford the greatest facilities for the proper discharge of his duties.

[2657—821.]

SEC. 1008. *Sanitary inspectors.*—Each municipality of a sanitary division shall have one or more sanitary inspectors, appointed by the municipal council concerned, on nomination by the district health officer: *Provided*, That in the selection of the health personnel, preference shall be given to persons who have taken the civil-service examination for sanitary inspector, to high school or at least intermediate school graduates, and to those who, in the judgment of said district health officer, have had sufficient experience in sanitation and hygiene. Appointments thus made shall be forwarded to the Director of Health and shall take effect immediately, until otherwise provided by said Director.

[2657—822; 3115—2.]

SEC. 1009. *Duties and powers of inspectors—How defined.*—The duties and powers of sanitary inspectors shall be determined by the district health officer of the province in conference with the presidents of the local sanitary divisions.

[2657—823.]

SEC. 1010. *Removal of president or inspector—How effected.*—Presidents of sanitary divisions and sanitary inspectors shall not be removed from office without an investigation made by the provincial board and the health officer of the district. In any such investigation the accused shall be given an opportunity to defend himself before final action is taken and he shall also have a right of appeal to the Director of Health, who may confirm, rescind, or vary the decision of the provincial board.

[2657—824.]

SEC. 1011. *Drugs and medical supplies to be kept by president.*—There shall be maintained in every municipality a suitable stock of drugs and medical supplies under the charge and responsibility of the president of the sanitary division. From any such stock articles may be sold at cost plus the necessary reasonable surcharge to cover cost of preparation and losses due to transportation, deterioration, or other causes. The permanent value of such stock at any dispensary shall not exceed two hundred and fifty

pesos. The sale of medicines from the public stock shall cease when a pharmacy is opened by a pharmacist or other person legally authorized to sell medicines in the locality, and when such pharmacy is opened the municipal supplies shall be used exclusively for public free service.

[2657—825.]

SEC. 1012. *Health fund—How created and maintained.*—Each municipality embraced in a sanitary division shall set aside each year an amount not less than five per centum from its general funds, and each provincial board shall likewise set aside a like amount from its general funds, which amount, added to that appropriated by the municipalities under its jurisdiction, shall constitute a special fund to be known as the health fund, which may not only be expended for purposes of sanitation, but also for provincial hospitals.

[2657—826; 3115—3.]

SEC. 1013. *How health fund to be used.*—The health fund thus created shall be deposited with the provincial treasurer and, except as provided in the next succeeding paragraph hereof, shall be used only for the purpose of paying the salaries and traveling expenses of presidents, subordinate officers and employees of the sanitary divisions of the province, and the travel expenses necessarily incurred by the same, from their place of residence, upon proceeding to their station to assume the office, upon appointment, and for the purchase of medicines, medical supplies, and disinfectants to be distributed among the municipalities concerned for sanitary and other medical purposes, and other incidental expenses for carrying out the purposes of sections one thousand and two to one thousand and sixteen, inclusive, hereof.

The salaries of district health officers and other assistants, and expenses in connection with their duties, may be paid from this fund, with the prior approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction.

If at the close of the fiscal year there shall remain any balance in the health fund provincial boards are hereby authorized to accumulate such balances from year to year

for the purpose of establishing hospitals, benevolent institutions in the province, or of carrying out other permanent sanitary improvements.

[2657-827.]

SEC. 1014. *Municipality not contributing to health fund.*—Municipalities included in a sanitary division whose general funds do not exceed three thousand pesos a year shall, upon application to the Director of Health, be relieved from liability to contribute to the health fund of the sanitary division, and in such case shall not be entitled to participate in the benefits of such fund.

[2657-828.]

SEC. 1015. *Salaries of officials and employees pertaining to sanitary division.*—The provincial boards shall in accordance with recommendation of the district health officer, when approved by the Director of Health, fix the salaries of the presidents of sanitary divisions and other sanitary employees of the province. The salaries of presidents of sanitary divisions shall not be less than one thousand two hundred pesos per annum nor more than three thousand six hundred pesos per annum.

[2657-829.]

SEC. 1016. *Travel expenses.*—The travel expenses of presidents of sanitary divisions and other sanitary employees on official business shall be regulated by the district health officer of the province with the approval of the provincial board.

Whenever in the course of official service any president of a sanitary division travels to visit or attend any pay client or patient, he shall not be entitled to reimbursement for travel expenses incurred in this latter regard and shall state in a sworn voucher to accompany his claim for reimbursement that the claim does not include any such expense.

In case of illness, or authorized absence the president of a sanitary division may, with the approval of the district health officer, arrange with the president of another sanitary division to act in his stead, such service to be without additional salary; in such cases the president so acting shall recover the travel expenses and per diems to which

the regular incumbent of the position is entitled. In the event of any officer refusing to render such service the district health officer shall designate for duty such president as he deems fit.

[2657—830.]

SEC. 1017. *Vacation leave for employees of sanitary divisions.*—Under such conditions as the provincial authorities and the district health officer may approve, presidents of sanitary divisions and other employees of divisions receiving an annual salary of less than two thousand pesos may be granted leave with pay not to exceed twenty-one days for each calendar year; and those receiving an annual salary of two thousand pesos or more may be granted leave with pay not to exceed twenty-eight days for each calendar year. All such leave shall be taken during the calendar year in which it accrues. During an epidemic no leave shall be granted without the approval of the Director of Health.

[2657—831.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Sanitary president in community possessing no health organization*

SEC. 1018. *Sanitary president in unorganized community.*—In a municipality or other community where no regular health organization can be maintained, any suitable person may, upon the recommendation of the district health officer, be designated as sanitary president by the provincial board, with power to perform, under the supervision of the district health officer and in accordance with the regulations of the Philippine Health Service, such duties appropriated to a local health officer as may be required of him. The term "local health officer," as here used, includes presidents of sanitary divisions, presidents of municipal health districts, presidents of municipal boards of health, and sanitary inspectors.

Any person thus designated in a municipality shall, unless he be in the Insular or provincial service, be paid in the same manner as other municipal officers, and when a salaried municipal officer is so designated the compensation may be paid in addition to other salary.

[2657—832.]

ARTICLE X.—Enactment of health ordinances for Manila

SEC. 1019. Health ordinances for Manila—How drafted and made effective.—Subject to the approval of the Department Head, the Director of Health, in the exercise of the function of local board of health for the City of Manila shall draft and forward, through the Department Head, to the Municipal Board of the City of Manila for enactment, health ordinances for that city. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Board to enact the ordinances so forwarded; but if it shall consider any such ordinance to be unduly prejudicial to private interests or objectionable for other reasons, it shall promptly return such ordinance through the Department Head to the Director of Health, together with such amendments as it may deem advisable. The Director of Health shall consider the amendments suggested, and shall make such changes in the ordinance, if any, as he may deem advisable, and shall return the same to the Municipal Board. In the event that the amendments, if any, adopted by the Director of Health and approved by the Department Head are not satisfactory to the Municipal Board, the Municipal Board may appeal to the Governor-General, who shall decide the point or points at issue and prescribe the form which the ordinance shall take. His decision shall be final. If the Director of Health shall consider that the Municipal Board is unduly delaying action relative to any health ordinance duly transmitted to it for enactment, he may appeal, through the Department Head, to the Governor-General, who may direct the Municipal Board to act on such ordinance or may himself approve it with such modifications as are deemed advisable, and every ordinance so approved by the Governor-General shall have the force and effect of law.

[2657—833.]

SEC. 1020. Subject matter of Manila health ordinances.—The ordinances drafted by the Director of Health for the City of Manila may provide for—

(a) Entry and inspection in a lawful manner and at reasonable hours of all buildings and premises by officers

or employees of the Philippine Health Service in the discharge of their duties, and by sanitary police when acting as sanitary inspectors.

(b) Cleansing, whitewashing, ventilation, and proper sanitary maintenance of all buildings and premises, the nature and thickness of materials to be used in covering the ground surfaces of all buildings or in covering open surfaces connected with cook houses, latrines, or other places where slops or foul liquids may be thrown or deposited; the conditions under which it shall be lawful to live in, occupy or use, let, sublet, or suffer or permit to be used for habitation or occupation any building or part thereof which is in an insanitary condition and the cleansing of buildings and forbidding their occupancy until such time as they have been placed in satisfactory sanitary condition; prohibition of erection of insanitary buildings and of the erection of buildings on unhealthful sites.

(c) Fixing the maximum number of persons who may be permitted to occupy a dwelling or other building or any part thereof, and the number of lower animals that may be permitted to occupy any stable, corral, pen, pound, or other place or premises.

(d) Installation and maintenance of adequate and proper drainage of buildings and premises, including the materials to be used in and the construction of plumbing systems, drains, trappings, water-closets, vaults, latrines, urinals, cesspools, and sanitary fixtures and appliances.

(e) Proper sanitary maintenance scavenging, collection and disposal of refuse, garbage, and manure, the removal and disposal of night soil, and the proper construction of receptacles for such substances.

(f) Maintaining in a proper sanitary condition, hotels, restaurants, saloons, tenements, lodging houses, emigration or immigration houses, factories, workshops, jails, prisons, theaters, convents, schools, or other places of public assembly or resort; markets, bakeries, confectioneries, dairies, manufactories of aerated waters or of bottled or other drinks or of ice; food-preserving establishments and other places where foods or drinks are prepared or offered for

sale; securing the healthfulness and purity of foods or drinks sold or offered for sale in any such building, establishment, or place, and the sanitary conveyance of the same thereto and therefrom; and for such other purposes relative to their sanitary condition as the Director of Health may deem advisable.

(g) Sanitary regulation of the business and fixing the location of tanneries, renderies, tallow chandleries, bone factories, soap factories, and other offensive or unwholesome establishments, business, or occupations which are dangerous to the public health, or the removal of the same when already established, if necessary to secure proper sanitation; sanitary maintenance of butcher shops and slaughterhouses; sanitary regulation of the killing of animals thereat and of removal or conveyance of carcasses therefrom or thereto; and for the purpose of preventing the killing of animals in other places than authorized slaughterhouses; and such other matters and things as may be deemed desirable for the purpose of securing the proper sanitary conduct of such trades, businesses, manufactories, and occupations.

(h) Sanitary control and maintenance of public stables, baths, and laundries.

(i) Protection from infection of all public and private water supplies and sources, and prohibition of the use of water of dangerous character for domestic purposes.

(j) Prevention and suppression of dangerous communicable diseases; compulsory reporting of such diseases, compulsory inoculation of persons in order to prevent the occurrence or spread of any such diseases; cleansing and disinfection of buildings or premises where any such disease has occurred, and disinfection or destruction of bedding, clothing, or other articles contained therein; compulsory vacation, repair, removal, or destruction of any such building; quarantining of any building, premises, or place declared by the Director of Health to be infected with a dangerous communicable disease; regulation of the movements of persons or animals into or from any such infected building, premises, or place, and the removal of the dead or of carcasses, fodder, litter, dung, clothing, utensils, or

any other thing into, within, or from any such quarantined building, premises, or place; establishment of detention camps and dangerous communicable disease hospitals; isolation or removal to hospitals or places of detention of persons affected by or who have been exposed to any dangerous communicable disease, and their detention in their homes, in hospitals, or elsewhere until danger of their developing or communicating such diseases has passed; maintenance in a sanitary condition of all live-stock pens, stables, corrals, and other places of detention or maintenance of animals; condemning, killing, and disposal of animals sick of any dangerous communicable diseases; and disposal of the bodies of animals dying from any such disease.

(k) Cleansing and preservation in a sanitary condition of vessels and boats in the harbor of Manila or within the city limits not within or subject to the jurisdiction of the quarantine service.

(l) Cleansing and preservation in a sanitary condition of the harbor of Manila, and of rivers, esteros, canals, or other waterways and their shores included within the city limits.

(m) Destruction of rats, mice, insects, or vermin capable of carrying or communicating any dangerous communicable disease, and prescribing the means and precautions to be employed on land or in vessels in port at Manila, to minimize their number and prevent their spreading infection.

(n) Humane care of all persons confined or placed in public or private institutions or places of detention within the city because of sickness, deformity, imbecility, poverty, insanity, or other affliction, and provision of sanitary accommodations for persons so confined or placed.

(o) Reporting and registration of marriages, births, deaths, and other matters deemed by the Director of Health to be of sanitary or statistical importance.

(p) Registration and maintenance in a sanitary condition of morgues, undertaking establishments, receiving vaults, and places for embalming or burial of the dead.

(q) Shipment, exhuming, burial, or disposal of the dead.

(r) Definition, declaration, and prohibition of nuisances dangerous to the public health; location and use of public drains, sewers, latrines, and cesspools, and construction and use of private drains, sewers, latrines, and cesspools.

(s) Cleansing drainage, or filling in of low lands where such lands are in an insanitary condition and in the opinion of the Director of Health constitute a serious menace to the public health. But no order for the cleansing, drainage, or filling in of such land involving a cost of more than three hundred pesos, shall be effective without the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657-834.]

SEC. 1021. *Territorial force of ordinances for protection of water supply.*—Ordinances enacted for the purpose of protecting the purity of the water supply of Manila shall apply to and be enforced over all territory within the drainage area of such water supply or within one hundred meters of any reservoir, conduit, canal, aqueduct, or pumping station used in connection with the city water service.

[2657-835.]

SEC. 1022. *Publication of ordinances.*—All health ordinances of Manila shall be published in English and Spanish, and in the discretion of the Municipal Board in other languages. A copy of any such ordinance shall be furnished free to any applicant who is an adult resident of Manila and in such language as may be desired, where publication has been made in such language.

[2657-836.]

SEC. 1023. *Sanitary inspections—How to be made and supervised.*—Sanitary inspections in Manila shall be made under the general supervision and control of the Director of Health by district medical inspectors of the Philippine Health Service, by such members of the police force of the City of Manila as shall be designated as sanitary police by the chief of police, and by such sanitary inspectors as may be authorized by law. Sanitary police and sanitary inspectors shall make sanitary inspections under the immediate

direction of district medical inspectors, to whom they shall report the results of such inspections.

[2657-837.]

SEC. 1024. *Dangerous accumulations of refuse—How to be dealt with.*—Should the Director of Health find that excreta, garbage, refuse, the contents of closets, vaults, cesspools, or any other unhealthful or dangerous substance is being collected, disposed of, or allowed to accumulate by the city authorities in such a manner as to endanger the public health, he shall make complaint through his Department Head to the Municipal Board, and should the Municipal Board fail to take seasonable and suitable measures to remedy the evil, the Director of Health shall make complaint through his Department Head to the Governor-General, who shall issue to the Municipal Board such instructions as he may deem necessary in the interest of the public health.

[2657-838.]

SEC. 1025. *Inspection of buildings and drainage system in Manila.*—The Director of Health shall inspect or cause to be inspected buildings, plumbing, waterworks, drainage and sewer systems, streams, and esteros within the limits of the City of Manila, and shall cause to be prepared plans for and estimates of the cost of remedying insanitary conditions discovered by him. He shall further cause to be prepared plans and estimates of the cost of improving the general sanitary condition of unhealthful districts in Manila.

[2657-839.]

SEC. 1026. *Manila health fund.*—When the Governor-General shall so direct, the Municipal Board of the City of Manila shall set aside annually an amount equivalent to a certain fixed per centum, to be specified by the Governor-General, of its general funds. This allotment shall be known as the Manila health fund and shall be used under the supervision of the Director of Health, to supplement the Insular appropriations for the health service in said city.

[2657-840.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Hospital and medical attendance*

SEC. 1027. *Jurisdiction of Philippine Health Service over hospitals and charitable institutions.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the Philippine Health Service shall have the control and management of all hospitals, sanitarium, detention camps, and charitable institutions supported in whole or in part by Insular funds for the treatment or care of sick, infirm, or disabled persons.

There is also vested in the Philippine Health Service a power of visitation and inspection over all hospitals and institutions for the treatment or care of sick, infirm, indigent, or disabled persons, to be exercised so far as may be necessary to secure the proper treatment and sanitary protection of their inmates.

The Philippine Health Service shall also exercise a general supervisory authority over institutions and persons in whom the Director of Health may by contract confide the treatment or care of those who should be maintained or assisted from funds appropriated for the Philippine Health Service, so far as such supervision may be necessary for the enforcement of any such contract and the protection of the persons so confided to them.

[2657—841.]

SEC. 1028. *Subsistence and quarters of employees in hospital service.*—Upon direction of the Director of Health, medical officers and employees rendering services in hospitals controlled by the Philippine Health Service shall be furnished subsistence, quarters, and laundry in kind at the expense of the hospital or other institution where said medical officer or employee may be assigned to duty.

[2657—842.]

SEC. 1029. *Ministration to indigent poor.*—It shall be incumbent upon the Philippine Health Service, as funds may be available therefor, to provide for the proper care and medical treatment of poor people in clinics, hospitals, or otherwise.

[2657—843.]

SEC. 1030. *Free medical service—How rendered.*—District health officers shall, when practicable, render, or cause

to be rendered by the local health officers of the respective municipalities of their several districts, such medical service as may be required for Insular, provincial, and municipal prisoners or other persons entitled to free medical service therein.

In the City of Manila and other places accessible to the Philippine General Hospital or hospitals or clinics supported by the Philippine Health Service the free medical service may be rendered through such agencies or through other agencies provided for by law or regulation.

[2657-844.]

SEC. 1031. *Duty of medical officers of other Bureaus to render medical service.*—Where a physician of the Philippine Health Service or other health officer is not available to perform medical service for a Government employee or other person entitled thereto, such service shall be rendered by any accessible medical officer of the Philippine Constabulary or other Bureau.

[2657-845.]

SEC. 1032. *Medical attendance for Government employee sick at point remote from hospital.*—When an office or employee of the Insular Government or of a provincial government is ill at a point remote from a hospital under the control of the Insular or of a provincial government, and it appears that medical attendance is necessary to preserve his life, the Director of Health at the direction of the Governor-General, shall order a medical officer or nurse to attend such ill person and, if necessary, conduct him to the nearest hospital for treatment.

[2657-846.]

SEC. 1033. *Payment of expenses.*—The actual and necessary travel expenses of such physician or nurse shall be a proper charge against the Bureau or Office with which the patient is connected, and, if the patient is an employee of a provincial government, such travel expenses may be made a proper charge against the provincial treasury.

In such case the travel expenses and subsistence of such ill employee to or from a hospital shall be a personal charge to be borne by himself.

[2657-847.]

SEC. 1034. *Medical supplies for use in provinces and municipalities.*—Medicines and supplies used by a district health officer in attending persons entitled to free medical service shall, if such service is not rendered through an Insular hospital, be furnished by the province; and such supplies used by a local health officer for the same purpose shall be furnished by the municipality, unless the expense is chargeable to the health fund of a sanitary division.

Medicine for the treatment of the indigent poor may be furnished by the Philippine Health Service whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Director of Health that the province or municipality in which the medicines are to be used is financially unable to supply the same.

[2657—848.]

SEC. 1035. *Inhibition against receiving pay for free service.*—In no case shall an officer or physician whose duty it is to render free medical service receive any payment therefor, either directly or indirectly.

[2657—849.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Registration of nurses*

SEC. 1036. *Registration of nurses.*—Every person desiring to practice as registered nurse in the Philippine Islands shall apply to the Director of Health for a certificate of registration as registered nurse.

[2493—7.]

SEC. 1037. *Qualifications requisite for registration as nurse.*—Applicants for such certificate shall be at least twenty years of age and shall submit evidence of good physical health and good moral character. They shall have been graduates of a recognized school of nursing, which has entrance requirements equal to graduates from the intermediate grades of the public school and which gives a two years and a half course of instruction in a hospital having at least thirty beds and a free dispensary, and active working departments in surgery, obstetrics, medicine, house-keeping, dietetics, pediatrics, and diseases of the eye, ear,

nose, and throat. The applicant shall have had dormitory residence during the period of undergraduate instruction.

[2493-7.]

SEC. 1038. *Inhibition against practice of nursing by uncertificated person.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to practice as a professional nurse in the Philippine Islands until the proper certificate of registration has been obtained.

[2493-8.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Government hospitals for insane*

SEC. 1039. *Words and phrases defined.*—"Government hospital for the insane," as used in this chapter, includes any place for insane persons under Government control or any private institution or person receiving insane patients under contract with the Director of Health.

"Insane person," as herein used, is a person afflicted with insanity, which, in the intendment of this law, is a manifestation in language or conduct, of disease or defect of the brain, or a more or less permanently diseased or disordered condition of the mentality, functional or organic, and characterized by perversion, inhibition, or disordered function of the sensory or of the intellective faculties, or by impaired or disordered volition.

[2657-850.]

SEC. 1040. *Authority of Director of Health as regards supervision over insane persons.*—The Director of Health shall have authority to inquire into the history and mental condition of all insane or alleged insane persons and require information relating to such persons; to make such regulations as may be necessary for the sanitary erection, maintenance, and repair of buildings in which the insane are quartered, and to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the public safety and for the general welfare and proper protection of all persons under treatment for insanity, whether such persons be under the care of public or private institutions or of their guardians or other persons in their homes.

[2657-851.]

SEC. 1041. *Admission of insane persons to hospitals for insane.*—The Director of Health shall have authority to admit insane persons to any Government hospital for the insane, upon such terms as the Department Head shall approve.

[2657—852.]

SEC. 1042. *Authority of Director of Health to make contracts for care of insane.*—When necessary or desirable for the adequate and proper accommodation of insane persons, the Director of Health may make contracts, subject to the approval of the Department Head, with private institutions or persons for the care, custody, and treatment of persons coming within the provisions hereof.

[2657—853.]

SEC. 1043. *Judicial proceedings for commitment of insane person.*—The Director of Health, in all cases where in his opinion it is for the public welfare or for the welfare of any person who in his judgment is insane, and when such person or the person having charge of the patient is opposed to his being taken to a hospital or other place for the insane, shall present, or cause to be presented, a petition to the Court of First Instance of the district wherein the person alleged to be insane is found, alleging that such person is insane, that it is for the welfare of the public or of the patient that he be taken to a suitable place for treatment, and praying the court to commit such person to a hospital or other place for the insane.

If the judge shall find, after due hearing, that the person in question is insane, and that his relatives are unable for any reason to take proper custody and care of the patient, he shall order his commitment to such hospital or other place for the insane as may be recommended by the Director of Health.

[2657—844.]

SEC. 1044. *Authority of Director of Health to confine insane person—Care of property.*—In the case contemplated in the preceding section the Director of Health may, upon emergency or if the court having jurisdiction is not in

session, confine the patient without detriment to his legal status; and if the confinement of such person shall involve the care of property or money belonging to or held in trust by him, the municipal president at the request of the provincial fiscal, or in the City of Manila the chief of police at the request of the fiscal of the City of Manila, shall take charge of such property and money pending the appointment of a guardian by the court; but the Director of Health shall cause proceedings to be instituted within a reasonable time in order that the court may determine the legal status of the patient.

[2657-855.]

SEC. 1045. *Payment of expenses incident to care of insane person.*—The expense of sending an insane person to a hospital or other place for the insane, and of his maintenance therein, shall be paid by the guardian from the property of such insane person, if any there be, or by the person whose duty it is to care for such insane person. In all cases where the insane patient, or the person responsible for his support, is unable wholly or in part to pay the expenses of the patient's transportation to the hospital and return, or for his maintenance and care while at the hospital, the same, or such part thereof as may remain unpaid, shall be paid by the Philippine Health Service.

[2657-856; 2943-1.]

SEC. 1046. *Appointment of committee to inquire into mental condition of patient.*—When in the opinion of the Director of Health there exists a reasonable doubt as to the mental condition of a person who has already been or might be admitted or committed to a Government hospital for the insane, the Director of Health may appoint a committee of two or more duly qualified physicians to inquire into the mental condition of such person, which committee shall submit a written report in the matter to said Director.

[2657-857.]

SEC. 1047. *Authority of municipal president to restrain insane person.*—When in the opinion of a municipal president an insane person constitutes a menace to the safety

of himself or others, or when the conduct of a person believed to be insane is such as to call for immediate restraint, he shall provide for the proper custody of such person and report such facts immediately to the Director of Health, by whom such person shall be committed to a hospital or other place for insane persons or otherwise dealt with according to law.

[2657-858.]

SEC. 1048. *Discharge of patient from custody.*—When in the opinion of the Director of Health any patient in any Government hospital or other place for the insane is temporarily or permanently cured, or may be released without danger, he may discharge such patient, and shall notify the judge of the Court of First Instance who ordered the commitment, in case the patient is confined by order of the court.

[2657-859.]

SEC. 1049. *Assistance of fiscal in judicial proceedings.*—It shall be the duty of the provincial fiscal, or in the City of Manila of the fiscal of the city, to prepare the petition for the Director of Health and represent him in court in matters arising under the provisions of this article, when thereunto requested by said Director.

[2657-860.]

SEC. 1050. *Obligation of City of Manila to reimburse for maintenance of its insane.*—The City of Manila shall reimburse the Philippine Health Service, at rates to be approved by the Department Head, for the maintenance of all insane persons committed to a hospital for the insane maintained by said Bureau who shall have resided in Manila for a period of one or more years prior to the date of application for commitment, so long as the number of insane maintained at the expense of the Insular Government on account of the City of Manila shall exceed the latter's pro rata share of such persons on a basis of population.

[2657-861.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*Public vaccination*

SEC. 1051. *Prohibition against vaccination by means of smallpox virus or smallpox lymph.*—Vaccination shall be effected by the use of vaccine virus. The inoculation of any human being with smallpox virus or smallpox lymph, either directly or indirectly, shall be unlawful.

[2657—866.]

SEC. 1052. *Stated time for vaccination.*—Beginning in the first week of January of each year the provincial and municipal authorities, or other local authorities, shall cause a thorough public vaccination to be accomplished in their respective jurisdictions.

Each municipal or township council or other local authority shall provide and furnish a suitable room or rooms for carrying on the work of vaccination within its respective jurisdiction.

[2657—867.]

SEC. 1053. *Employment of special vaccinators.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Director of Health may temporarily employ special vaccinators to render service in places or communities where vaccination is necessary to prevent the spread of smallpox, if the local authorities are unable to meet the sanitary requirements.

[2657—868.]

SEC. 1054. *Persons liable to vaccination.*—Every person in the Philippine Islands shall submit to vaccination when thereunto lawfully required, unless he shall furnish satisfactory evidence either by a certificate from a physician or vaccinator, or otherwise, to the effect that he is immune from the disease of smallpox. Such vaccination shall be performed gratis.

[2657—869.]

SEC. 1055. *Certificate of vaccination—Record of vaccinations.*—A vaccinator shall furnish a certificate to each person vaccinated by him, showing the date of vaccination and such other facts pertinent thereto as may be specified

in forms prescribed by the Director of Health. It shall also be his duty to make an official record of all vaccinations performed by him containing such data as shall be prescribed by said Director.

[2657-870.]

SEC. 1056. Duty of parents and guardians to have children forthcoming for vaccination.—Every parent, guardian, or person having charge of one or more children over three months of age shall see that they are presented for examination and vaccination at such place and time as may be specified by proper authority, and that they are returned on the eighth day after such presentation to said place so that the result of the vaccination may be verified.

[2657-871.]

SEC. 1057. Vaccination of children in schools, orphanages, and asylums—Duty of person in control.—The presidents, principals, boards of directors, managers, or any person or persons having charge of universities, colleges, academies, seminaries, public or parochial schools, orphanages, or asylums, or other places where children are educated, reared, or cared for, shall present such children for vaccination within said institution at such times as may be specified by proper authority.

[2657-872.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Segregation of lepers*

SEC. 1058. Segregation of lepers—Duty of police officers.—The Director of Health and his authorized agents are empowered to cause to be apprehended, and detained, isolated, or confined, all leprous persons in the Philippine Islands; and it shall be the duty of every Insular, provincial, or municipal official having police powers, upon request of said Director or his agent, to arrest and deliver, at such place as the officer making the request shall indicate, any person alleged or believed to be a leper, in order that such suspect may be subjected to the medical inspection and diagnostic procedure necessary to determine the presence or absence of leprosy. It shall also be the duty of said authorities having police power to guard the person

suspected of being a leper while he is in custody and to assist in removing him to a place of detention, treatment or segregation and in restraining him at such place, when so required by the Director of Health or his agent; and if it be found that the suspected person is not a leper, they shall assist in his conveyance to the place at which he was arrested, unless other satisfactory arrangements are made.

[2657-873.]

SEC. 1059. *Confirmation of diagnosis.*—All protests and petitions shall be given careful consideration and if the diagnosis is questioned, no person shall be permanently removed to Cunion reservation, or other place of segregation or detention, until the diagnosis of leprosy has been confirmed by bacteriological methods.

[2657-874.]

SEC. 1060. *Security of property of leprous persons.*—When the detention, treatment, isolation, or segregation of leprous persons shall involve the security of property and money belonging to or held by said leprous persons, the provincial treasurer, or such person as he may designate shall act as guardian pending the appointment of a lawful guardian in the province where such person resides.

[2657-875.]

SEC. 1061. *Duty of police officers to report cases of leprosy.*—It shall be the duty of every police officer or other peace officer having reason to believe that any person within his district is afflicted with leprosy to report the fact forthwith to the district health officer of the district in which the case occurs.

[2657-876.]

SEC. 1062. *Harboring of leprous persons.*—No person shall knowingly detain or harbor on premises subject to his control, or shall in any manner conceal or secrete, or assist in concealing or secreting, any person afflicted with leprosy, with the intent that such person be not discovered or delivered to the Director of Health or his agents, or shall support or assist in supporting any leper living in concealment.

[2657-877.]

SEC. 1063. *Establishment of hospitals and detention camps—Medical treatment.*—The Director of Health may establish for leprous persons hospitals and detention camps at such places as may be necessary, and where such hospitals and detention camps are established he may order the treatment of leprous patients in the incipient stage in order to attempt a cure, and he may discharge such patients as he shall deem cured or free from leprosy, and send to a place of segregation and isolation all such patients as shall be considered by him incurable or capable of spreading the disease of leprosy.

The Director of Health may permit any duly qualified and reputable physician to engage in the treatment of lepers or any person supposed to have leprosy. Such treatment shall be under the conditions and regulations prescribed by the Director of Health.

[2657-878.]

SEC. 1064. *General regimen of patients.*—The Director of Health or his agents may require from patients such reasonable amount of labor as may be recommended by the attending physician and the Director of Health may further make and publish such rules and regulations as he may deem advisable for the amelioration of the condition of lepers.

[2657-879.]

SEC. 1065. *Control over person living with leper.*—Voluntary helpers or friends while living with segregated lepers shall be under the control of the Director of Health and may thereafter be subjected to observation for a period to be prescribed by him.

[2657-780.]

SEC. 1066. *Jurisdiction of Department Head over Culion reservation.*—The Department Head shall have administrative control, to be exercised through the Director of Health, over the Culion reservation and he shall have authority to make, promulgate, and enforce in and for said reservation, and in or upon the waters thereof, such rules and regulations, consistent with law, as may be necessary

for the efficient control, protection, and management of the Culion leper colony.

[2657-881.]

SEC. 1067. *Justice of peace and notary public for Culion reservation.*—The chief of the Culion leper colony division of the Philippine Health Service shall be clothed with the powers of justice of the peace and *ex officio* notary public for the Culion reservation.

[2657-882.]

SEC. 1068. *Control of shipping and travel in Culion reservation.*—It shall be unlawful for any owner, master, or other person in charge of any vessel, boat, or other water craft to land passengers, discharge cargo, or receive passengers or cargo, or permit the same to be done at any place in or within the jurisdiction of Culion reservation until a permit therefor in writing has been obtained from the chief of the Culion leper colony division of the Philippine Health Service; and it shall be unlawful for any person to land on or visit within said jurisdiction without permission from said chief.

[2657-883.]

SEC. 1069. *Articles for transportation to member of leper colony.*—The family of any leper confined in the Culion leper colony may deliver to the district health officer of each province or to his representative, once in three months, any packages or parcels containing food, clothing, tobacco, letters, pictures, and generally all sorts of documents or papers, and nothing else, to be sent, at the expense of the Philippine Health Service, to the leper member of said family for his personal use, provided the total gross weight of each such shipment to a leper shall not exceed forty kilograms; but other articles or a greater quantity can be sent upon payment of the expense of transportation by the sender.

"Family of any leper," as herein used, shall include the parents, spouse, brothers, sisters, sons, and daughters of any leper confined as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the district health officer to ascertain and assure himself

of such relationship in every instance before dispatching the articles.

[2657—884.]

SEC. 1070. *How received and dispatched.*—The articles above-mentioned shall be received at the provincial capital or other place in the province most convenient for shipment by sea; and it shall be the duty of the district health officer, by means of notices in English, Spanish, and the local dialect, posted at the door of every municipal building in the province, to give information as to the date or dates when such articles will be received at the place or places indicated in such notices. Such dates shall be fixed with a view to the making of proper connection with interisland mail steamers sailing from the port of embarkation. Receipts shall be given for all articles delivered for the purpose aforesaid, and such articles shall be shipped without delay to Culion by the most practicable transportation route.

[2657—885.]

SEC. 1071. *Supply store for leper colony.*—The Director of Health may maintain a general store for the purpose of furnishing merchandise required by the residents of the Culion leper colony, and for the purchase of supplies, and the reimbursement of services which such residents may, under the authority of the Department Head, supply or render such colony.

The supply-store fund shall be reimbursable, the receipts from the business of the supply store being available for the payment of the expenses incident to the conduct of the same, without reappropriation.

[2657—886.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Disposition of bodies of dead persons*

SEC. 1072. *City of Manila excluded from operation of this article.*—The provisions of this article shall not be in force in the City of Manila.

[2657—887.]

SEC. 1073. *Prohibition against burial in unauthorized places.*—Except in cases of emergency, it shall be unlawful

for any person to bury or inter, or to cause to be buried or interred, either temporarily or permanently, a dead body of any human being or any human remains in any place other than such as may lawfully be used for such purpose in conformity with the provisions hereof.

[2657-888.]

SEC. 1074. *Restriction as to place of sepulture.*—No burial ground or cemetery shall be authorized or established, and no place shall be used for purposes of sepulture, which shall not be at least twenty-five meters from any dwelling house; but when compliance with this provision is impracticable the above restriction may be waived in whole or in part by written permit of the Director of Health, provided such action is compatible with the sanitary requirements of the community.

"Dwelling house," as herein used, shall not include any abandoned house or houses occupied by the employees or attendants of a cemetery or otherwise properly used for purposes connected with the care thereof.

[2657-889.]

SEC. 1075. *Distance from source of water supply.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or for any order or society of persons, or for any corporation or corporations, or for any church or other organization whatsoever, to bury or inter the dead, or to use any land or lands, in any way whatsoever, as a temporary or permanent place of interment or disposal of the dead, within fifty meters of either side of any river, or within fifty meters of any spring, well, or other source of water supply.

The Director of Health may, in his discretion, authorize the continuance or reopening of any burial ground, cemetery, or other place for the temporary or permanent disposal of the dead, not meeting the requirements of this section, which may have been established prior to February twenty-first, nineteen hundred and six.

[2657-890.]

SEC. 1076. *Setting apart of land for municipal cemetery—Sale of lots to private persons.*—Subject to the approval of the Director of Health, the council of any munic-

ipality may set apart any tract of land, or part thereof, belonging to the municipality, which it may deem advisable, for a municipal burial ground or cemetery, and may designate any portion thereof as a place of burial for the poor, and may lay out the remaining unoccupied portion in suitable lots, with the necessary paths, avenues, or other reserved spaces, and may plant and embellish the same with trees, shrubs, and flowers and other suitable ornaments, and the said council or any person designated by it may grant and convey for and in the name of the municipality, by deed or other legal conveyance, lots in such burial ground or cemetery, to be used for the burial of the dead, and on which to erect tombs, cenotaphs, and other monuments.

[2657—891.]

SEC. 1077. *Disposition of funds received from sale of cemetery lots.*—The proceeds realized from the sale of cemetery lots in a municipal burial ground or cemetery shall be deposited in the municipal treasury and kept separate from other funds and may be disbursed by order of the municipal council, upon properly prepared and signed vouchers, for the purpose of keeping in order, improving, and embellishing said burial ground or cemetery; and with the approval of the Director of Health any sums remaining in said fund on January first of each year in excess of the amounts expended or obligations incurred to keep in order, improve, or embellish such burial ground or cemetery may be transferred to the municipal general fund to be expended for general municipal purposes.

[2657—892.]

SEC. 1078. *Enactment of discriminative cemetery regulations forbidden.*—No municipality, in prescribing rules and regulations for the government of municipal burial grounds or cemeteries, shall discriminate against the burial of bodies on account of race, nationality, or religion; and no municipal ordinance or regulation shall be made which shall restrict or interfere with any persons in the full exercise of his religious sentiments in respect to the burial of the dead, or interfere with any person or persons, organization, church,

religious denomination, or sect in maintaining and regulating burial grounds or cemeteries in accordance with their belief or customs.

[2657-893.]

SEC. 1079. *Supervisor of municipal cemetery.*—Any municipal council may designate the municipal board of health of its municipality or any member thereof, or a local health officer, to act as its representative in the administration of municipal cemeteries, and such organization or officer shall perform the duties thus imposed without extra compensation.

[2657-894.]

SEC. 1080. *Authority of municipal council to hold property for cemetery uses.*—Municipal councils may receive and hold grants, gifts, or bequests of property or money, and apply the same to the improvement or embellishment of municipal burial grounds or cemeteries or any part thereof, or for the erection, preservation, or removal of monuments, fences or other structure in or around said burial grounds or cemeteries, according to the terms of the grant, gift, or bequest. In cases where such grants, gifts, or bequests have been made without terms or conditions, they may be applied to such improvement of the municipal burial ground or cemetery as the council may deem advisable.

[2657-895.]

SEC. 1081. *Power of municipality to acquire land for cemetery purposes.*—Municipalities shall have authority to acquire land for the purpose of establishing or enlarging burial grounds or cemeteries by purchase, by lease, by the acceptance of gifts and bequest, or when necessary, by condemnation by judicial proceedings.

[2657-896.]

SEC. 1082. *Cemetery permits.*—It shall be unlawful to establish, maintain, enlarge, reopen, or remove any burial ground or cemetery, or to disinter a human body or human remains, until a permit therefor, approved by the Director of Health, shall have been obtained.

[2657-897.]

SEC. 1083. *Mode of application for permit.*—The application for a permit under the preceding section, whether for a municipal cemetery or otherwise, shall be transmitted by or through the municipal council of the municipality in which such burial ground or cemetery is to be established or is located and the municipal council shall make such indorsements thereon as it may deem proper before transmitting the same to the Director of Health.

Municipal councils shall forward all applications for the establishment, enlargement, reopening, or removal of burial grounds or cemeteries to the Director of Health within ten days after such applications are filed.

[2657-898.]

SEC. 1084. *Cemetery exempt from taxation or legal process.*—Land used for a burial ground or cemetery, public or private, shall be exempt from taxation, attachment, or levy of execution.

[2657-899.]

SEC. 1085. *Authority of Director of Health to close cemetery.*—The Director of Health shall have authority by order to close any burial ground or cemetery, whether conducted by a municipality, society, corporation, church, or by any person or persons, whenever he shall determine that the same is a menace to the public health.

[2657-900.]

SEC. 1086. *Authority of municipal council to close or remove cemetery.*—With the approval of the Director of Health, any municipal council may, by ordinance or resolution, close any cemetery within the limits of the municipality over which it has jurisdiction and with the further approval of the Department Head, any such cemetery may be removed by the same authority.

[2657-901.]

SEC. 1087. *Requirement of certificate of death—By whom to be issued.*—Except in cases of emergency, no dead body shall be buried without a certificate of death. If there has been a physician in attendance upon the deceased, it shall be the duty of the said physician to furnish the required certificate. If there has been no physician in at-

tendance, it shall be the duty of the local health officer or of any physician to furnish such certificate. Should no physician or medical officer be available, it shall be the duty of the president, the secretary, or of a councilor of the municipality to furnish the required certificate.

The death certificate shall be forwarded by the person issuing it to the municipal secretary within forty-eight hours after death.

[2657-902.]

SEC. 1088. *Contents of death certificate.*—Death certificates shall contain the following information, to wit: The name, age, sex, nationality, and occupation of the deceased; whether married or single, widowed or divorced; date of death, place of death, cause of death when known; duration of illness; residence of deceased; whether deceased was a permanent or transient resident of the municipality in which he died; whether the deceased had medical attendance, and if so the length of such attendance, the name and address of the physician attending; whether there are indications of violence or crime; and such other information as may be required for identification or statistical purposes.

[2657-903.]

SEC. 1089. *Proceedings in case of suspected violence or crime.*—If the person who issues a death certificate has any reason to suspect or if he shall observe any indication of violence or crime, he shall at once notify the justice of the peace, if he be available, or if neither the justice of the peace nor the auxiliary justice be available, he shall notify the municipal president, who shall take proper steps to ascertain the circumstances and cause of death; and the corpse of such deceased person shall not be buried or interred until permission is obtained from the provincial fiscal, if he be available, and if he be not available, from the president of the municipality in which the death occurred.

[2657-904.]

SEC. 1090. *Burial and transfer permits.*—Municipal secretaries in the capacity of secretaries of municipal boards

of health, in places where such boards have been organized, or in places where there are no municipal boards of health, in the capacity of clerks to municipal councils, shall, upon the presentation of death certificates, issue permits for the burial or transfer of the dead and shall record on said certificates the place of interment and when practicable the number of the grave, and in cases of disinterment, in addition thereto, shall be noted the name of the cemetery and the number of the grave from which the body or remains have been transferred, and the disposition that is to be made of such body or remains. No permit shall be granted by any municipal secretary, or by any other person, to inter or disinter, bury or remove for burial, any human body or remains until a certificate of death, as hereinbefore required, shall have been filed; when it is impossible to secure a death certificate in the form and manner hereinbefore provided, municipal secretaries may issue the same upon such data as may be obtainable.

In case of the transfer of bodies or remains from one municipality to another municipality, a copy of the death certificate shall accompany the transfer permit.

[2657—905.]

SEC. 1091. *Exhibition of permit to sexton.*—No sexton, superintendent, or other person having charge of a burial ground or cemetery shall assist in, assent to, or allow any interment, disinterment, or cremation to be made until a permit from the municipal secretary, authorizing the same, has been presented.

[2657—906.]

SEC. 1092. *Time within which body shall be buried.*—Except when required for the purpose of legal investigation or when specially authorized by local health authorities, no unembalmed body shall remain unburied longer than forty-eight hours after death; and after the lapse of such period the permit for burial, interment, or cremation of any such body shall be void and a new permit must be obtained.

When it has been certified or is known that any person died of, or with a dangerous communicable disease, the body of such person shall be buried within twelve hours after death, unless otherwise directed by the local board of health, or other health authority.

[2857-907.]

SEC. 1093. *Permit for conveyance of body to sea for burial.*—Where death is not due to a dangerous communicable disease a special permit may, upon written request, be issued, by the officer authorized to issue burial permits, for the conveyance of a dead body to sea for burial. In such cases the body must be transported in the manner prescribed by the municipal board of health, if such there be, and the marine laws governing burials at sea must be complied with.

[2857-908.]

SEC. 1094. *Disposition of body and belongings of person dying of dangerous communicable disease.*—The body of any person dead of a dangerous communicable disease shall not be carried from place to place, except for the purpose of burial or cremation. It shall be the duty of the local health authorities to cause such body to be thoroughly disinfected before being prepared for burial and the house, furniture, wearing apparel, and everything capable of conveying or spreading infection shall also be disinfected or destroyed by fire. The local health authority, if there be any, subject to the approval of the Director of Health, shall, consistently with the provisions hereof, prescribe the conditions under which the bodies of persons dying of a dangerous communicable disease shall be buried or cremated.

[2857-909.]

SEC. 1095. *Permit to disinter after three years—Treatment of remains.*—Permission to disinter the bodies or remains of persons who have died of other than dangerous communicable diseases, may be granted after such bodies had been buried for a period of three years; and in special cases, the Director of Health may grant permission to dis-

inter after a shorter period when in his opinion the public health will not be endangered thereby.

The body or remains of any such deceased person, upon exhumation, shall be immediately disinfected and inclosed in a coffin, case, or box, securely fastened, and this coffin, case, or box shall be placed in an outside box which shall also be securely fastened.

[2657-910.]

SEC. 1096. *Special permit to disinter embalmed body or to remove from receiving vault for transfer.*—Special permits may be issued at any time for the disinterment or exhumation of remains of persons, dying of other than dangerous communicable diseases, that have been properly embalmed by an undertaker or embalmer, or for the transfer or removal of bodies that have been placed in a receiving vault awaiting transportation from the Philippine Islands. Boxes containing the bodies or remains shall be plainly marked so as to show the name of the deceased, place of death, cause of death, and the point to which such bodies or remains are to be shipped.

[2657-911.]

SEC. 1097. *Exhumation in case of death from dangerous communicable disease.*—Bodies or remains of persons who have died of any dangerous communicable disease may be exhumed only after the lapse of five years from burial, though in special cases the Director of Health may grant a permit to disinter after a shorter period when in his opinion the public health will not be endangered thereby.

In every such case the body or remains, after being disinfected, must be placed in a suitable and hermetically sealed container.

[2657-912.]

SEC. 1098. *Shipment of remains by sea.*—No body or remains shall be shipped to the United States except under such conditions and regulations as may be prescribed by the United States Public Health Service. The outside box containing the body or remains of a deceased person intended for shipment by sea shall be plainly marked so as

to show the name, age, nationality of the deceased person, the cause of death, and the destination of the remains.

[2657-913.]

SEC. 1099. *Placing of body in overground tomb.*—The placing of the body of any deceased person in an unsealed overground tomb is prohibited, unless the coffin or casket containing the remains shall be permanently sealed.

This provision shall not apply to tombs and vaults which are strictly receiving vaults for bodies or remains awaiting final disposition, nor to embalmed bodies awaiting final disposition.

[2657-914.]

SEC. 1100. *Depth of grave.*—A grave shall be dug, when practicable, to a depth of at least one and one-half meters, and after the implacement of the body it shall be well and firmly filled.

[2657-915.]

SEC. 1101. *Record of deaths to be kept by local board of health.*—It shall be the duty of each local board of health to keep a complete record of deaths occurring within its jurisdiction; and such board may require, from the person or persons charged with the burial of the dead, such reports as may be necessary for this purpose.

[2657-916.]

SEC. 1102. *Regulations for government of places for the keeping or repose of dead.*—All morgues, undertaking establishments, receiving vaults, and places for embalming the dead, and all burial grounds or cemeteries, crematories, or other places for the disposition of the dead, shall be subject at all hours to such inspection as the local health authorities or the Director of Health may deem advisable; and such institutions or establishments, whether public or private, shall be governed by sanitary regulations promulgated by the Director of Health.

[2657-917.]

SEC. 1103. *Persons charged with duty of burial.*—The immediate duty of burying the body of a deceased person,

regardless of the ultimate liability for the expense thereof, shall devolve upon the persons hereinbelow specified:

(a) If the deceased was a married man or woman, the duty of burial shall devolve upon the surviving spouse if he or she possess sufficient means to pay the necessary expenses.

(b) If the deceased was an unmarried man or woman, or a child, and left any kin, the duty of burial shall devolve upon the nearest of kin of the deceased, if they be adults and within the Philippine Islands and in possession of sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses.

(c) If the deceased left no spouse or kindred possessed of sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses, as provided in the two foregoing subsections, the duty of burial shall devolve upon the municipal authorities.

Any person upon whom the duty of burying a dead body is imposed by law shall perform such duty within forty-eight hours after death, having ability to do so.

[2657—918.]

SEC. 1104. *Right of custody to body.*—Any person charged by law with the duty of burying the body of a deceased person is entitled to the custody of such body for the purpose of burying it, except when an inquest is required by law for the purpose of determining the cause of death; and, in case of death due to or accompanied by a dangerous communicable disease, such body shall until buried remain in the custody of the local board of health or local health officer, or if there be no such, then in the custody of the municipal council.

[2657—919.]

SEC. 1105. *Restriction as to funeral ceremonies in certain cases.*—In case of death due to dangerous communicable disease or due to any epidemic recognized by the Director of Health, the body of the deceased shall not be taken to any place of public assembly, nor shall any person be permitted to attend the funeral of such deceased person, except the adult members of the immediate family of the deceased, his nearest friends, not exceeding four, and other persons

whose attendance is absolutely necessary. After the deceased shall have been buried for a period of one hour a public funeral may be held at the grave or in a place of public assembly or elsewhere.

In case of death due to other causes the right to hold public funerals in an orderly manner and to take the remains of the deceased into churches or other places for this purpose shall not be interfered with.

[2657—920.]

SEC. 1106. *United States burial corps not restricted by provisions of this chapter.*—The provisions of this chapter shall not be construed to obstruct the United States burial corps when acting under the authority of the laws and military regulations of the United States, in so far as such provisions pertain to the disinterring of bodies or remains or their shipment after disinterment.

[2657—921.]

SEC. 1107. *Use of dead body for scientific purposes.*—The body of any deceased person which is to be buried at public expense and which is unclaimed by relatives or friends for a period of twenty-four hours after death shall be subject to the disposition of the Philippine Health Service, and, by order of the Director of Health, may be devoted to the purposes of medical science and to the advancement and promotion of medical knowledge and information, subject to such regulations as said Director of Health, with the approval of the Department Head, may prescribe. The regulations of the Director of Health shall provide for the decent burial of the remains of such bodies and for defraying the necessary expenses incident thereto. Except as herein provided, it shall be unlawful for any person to make use of any dead body for any scientific investigation other than that of performing an autopsy.

[2657—922; 2897—1.]

ARTICLE XVII.—*Food and Drugs Act*

SEC. 1108. *Title of article.*—This article shall be known as the Food and Drugs Act.

SEC. 1109. *Terms defined.*—"Person," as herein used, includes corporations, companies, societies, associations, and other commercial or legal entities.

"Food," as herein used, includes all articles, whether simple, mixed, or compounded, which are used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals.

"Drug," as herein used, includes all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals.

[1655-6, 12.]

SEC. 1110. *Imputation of act of agent to principal.*—In applying the provisions of this article, the act, omission, or failure of any officer, agent, servant, or other representative acting for or employed by any principal, shall, if within the scope of the office, agency, or employment, be deemed to be the act, omission, or failure of the principal as well as of the immediate actor.

[1655-12.]

SEC. 1111. *Inhibition against manufacture of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to manufacture within the Philippine Islands any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug.

[1655-1.]

SEC. 1112. *Inhibition against shipment of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—The introduction into the Philippine Islands from the United States or from any foreign country, or the shipment to the United States or to any foreign country from the Philippine Islands, of any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug is prohibited.

[1655-2.]

SEC. 1113. *Inhibition against sale or transfer of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—It shall be unlawful for any person to sell or offer for sale in the Philippine Islands any adulterated or misbranded article of food or

any adulterated or misbranded drug. It shall also be unlawful for any person, after importing or receiving any such article of food or drug from abroad, to transfer or deliver, or offer to transfer or deliver the same to any other person in an original unbroken package, whether for pay or otherwise.

[1655—2.]

SEC. 1114. *Forfeiture of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—When any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug is manufactured in the Philippine Islands or introduced therein from abroad, or when any such article or drug is sold or offered for sale in the Philippine Islands or is intended for export to the United States or a foreign country, the same shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture.

[1655—10.]

SEC. 1115. *When article deemed to be adulterated.*—For the purposes hereof, an article shall be deemed to be "adulterated:"

(a) In case of drugs:

First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, official at the time of investigation: but no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality, or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box, or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

Secondly. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold.

(b) In case of confectionery:

If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance of poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or

any vinous, malt, or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug.

(c) In case of food:

First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

Secondly. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

Thirdly. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

Fourthly. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

Fifthly. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: but when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservative shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this article shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

Sixthly. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

[1655—7.]

SEC. 1116. *When article deemed to be misbranded.*—"Misbranded," as herein used, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

For the purposes hereof an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded:

(a) In case of drugs:

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the name of another article.

Secondly. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

(b) In the case of food:

First. If it be an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the distinctive name of another article.

Secondly. If it be labeled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide or any derivative or preparation of any of such substances contained therein.

Thirdly. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: but reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by proper regulations.

Fourthly. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design, or device is false or misleading in any particular.

[1655—8; 2317—1.]

SEC. 1117. *Reservation in favor of certain articles of food.*—An article of food which does not contain any added

poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of, or offered for sale under, the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

Secondly. In the case of articles labeled, branded, or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations, or blends, and the word "compound," "imitation," or "blend," as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale. The term "blend," as here used, shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only.

[1655—8.]

SEC. 1118. *Reservation in favor of articles prepared according to specifications of foreign purchaser.*—No article shall be deemed misbranded or adulterated within the meaning hereof when intended for export to the United States or to any foreign country and prepared or packed according to the specifications or directions of the purchaser in the United States or in any foreign country when no substance is used in the preparation or packing thereof in conflict with the laws of the United States or of the foreign country to which said article is intended to be shipped; but if said article shall be in fact sold or offered for sale for domestic use or consumption in the Philippine Islands, then this reservation shall not exempt said article from the operation of any of the other provisions of this article.

[1655—2.]

SEC. 1119. *Reservation in favor of secrecy in trade formulas.*—Nothing herein shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredient to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provi-

sions of this article may so require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

[1655-8.]

SEC. 1120. *Reservation in favor of dealer protected by guaranty of original vendor.*—No dealer shall be prosecuted for a violation of the provisions of this article when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer, or other party residing in the Philippine Islands, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act, designating it. Said guaranty, to afford protection, shall contain the name and address of the party or parties making the sale of such articles to such dealer, and in such case said party or parties shall be amenable to the prosecutions, fines, and other penalties which would otherwise attach, in due course, to the dealer.

[1655-9.]

SEC. 1121. *Regulations for enforcement of Food and Drugs Act.*—With the approval of the Secretary of Public Instruction, the Director of Health, the Insular Collector of Customs, and the Collector of Internal Revenue shall make and promulgate regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. In such regulations provision shall be made for the collection of samples of foods and drugs for examination.

[1655-3.]

SEC. 1122. *Board of Food and Drug Inspection.*—There shall be a board to be known as the Board of Food and Drug Inspection consisting of such number of persons as may be thereunto designated from the Government service by the Governor-General.

It shall be the duty of this Board, conformably with law and regulations, to give hearings and conduct investigations relative to matters touching the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, to investigate processes of food manufacture, and to submit reports to the Director of Health recommending food and drug standards for adoption. Said Board shall also perform such additional functions, properly

within the scope of the administration hereof, as may be assigned to it by the Director of Health.

The decisions of the Board shall be advisory to the Director of Health.

SEC. 1123. *Examination for determining character of goods.*—The technical examination of samples of foods and drugs made for the purpose of ascertaining whether the same are adulterated or misbranded shall be conducted in the Bureau of Science or under the direction and supervision of the Director of the Bureau of Science. The report of the person making such examination shall be verified by oath when the article examined is found to be obnoxious to the provisions hereof.

[1655—4.]

SEC. 1124. *Opportunity for hearing before Board.*—When it appears to the Director of Health from the report of the examining chemist or otherwise that any article of food or any drug is adulterated or misbranded, he shall cause notice thereof to be given to the person or persons concerned, and such person or persons shall be given an opportunity to be heard before the Board of Food and Drug Inspection and to submit evidence impeaching the correctness of the finding or charge in question.

[1655—4.]

SEC. 1125. *Institution of criminal prosecution.*—When a violation of any provision of the Food and Drugs Act comes to the knowledge of the Director of Health of such character that a criminal prosecution ought to be instituted against the offender, he shall certify the facts to the Attorney-General, through the Secretary of Public Instruction, together with the chemist's report, the finding of the Board of Food and Drug Inspection, or other documentary evidence on which the charge is based.

[1655—4.]

SEC. 1126. *Judicial proceedings for condemnation of forfeited articles.*—Judicial proceedings for the condemnation of articles or goods subject to seizure and forfeiture under the provisions hereof shall be instituted by the proper

prosecuting officer in the Court of First Instance of the judicial district within which the goods may be found; and when their obnoxious character has been established, an order of condemnation shall be entered by said court, and the goods shall be disposed of by destruction or by sale for industrial or other lawful use, as the court may direct. If a sale is made, the proceeds, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Insular Treasury.

[1655—5, 10.]

SEC. 1127. *Owner's bond.*—Upon the payment of costs in a proceeding under the preceding section and upon the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond to the effect that such articles shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of contrary to law, the court may by order direct that such articles be delivered to the owner thereof.

[1655—10.]

SEC. 1128. *Attempted importation of obnoxious articles.*—When adulterated or misbranded articles of foods or drugs are being imported into the Philippine Islands or offered for import, the Insular Collector of Customs shall seize the same, and after their obnoxious character has been verified by chemical examination or otherwise, as the case may require, he shall exclude the goods from admission and refuse delivery to the consignee.

The consignee in such case shall be at liberty to ship the goods away from the Philippine Islands, if not an immediate menace to the public health, within three months from the date of notice of such refusal, under regulations prescribed by the Insular Collector; and if such exportation be not made within said period, the Insular Collector shall dispose of the goods by destruction or by sale for industrial or other lawful use.

All charges for storage, cartage, and labor on goods of which delivery is thus withheld shall be paid by the owner or consignee, and in default of payment the obligation therefor, if not satisfied from the proceeds of sale hereunder, shall constitute a lien against any future importation made by such owner or consignee.

[1655—11.]

SEC. 1129. *Forthcoming bond.*—The Insular Collector of Customs may deliver to the consignee such goods pending examination and decision in the matter, on execution of a penal bond for the amount of the full invoice value of such goods, together with the duty thereon, and on refusal to return such goods for any cause to the custody of the Insular Collector of Customs, when demanded, for any lawful purpose, said consignee shall forfeit the amount of the bond.

[1655—11.]

Chapter 38.—BUREAU OF QUARANTINE SERVICE

SEC. 1130. Administration of Bureau of Quarantine Service.

SEC. 1131. Chief quarantine officer of Philippine Islands.

SEC. 1132. Jurisdiction of Bureau of Quarantine Service over incoming and outgoing vessels.

SEC. 1133. Bills of health for outgoing vessels.

SEC. 1134. United States quarantine regulations effective in Bureau of Quarantine Service.

SEC. 1135. Quarantine laws enacted by Congress given full effect in Philippine Islands.

SEC. 1136. Construction and repair work.

SEC. 1130. *Administration of Bureau of Quarantine Service.*—The Bureau of Quarantine Service shall be administered under the direction of the United States Public Health Service.

[2657—936.]

SEC. 1131. *Chief quarantine officer of Philippine Islands.*—The medical officer detailed as quarantine officer at the port of Manila shall be the chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands. He shall have power to make appointments and removals from the Bureau of Quarantine Service, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and to authorize the necessary expenditures for said Bureau, under such regulations as the said Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

[2657—937.]

SEC. 1132. *Jurisdiction of Bureau of Quarantine Service over incoming and outgoing vessels.*—The examination in ports of the Philippine Islands of incoming and outgoing vessels and the necessary surveillance over their sanitary condition, as well as of cargo, passengers, crew, and of all personal effects, and the issuing of quarantine certificates and bill of health, shall be vested in and be conducted by the Bureau of Quarantine Service.

Quarantine officers shall have authority over incoming vessels, their wharfage and anchorage, so far as is neces-

sary for the proper enforcement of these regulations, including vessels of the Army transport service and noncombatant vessels of the Navy.

[2657-938.]

SEC. 1133. *Bills of health for outgoing vessels.*—The master of any vessel leaving any port in the Philippine Islands for a port in the United States or in any of its territory shall obtain a bill of health from the proper quarantine officer in the Philippine Islands.

A bill of health shall not be given to an outgoing vessel unless all quarantine regulations have been complied with. At ports where no quarantine officer is detailed bills of health shall be signed by the collector of customs.

[2657-939.]

SEC. 1134. *United States quarantine regulations, effective in Bureau of Quarantine Service.*—The regulations for the Government of the United States Public Health Service shall, so far as practicable, have force and effect in the management of the Bureau of Quarantine Service in the Philippine Islands.

[2657-940.]

SEC. 1135. *Quarantine laws enacted by Congress given full effect in Philippine Islands.*—The provisions of the Act of Congress approved February fifteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service," and all subsequent Acts of Congress on the same subject and amendatory thereof, and all rules and regulations heretofore or hereafter prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States under such Acts, shall be given full force and effect in the Philippine Islands, so far as applicable.

[2657-941.]

SEC. 1136. *Construction and repair work.*—The Bureau of Quarantine Service shall have authority to conduct the construction and repair work at the quarantine stations without the intervention of the Bureau of Public Works.

[2657-942.]

Chapter 39.—BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

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SEC. 1137. Title of chapter.

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SEC. 1144. Power of Governor-General to subject premises to jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs.

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SEC. 1419. Words and phrases defined.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—Title of chapter

SEC. 1137. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Customs Law.

[2857-1310.]

ARTICLE I.—Organization and powers of Bureau

SEC. 1138. *Chief officials of Bureau of Customs.*—The Bureau of Customs shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Insular Collector of Customs and the Insular Deputy Collector of Customs.
[2857-1311.]

SEC. 1139. *General jurisdiction of Bureau.*—The general duties, powers, and jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs shall include:

(a) The admeasurement, registration, documenting, and licensing of vessels built or owned in the Philippine Islands, the recording of sales, transfers, and incumbrances of such vessels, and the performance of all the duties pertaining to commercial register.

(b) The general supervision, control, and regulation of the coastwise trade; and the regulation and licensing of

vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and in the carrying or towing of passengers and freight in the bays and rivers of the Philippine Islands.

(c) The prohibition and suppression of unnecessary noises, such as explosions of gasoline engines, the excessive sounding of whistles or sirens, and other needless and disturbing sounds made by water craft in the ports of the Philippine Islands or in parts of rivers included in such ports.

(d) The exclusion, if the conditions of traffic should at any time so require, of vessels of more than one hundred and fifty tons from entering, berthing, or mooring in the Pasig River for any other purpose than to obtain necessary repairs not procurable in Manila Bay.

(e) The examination and licensing of marine officers to be carried on Philippine vessels; the determination of the qualifications of pilots, the regulation of their service, and the fixing of the fees which they may charge.

(f) The supervision and control over the entrance and clearance of vessels, whether engaged in domestic or foreign commerce; the inspection of Philippine vessels, and supervision over the safety and sanitation of such vessels.

(g) The enforcement of the customs laws and other laws of the United States or Philippine Islands relating to customs, commerce, navigation, immigration, and Chinese exclusion in and for said Islands, and the enforcement of the lawful quarantine regulations for vessels entering Philippine ports.

(h) The collecting or securing of the lawful revenues from dutiable merchandise and from tonnage dues and wharf charges; the collection or securing of all other dues, fees, fines, and penalties accruing under the customs laws; and the prevention and suppression of smuggling and other frauds upon the customs.

(i) The supervision and control over the handling of foreign mails arriving in the Islands, for the purpose of the collection of the lawful duty on dutiable articles thus imported and the prevention of smuggling through the medium of such mails.

(j) The construction, repair, maintenance, and operation of vessels belonging to or under control of the Bureau; the maintenance, lighting, inspection, and superintendence of lighthouses; and the care and maintenance of buoys, beacons, lightships, navigation marks, and their appurtenances; and general superintendence over interisland water transportation.

(k) The maintenance and enforcement in the Philippine Islands of the laws and treaties of the United States concerning commercial intercourse and immigration; the shipping, protection, and care of merchant seamen; the effecting of the return of deserting American seamen to the United States; the exclusion of stowaways arriving in the Philippine Islands and the arrest, detention, and deportation of such as unlawfully disembark therein; and the supplying of subsistence and giving of aid to shipwrecked sailors or other persons in distress, in conformity with maritime usage.

[2657—1312.]

SEC. 1140. *Enforcement of port regulations of Philippine Health Service.*—Customs officers and employees shall cooperate with the health authorities in the enforcement of the port quarantine regulations promulgated by the Philippine Health Service and shall give effect to the same in so far as they are connected with matters of shipping and navigation.

[2657—1313.]

SEC. 1141. *Territorial jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs.*—For the due and effective exercise of the powers conferred by law in the Bureau of Customs, and to the extent requisite therefor, said Bureau shall have the right of supervision and police authority over all seas within the jurisdiction of the Government of the Philippine Islands and over all coasts, ports, harbors, bays, rivers, and inland waters navigable from the sea.

When a vessel becomes subject to seizure by reason of an act done in Philippine waters in violation of the customs laws, a pursuit of such vessel begun within the jurisdictional waters may continue beyond the maritime zone, and the vessel may be seized on the high sea. Imported mer-

chandise which may be subject to seizure for violation of the customs laws may be followed in its transportation in the Islands by land or water, and such jurisdiction exerted over it at any place therein as may be necessary for the due enforcement of the law.

[2657-1314.]

SEC. 1142. *Jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs over premises used for customs purposes.*—The Bureau of Customs shall have the exclusive control, direction, and management of customhouses, warehouses, offices, wharves, and other premises used for customs purposes in the respective ports of entry, in all cases without prejudice to the general police powers of the municipality wherein such premises are situated.

[2657-1315.]

SEC. 1143. *Jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs in Cavite Harbor.*—The control vested by law in the rear admiral of the United States Navy having police supervision over Cavite Harbor and the berthing of vessels therein shall not affect or diminish the authority of the Insular Collector to take, with respect to vessels in said harbor, any step authorized by law for the protection of the customs revenues or the enforcement of the immigration and Chinese exclusion laws.

[2657-1316.]

SEC. 1144. *Power of Governor-General to subject premises to jurisdiction of Bureau of Customs.*—When any public wharf, landing place, street, or land, not previously under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs, in any port of entry, is necessary or desirable for any proper customs purpose, the Governor-General may, by executive order, declare such premises to be under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs, and thereafter the authority of such Bureau in respect thereto shall be fully effective.

[2657-1317.]

SEC. 1145. *Power of Governor-General to open and close subports and coastwise ports.*—Subports of entry may be opened or closed by executive order, in the discretion of the

Governor-General. When a port is closed its existing personnel shall be thereby abolished.

The Governor-General may in like manner temporarily close any port or place in the Philippine Islands to the coastwise trade, and afterwards reopen the same.

[2657-1318.]

SEC. 1146. *Designation of official as customs inspector.*—

At a coastwise port where no customs officer or employee is regularly stationed the Insular Collector of Customs may designate any Insular, provincial, or municipal official of the port to act as an inspector of customs for the purpose of enforcing the laws and regulations of the Bureau of Customs in the particular port; but all such designations shall be made with the consent of the Governor-General or proper Department Head of the official so designated.

[2657-1319.]

SEC. 1147. *Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Insular Collector, the Insular Deputy Collector, collectors of customs and their deputies, surveyors, appraisers, members of the board of protests and appeals, and any other person thereunto especially deputed by the Collector of Customs shall have authority to administer oaths and take testimony in the transaction of official business within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs, and in connection therewith may require the production of relevant papers, documents, books, and records in accordance with law.

[2657-1320.]

SEC. 1148. *General bonds.*—In cases where bonds are required to be given under the provisions of the customs laws, the Insular Collector, instead of requiring separate special bonds where the transactions of a particular party are numerous, may accept general bonds extending over such periods of time and covering such transactions of the party in question as shall to said Collector seem proper.

[2657-1321.]

SEC. 1149. *Breach of bond.*—Upon breach of any bond given under the authority of the customs laws, the collector

required to lodge their respective powers of attorney with the collector of customs of the port. No more than two such continuing powers may be accepted or recognized from any one person acting as agent in the importation of merchandise unless he be a licensed customs broker.

[2657-1331.]

SEC. 1159. *Authority of deputy collector of customs.*—A deputy collector of customs at a principal port of entry may, in the name of the collector and subject to his supervision and control, perform any particular act which might be done by the collector himself; at subports a deputy collector may, in his own name, exercise the general powers of a collector, subject to the supervision and control of the collector of the principal port.

[2657-1332.]

SEC. 1160. *Appointment of special deputies with limited powers.*—Collectors of customs may, with the approval of the Insular Collector, appoint from their force such number of special deputies as may be necessary for the proper conduct of the public business, with authority to sign such documents and perform such services as may be specified in writing.

[2657-1333.]

SEC. 1161. *Succession of deputy collector to position of acting collector.*—In the absence or disability of a collector of customs at any other port than Manila, or in case of a vacancy in his office, the temporary discharge of his duties shall devolve upon the deputy collector of the port. Where no deputy collector is available, an officer to serve in such contingency may be designated in writing by the collector of customs from his own force. The collector of customs making such designation shall report the same without delay to the Insular Collector and the Insular Auditor, forwarding to them the signature of the person so designated.

[2657-1334.]

SEC. 1162. *Assignment of customs employees to overtime work.*—Customs employees may be assigned by a collector to do overtime work at rates fixed by the Insular Collector,

when the service rendered is to be paid for by importers, shippers, or other persons served.

[2657-1335.]

SEC. 1163. *Compensation of private appraisers.*—When persons, not Government employees, are employed by a collector of customs to appraise property or report upon its character or value, they may be paid compensation in an amount, to be determined by the Insular Collector, not exceeding ten pesos for each day during the period necessarily employed in such service.

[2657-1336.]

SEC. 1164. *Records to be kept by customs officers.*—Collectors of customs, deputy collectors, surveyors, and other customs officers acting in such capacities are required to keep true, correct, and permanent records of their official transactions, to submit the same to the inspection of authorized officers at all times, and to turn over all records and official papers to their successors or other authorized officers.

[2657-1337.]

SEC. 1165. *Reports to Insular Collector.*—A collector of customs shall make report to the Insular Collector from time to time concerning prospective or newly begun litigation in his district touching matters relating to the customs service; and he shall, in such form and detail as shall be required by the Insular Collector, make regular monthly reports of all transactions in his port and district.

[2657-1338.]

ARTICLE III.—*Registration and inspection of vessels*

SEC. 1166. *Registration and documentation of vessels.*—The Bureau of Customs is vested with exclusive authority over the registration and documentation of Philippine vessels. By it shall be kept and preserved the records of registration and of transfers and incumbrances of vessels; and by it shall be issued all certificates, licenses, or other documents incident to registration and documentation, or otherwise requisite for Philippine vessels.

[2657-1339.]

SEC. 1167. *Vessels required to be registered.*—Every vessel of more than three tons gross used in Philippine waters, not being a transient of foreign register, shall be registered in the Bureau of Customs. To this end it shall be the duty of the master, owner, or agent of every such vessel to make application to the proper collector of customs for the registration thereof within fifteen days after the vessel becomes subject to such registration.

[2657-1340.]

SEC. 1168. *Where registration to be effected.*—The registration of a vessel shall be effected at its home port, being a port of entry, or at the port of entry of the district of the vessel's home port.

[2657-1341.]

SEC. 1169. *Exemption of small boats.*—A vessel of three tons gross or less shall not be registered, unless the owner shall so desire, nor shall documents or licenses of any kind be required for such vessel, but the proper fee shall be charged for admeasurement, when admeasurement is necessary.

[2657-1342.]

SEC. 1170. *Data to be noted in register of vessels.*—In the register of vessels, to be kept at each port of entry, the following facts concerning each vessel there registered shall be noted in such form and detail as the Insular Collector shall prescribe:

- (a) Name of vessel.
- (b) Rig of vessel.
- (c) Material of hull.
- (d) Principal dimensions.
- (e) Gross tonnage.
- (f) Net tonnage.
- (g) Where built.
- (h) Year when built.
- (i) Name, citizenship, nationality, and residence of owner.
- (j) Date of issuance of certificate of Philippine register.

- (k) Any material change of condition in respect to any of the preceeding items.
- (l) Any other fact required to be there noted by the regulations of the Bureau of Customs.

[2657—1343.]

SEC. 1171. *Record of documents affecting title.*—In the record of transfers and incumbrances of vessels, to be kept at each principal port of entry, shall be recorded at length all transfers, bills of sale, mortgages, liens, or other documents which evidence ownership or directly or indirectly affect the title of registered vessels, and therein shall be recorded all receipts, certificates, or acknowledgments canceling or satisfying, in whole or in part, any such obligation. No other record of any such document or paper shall be required than such as is affected hereunder.

[2657—1344.]

SEC. 1172. *Certificate of Philippine register.*—Upon registration of a vessel of domestic ownership, and of more than fifteen tons gross, a certificate of Philippine register shall be issued for it. If the vessel is of domestic ownership and of fifteen tons gross or less the taking of the certificate of Philippine register shall be optional with the owner.

"Domestic ownership," as used in this section, means ownership vested in some one or more of the following classes of persons: (a) Citizens of the Philippine Islands; (b) citizens of the United States residing in the Philippine Islands; (c) any corporation or company composed wholly of citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or of both, created under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, provided some duly authorized officer thereof, or the agent, master or administrator of the vessel resides in the Philippine Islands; (d) any corporation or company created under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, duly authorized to engage in business in the Philippine Islands, provided seventy-five per centum at least of the capital stock thereof or of any

interest in said capital is wholly owned by citizens of the Philippine Islands, or of the United States, or of both, and provided some duly authorized officer thereof, or the agent, master or administrator of the vessel resides in the Philippine Islands; (e) any corporation or company created under the laws of the United States, or of any State thereof, or of the Philippine Islands, provided some duly authorized officer thereof, or the agent, master or administrator of the vessel resides in the Philippine Islands; *Provided*, That the certificate of Philippine register issued to a vessel because the owner thereof comes under the provisions of this subsection (e), shall extend to the vessel the privilege of engaging only in the foreign or high-sea commerce, but not in the Philippine coastwise trade.

Any vessel of more than fifteen tons gross which on February eighth, nineteen hundred and eighteen, had a certificate of Philippine register under existing law, shall likewise be deemed a vessel of domestic ownership so long as there shall not be any change in the ownership nor any transfer of stock of the companies or corporations owning such vessel to persons who are not citizens of the Philippine Islands or of the United States.

Under the terms of this Act, no corporation, firm or company shall be considered as of domestic ownership for the coastwise trade unless the president or managing directors thereof are citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however*, That in the case of a corporation, association, firm or company operating any vessel in the coastwise trade, the controlling interest or capital stock held by citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, or both, shall be seventy-five per centum of the capital investment in the same: *Provided, further*, That the controlling interest in the corporation shall not be considered as held by citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: (a) If the majority of the stock is not held by such citizens and such stock is not subject to any trust or fiduciary obligation in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States or of the Philip-

pine Islands; (b) if the majority of the votes in said corporations is not in the hands of citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; (c) if by means of a contract or agreement, it has been so arranged that the majority of the stock can be voted directly or indirectly in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; (d) if by any other means, the control of the corporation is conferred upon or allowed to be exercised by any person not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

It shall not be considered that seventy-five per centum of the interest in a corporation are held by citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands: (a) If the certificates of seventy-five per centum of the capital stock are not held by such citizens and such certificates are not subject to some trust or other fiduciary obligation in favor of a person not a citizen of the United States or the Philippine Islands; (b) if seventy-five per centum of the votes of said corporation are not in the hands of citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; (c) if by means of some contract or agreement, it has been so arranged that over twenty-five per centum of the stock in such corporation or company can be voted directly or indirectly in favor of any person not a citizen of the United States or the Philippine Islands; (d) if by any other means, the control of any interest in the corporation in excess of twenty-five per centum has been conferred upon or is allowed to be exercised by any person not a citizen of the United States or the Philippine Islands.

The provisions of this Act shall be applicable to the administrator and trustees of all persons coming under the provisions of this Act and to the successors or assigns of such persons.

[2657—1845; 2761—1; 2912—1; 3084—1.]

SEC. 1173. *Certificate of ownership.*—Upon registration of a vessel of more than five tons gross, a certificate of ownership shall be issued for it, if the vessel does not take

a certificate of Philippine register. If such vessel is of five tons gross or less, the taking of a certificate of ownership shall be optional with the owner.

[2657-1346.]

SEC. 1174. *Form and recitals of certificate of Philippine register.*—The certificate of Philippine register shall be in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector, and it shall show that the vessel is engaged in legitimate trade and is entitled to the protection and flag of the United States.

[2657-1347.]

SEC. 1175. *Privileges conferred by certificate of Philippine register.*—A certificate of Philippine register confers upon the vessel the right to engage, consistently with law, in the Philippine coastwise trade and entitles it to the protection of the authorities and flag of the United States in all ports and on the high seas, and at the same time secures to it the same privileges and subjects it to the same disabilities as under the laws of the United States pertain to foreign-built vessels transferred abroad to citizens of the United States.

[2657-1348.]

SEC. 1176. *Investigation into character of vessel.*—No application for a certificate of Philippine register shall be approved until the Collector of Customs is satisfied from an inspection of the vessel that it is engaged or destined to be engaged in legitimate trade and that it is of domestic ownership as such ownership is defined in section eleven hundred and seventy-two of this Code.

The Collector of Customs may at any time make an administrative investigation as to the ownership or title of any vessel engaged in the coastwise trade and whether such title or ownership is in accordance with the requirements of this Act; and any vessel chartered, sold, transferred, or mortgaged to any person not a citizen of the United States or the Philippine Islands without previous permission of the Insular Collector of Customs or put under foreign register or flag without such permission or operated in violation of any of the provisions of this Act

shall be seized by the Government of the Philippine Islands; and any person, corporation, company or association violating any of the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand pesos or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That in the event the person guilty of such violation is a corporation, company or association, the manager or, in his default, the president thereof shall be criminally responsible for such violation.

[2857-1349; 2761-2; 3084-2.]

SEC. 1176½. The Insular Collector of Customs may license yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels owned by Filipino or American citizens, on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port of the Philippine Islands and to foreign ports without entering or clearing at the custom-house: *Provided, however*, That any yacht so licensed, upon arriving from a foreign port in the Philippine Islands after having previously advised the Insular Collector of Customs by telegraph of its probable arrival, shall enter at a port of entry in the Philippine Islands and shall immediately report its arrival to the Customs authorities. Such license shall be in such form as the Insular Collector of Customs may prescribe. Such vessels shall have their name and port of registration placed on some conspicuous portion of their hulls. Such vessels shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the Philippine Islands, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture for any violation of these provisions.

[3069-1.]

SEC. 1176½. Any master or owner violating the provisions of the preceding section shall be liable to a fine of from five thousand pesos in addition to any other penalty imposed by law.

[3069-1.]

SEC. 1176¾. For the identification of yachts and their owners, a commission to sail for pleasure in any designated yacht owned by a citizen of the Philippine Islands or of the United States designating the particular cruise may be issued by the Insular Collector of Customs and shall be

a token of credit to any Filipino official and to the authorities of any foreign power. All such licensed yachts shall use a signal of the form, size, and colors prescribed by the Insular Collector of Customs.

[3069-1.]

SEC. 1177. *Report of accident to vessel.*—When any Philippine vessel of more than three tons gross sustains or causes any accident involving loss of life, material loss of property, or serious injury to any person, or receives any damage affecting her seaworthiness or her efficiency, the managing owner, agent, or master of such vessel shall, by the first available mail, send to the collector of the district within which such vessel belongs, or of that within which such accident or damage occurred, a report thereof, stating the name of the vessel, the port to which she belongs, and the place where she was, the nature and probable occasion of the casualty, the number and names of those lost, and the estimated amount of loss or damage to the vessel or cargo; and shall furnish such other information as shall be called for.

When the managing owner or agent of such vessel has reason to apprehend that it has been lost, he shall promptly send notice in writing to the collector of customs at her home port giving advice of such loss and the probable occasion therefor, stating the name of the vessel and the names of all persons on board, so far as the same can be ascertained, and shall furnish, upon request of the collector, such additional information as shall be required.

[2657-1350.]

SEC. 1178. *Application of shipping laws to Government boats.*—Vessels owned or operated by the Government shall not be subject to the requirements of this chapter relative to registration and navigation except in so far as prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of Customs.

[2657-1351.]

SEC. 1179. *Revocation of certificate.*—When it shall appear to the Insular Collector that any certificate of Philippine register or certificate of ownership was illegally or improperly issued, he may cancel the same.

[2657-1352.]

SEC. 1180. *Inspection of hulls, boilers, and other constructional features.*—In the exercise of the authority conferred in the Bureau of Customs over the coastwise trade and over Philippine vessels and shipping generally, it shall be the duty of the Insular Collector to cause adequate technical inspections to be made from time to time and as occasion may require of the hulls, engines, boilers, and other mechanical and constructional features of all Philippine vessels and to fix the standards which must be attained in respect thereto. The hulls, engines, and boilers of all steam vessels engaged in coastwise traffic shall be inspected at least once a year, or in case of the hull of a wooden vessel, at least once every two years.

[2857-1853.]

SEC. 1181. *Inspection certificate.*—Upon the inspection of any vessel as aforesaid, a certificate of inspection shall be issued, if the inspected vessel shall be found to conform with the requirements applicable to it. A vessel thus inspected and certified shall be permitted to operate for the length of time stated in the certificate, under such conditions as may be imposed by the collector of customs of the district, with the approval of the Insular Collector.

[2857-1854.]

SEC. 1182. *Sanitary inspection.*—It shall be incumbent upon the Insular Collector to provide an adequate system of sanitary inspection for Philippine vessels. To this end a sanitary inspector may be appointed for the port of Manila. At the other respective ports the function of sanitary inspector may be exercised by the surveyor or other official thereunto deputed by the collector of customs. It shall be the duty of the sanitary inspector by personal examination to ascertain the sanitary condition of vessels subject to inspection by him and to see that the sanitary regulations of the Bureau of Customs are fully complied with; and a clearance shall not be granted to any such vessel until the sanitary inspector shall so certify.

[2857-1855.]

SEC. 1183. *Fire-apparatus and life-saving equipment.*—The regulations of the Bureau of Customs shall prescribe the mechanical equipment and fire-apparatus to be carried

on Philippine vessels for the purpose of preventing and extinguishing fires.

Such vessels shall also be required to carry life-saving equipment, consisting of boats, life-preservers, and other devices, to be prescribed by regulation, sufficient for the preservation of the passengers and crew in cases of emergency; and provision shall be made for adequate means of utilizing such equipment.

[2657—1356.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Board of Marine Examiners*

SEC. 1184. *Boards of Examiners for Marine Officers and Engineers.*—There shall be maintained in the Bureau of Customs at Manila two Boards of Examiners, one for Marine Officers and the other for Marine Engineers. The former shall consist of two master mariners in the service of the Philippine Government at Manila and one master mariner in the Philippine merchant marine; and the latter of two chief engineers in the service of the Philippine Government at Manila and one chief engineer in the Philippine merchant marine. The Insular Collector of Customs of Manila shall designate a competent person to act as secretary. The members of said boards shall be appointed by the Secretary of Finance at each call.

[2507—1; 2614—1; 2852—1; 3177—1.]

SEC. 1185. *Functions of the Boards.*—It shall be the duty of said boards of examiners to conduct examinations of persons applying for certificate as marine officers or engineers under the provisions hereof, to certify the successful examinees in such examinations for certificate as master, mate or marine engineer, as the case may be, and to exercise such other powers as are herein conferred.

[2507—2; 3177—2.]

SEC. 1186. *Qualifications of applicant.*—An applicant for certificate or license as master, mate, engineer or patron shall be:

- (a) A citizen of the Philippine Islands; or
- (b) A citizen of the United States; or
- (c) An honorably discharged soldier, sailor or marine of the United States.

[2507—4.]

SEC. 1187. *Physical examination.*—An applicant shall be examined physically by a competent physician selected by the board and unless found to be physically sound shall not be entitled to take examination.

[2507—5.]

SEC. 1188. *Reëxamination of person reported unsound.*—

Any person reported to be physically unsound upon any examination conducted pursuant to the provisions of this article may, if he so desires, be examined a second time at his own expense, and by another physician, upon request directed by him to the Department Head, through the Insular Collector of Customs. In such case the physician to make the examination shall be designated by the Department Head.

[2507—5.]

SEC. 1189. *Examination into moral and technical qualifications of applicants.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, an applicant for a certificate shall be required to undergo a technical examination on the subjects herein-after stated. To obtain a certificate, he must show a proficiency in the subjects upon which he is examined and shall answer correctly at least seventy per cent of the questions propounded to him. It shall be the duty of the board of marine examiners to make thorough inquiry into the character of the applicant and to consider the evidence he presents in support of his application and such other relevant evidence as the board shall deem proper. In this connection the board may consider the statement, written or oral of any person cognizant of the qualifications of the applicant and may, in its discretion, require the production of ships' journals and log books for inspection. Amended Act No. 34 " 389

Any candidate who fails in an examination shall not be reëxamined until after six months.

The board in examining an applicant for a certificate as mate, shall inquire into his knowledge of seamanship and navigation in its various branches, his capacity and skill in the lading and unlading of ships, and in handling and storing freight and all other knowledge which the board believes he should possess in order to properly perform his duties as mate or master.

The board in examining an applicant for a certificate as marine engineer shall inquire into his knowledge of the operation of marine machinery of all classes, also into his practical experience, character, and habits, and the board may, in its discretion, make such practical tests and examinations of the applicant as it may deem necessary to demonstrate his fitness for the position for which he seeks a certificate.

The examinations shall be theoretical and practical and shall be in writing, and the questions shall be chosen by lot from an extensive permanent schedule of subjects prepared for each certificate as marine officer or marine engineer, which schedule shall not be modified or extended except upon one year's notice. The papers shall not be signed, and the authors thereof shall be identified by means of slips enclosed in envelopes. Both the schedule and the regulations by which examinations are to be governed, shall be prepared and promulgated by the boards of examiners concerned, with the approval of the Secretary of Finance.

[2507—6; 2614—2; 3177—3.]

SEC. 1189½. Whenever the owner of a steam or a sailing yacht, who had reached the age of twenty-one years, and who has had one year's experience in sailing such vessels, applies for a license authorizing him to act as master of steam yacht for Philippine coastwise and ocean navigation, the Board of Marine Examiners shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of the rules of the road; fog signals and lights; the use of the lead and line; the use of patent and ship logs; the compass, variation and deviation of the compass; the use of the drag; the use of oil during storms; bell signals between pilot house and engine room; handling of steam vessels; laws of storms; course and distance by chart; keeping the log book; middle latitude sailing; mercator's sailing method of obtaining latitude and longitude by dead reckoning; latitude by altitude of either the sun, moon, or stars; longitude by chronometer (time sights). Practical problems should be given in the subject of latitude and longitude. If said examination is satisfactory to the Board of Marine Examiners, they shall recommend to the

Insular Collector of Customs the issuance to the applicant of a master's license, authorizing him to discharge the duties of a master of steam yacht either for coastwise or ocean navigation: *Provided, however,* That should the applicant demonstrate efficiency in the handling or sailing vessels only the Board of Marine Examiners may recommend the issuance of a license as master of sailing yachts only: *Provided, further,* That such license as master of yachts shall not be required for sailing vessels, or sailing vessels with auxiliary motor, of less than one hundred and fifty tons gross.

[3069—2.]

SEC. 1190. *Reservation in favor of American officers.*—The holder of a license as master, mate, or engineer under the laws of the United States shall be entitled to obtain a certificate of the same grade in the Philippine Islands without being subject to the requirements hereinabove specified other than the physical examination and the payment of the required fees.

[2614—2.]

Amended SEC. 1191. *Qualifications required of candidates for master, mate, and patron.*—(a) Master: An applicant for certificate as master shall be not less than twenty-five years of age at the time of filing the application, and shall produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on a seagoing vessel in the capacity of first mate, with a certificate as such, for at least one year.

(b) First mate: An applicant for certificate as first mate shall produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on a seagoing vessel in the capacity of second mate, with a certificate as such, for at least one year.

(c) Second mate: An applicant for certificate as second mate shall produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on seagoing vessels in the capacity of third mate, with a certificate as such, for at least one year. Served as patron on vessels of two hundred tons shall be deemed the equivalent of service as third mate upon application for examination for a second mate's certificate. *Amended Act 58*

(d) Third mate: An applicant for a certificate as third mate shall be not less than nineteen years of age, and he shall be required to present to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has successfully passed the second year of high school, or its equivalent, in an official recognized school, which shall be proved by the exhibition of his certificates of study, and that he has shipped or acted as *agregado a piloto* for at least two years in a seagoing sailing vessel or steamer. An applicant producing a certificate of graduation from the Philippine Nautical School who has served as *agregado a piloto* for at least twelve months in a seagoing sailing vessel or at least eighteen months in a seagoing steamer, shall, in order to obtain a certificate as third mate, not be required to take a technical examination, but shall be required to undergo a physical examination and produce all other evidence relative to his habits and character.

(e) Patron: In order to be admitted to examination for patron in the major coastwise trade, the applicant shall be at least twenty-five years of age and shall produce to the board a certificate, satisfactory to it, showing that he has navigated in the major coastwise trade as boatswain, quartermaster, or *agregado* on a steamship or sailing vessel of not less than two hundred and fifty tons for a period of at least five years, or that he has navigated as patron in the minor coastwise trade for two years in such vessels.

An applicant for admission to the examination for patron in the minor coastwise trade shall be at least twenty-three years of age and shall produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has navigated on a sailing vessel or steamship of thirty gross tons or over for a period of not less than three years as boatswain, quartermaster, or sailor.

An applicant for the certificate as patron in the major coastwise trade shall prove to the satisfaction of the board of examiners that he possesses the knowledge necessary for navigating in all Philippine seas.

An applicant for the certificate as patron in the minor coastwise trade shall be required to show to said board that he possesses practical knowledge for navigating the seas,

rivers, or lake for which he requests a certificate. Certificates for the minor coastwise trade shall be limited to the seas, bays, rivers, and lakes in which the applicant has shown to have the knowledge above mentioned.

[2507—7; 2614—3.]

SEC. 1192. Qualifications required of candidates for the certificate as engineer.—(a) Chief engineer: An applicant for certificate as chief engineer shall be not less than twenty-five years of age at the time of filing his application and shall be required to produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on a seagoing steamer in the capacity of second engineer, with certificate as such, for at least two years.

(b) Second engineer: An applicant for certificate as second engineer shall be required to produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on a seagoing steamer in the capacity of third engineer, with a certificate as such for at least one year.

(c) Third engineer: An applicant for certificate as third engineer shall be required to produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has served on a seagoing steamer in the capacity of fourth engineer, with certificate as such, for at least one year.

(d) Fourth engineer: An applicant for certificate as *Amended by Act 3888* fourth engineer shall produce to the board evidence, satisfactory to it, showing that he has passed through the primary or intermediate schools, or their equivalent in officially recognized schools, and that he has served on steam launches or vessels as *agregado*, oiler, or fireman for at least two years and has been working two years in a machine shop as operative, and he must be at least nineteen years of age.

(e) In order to give a legal status to persons who, upon or prior to the approval of this Act, served as engineers on motor vessels without having the proper certificate as marine engineer, and who are able to read and write English, Spanish, or any of the Philippine dialects, such persons shall be permitted to take a practical test, without the requisites perscribed in subsections (a), (b), (c), and (d) of this section, for certificates as chief motor engineer, second motor engineer, third motor engineer, and fourth

motor engineer, upon compliance with the following conditions:

1. Chief engineer on motor vessel: Upon presentation of a certificate or certificates of service on motor vessels of one hundred and fifty or more brake horsepower, signed by the masters and owners or operators thereof and duly sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, showing that he served as engineer on such vessels prior to the approval of this Act, for a total period of not less than five years, of which two or more years as chief engineer.

2. Second engineer on motor vessel: Upon presentation of a certificate or certificates of service on motor vessels of one hundred or more brake horsepower, signed by the masters and owners or operators thereof and duly sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, showing that he served as engineer on such vessels, prior to the approval of this Act, for a total period of not less than four years, of which two or more as second engineer.

3. Third engineer on motor vessel: Upon presentation of a certificate or certificates of service on motor vessels of seventy-five or more brake horsepower, signed by the masters and owners or operators thereof and duly sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, showing that he served as engineer on such vessels, prior to the approval of this Act, for three years, of which two or more as third engineer.

4. Fourth engineer on motor vessel: Upon presentation of a certificate or certificates of service on motor vessels of twenty or more brake horsepower, signed by the masters and owners or operators thereof and duly sworn to before a notary public or other person authorized by law to administer oaths, showing that he served on such vessel, prior to the approval of this Act, for a total period of not less than two years.

The certificates mentioned in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this subsection shall be deemed public documents and

as such subject to the civil and criminal liabilities prescribed by law.

For the purposes of the practical tests authorized by this subsection, the Secretary of Finance is hereby empowered to order such tests to be held in the ports of Cebu, Iloilo, and Zamboanga, besides the port of Manila. When said tests are held in the ports of Cebu, Iloilo, and Zamboanga, only two members of the board shall sit in said ports, and in such cases the official boiler inspector of the port concerned or any other engineer having the qualifications prescribed in section eleven hundred and eighty-four who may be appointed in his stead, shall act as third member of the board.

(f) Persons who have successfully passed the special tests provided for in subsection (e) hereof may only act as engineers on motor vessels subject to the terms and conditions established in subsections (i) and (j) of section twelve hundred and three: *Provided*, That every motor vessel equipped with auxiliary steam machinery, such as capstans, cargo winches, pumps, ice machines, servomotors, electric-light dynamos, etc., shall, in addition to their complement, carry at least a fourth marine engineer: *Provided*, further, That nothing provided in this Act shall be construed as depriving the holders of certificates as marine engineer of the right to ship on vessels propelled by engines of any class.

(g) Persons holding certificates as steam engineers upon or prior to the approval of this Act shall be entitled to have such certificates exchanged free of charge for certificates as marine engineers of the same category.

[2507—8; 2614—4; 3177—4.]

SEC. 1193. *Certification of applicant.*—If the Board of Marine Examiners shall find that the capacity, experience, habits of life, and character of any applicant are such as to warrant the belief that he can be safely intrusted with the duties and responsibilities of the position for which he makes application, and that the applicant has in other re-

spects complied with the requirements hereof, it shall so certify to the Insular Collector of Customs, who shall thereupon issue the appropriate certificate.

[2507—9.]

SEC. 1194. *Issuance of certificates.*—Candidates for mate and master having passed the requisite examination shall be entitled to have the proper certificate issued to them which will entitle them to navigate in the coastwise trade, and if they further show, to the satisfaction of the Board, that they possess the knowledge necessary for navigating on all seas, and have, besides, navigated on the certificate immediately inferior on vessels of six hundred gross tons or over for at least one year, they shall receive a certificate which shall entitle them to navigate on all seas.

[2507—10; 2614—5.]

SEC. 1195. *Form of certificates.*—The several certificates provided for in this article shall be issued in the form of diplomas by the Insular Collector of Customs and shall be signed by him and countersigned by the Department Head and shall entitle the holders thereof to navigate in accordance with the authorization contained in them; and shall not be suspended or revoked except as hereinafter provided,

[2507—12; 2614—7.]

Amended by No. 3476 SEC. 1196. *Biennial physical examination.*—Once every two years the holders of the certificates hereinabove provided for shall be required to undergo a physical examination to determine their fitness to continue navigating. Any person who upon such examination is found to be physically unfit for the service shall thereafter be disqualified from engaging therein.

[2614—7.]

SEC. 1197. *Reinstatements.*—Any person who has held the office of captain, mate, master or engineer and whose license or certificate has been revoked on account of physical defects shall be entitled to reinstatement upon the favorable certificate of a physician appointed to make a second examination pursuant to the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and eighty-eight hereof.

[2507—13.]

Amended by Act No. 3476
SEC. 1198. *Suspension or revocation of licenses or certificates.*—All charges preferred against the holders of licenses or certificates in connection with marine accidents shall be filed with the Insular Collector of Customs who, by the Board of Marine Examiners, acting jointly, with the Insular Collector of Customs or such member of either of said boards as he may designate, presiding, shall investigate and decide the complaint, giving the party an opportunity to be heard in his defense, and the decision of the Insular Collector of Customs by which he may suspend or cancel any officer's license on account of misconduct, intemperate habits, incapacity or inattention to duty on the part of the licensee or holder of a certificate shall not be effective until approved by the Department Head, to whom an appeal shall lie in all such cases.

[2507—14; 3177—5.]

SEC. 1199. *Duration of licenses to officers of foreign nationality.*—Licenses heretofore issued to persons of foreign nationality pursuant to the provisions of Act Numbered Seven hundred and eighty or issued to such persons by the Board of Marine Examiners prior to the fifth day of February, nineteen hundred and sixteen, shall be valid only until six months from and after the enactment of a Philippine citizenship law, unless during said six months their holders have applied for Philippine citizenship in due form.

[2507—15; 2614—8.]

Amended by Act No. 3473
SEC. 1200. *Fees for issuance of certificates.*—Any person to whom any certificate or license as master, mate, patron, or engineer is issued, upon examination or by way of exchange, shall pay:

For a certificate as—

Master on seagoing vessels, fifty pesos.

Master in the coastwise trade, thirty pesos.

First, second, and third mates, on seagoing vessels, thirty pesos.

First, second, and third mates, in the coastwise trade, twenty pesos.

Patron in the major coastwise trade, thirty pesos.

Patron in the minor coastwise trade, twenty pesos.

Chief engineer, fifty pesos.

Second, third, and fourth engineers, thirty pesos.

[2507—16; 2614—9.]

*Amended by Act No. 3426-11
ended by
3563*

SEC. 1201. *Compensation of members of the Board of Marine Examiners.*—The two members appointed by the Secretary of Finance shall each receive a per diem of twenty pesos for each day of not less than seven hours of service rendered in relation with the work and duties of the Board of Marine Examiners. The other members shall not receive any compensation other than that paid to them as officers of the Government.

[2507—17; 2852—2.]

*Amended by
Act No. 3474*

SEC. 1202. *Limiting number of foreign personnel on board vessels.*—No Philippine vessel operating in the coastwise trade or on the high seas shall be permitted to have on board more than one master or one mate and one engineer who are not citizens of the United States or of the Philippine Islands, but the master, mate or engineer so employed must hold a license under section one thousand one hundred and ninety-nine hereof. No other person who is not a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands shall be an officer or a member of the crew of such vessel. Any such vessel which fails to comply with the terms of this section shall be required to pay an additional tonnage tax of fifty centavos per net ton per month during the continuance of said failure: *Provided*, That a vessel registered under section eleven hundred and seventy-two of this Code may be authorized to employ for its return voyage and only during the same, as many foreign seamen as may be required to replace any of its regular crew lacking for any of the causes indicated in section twelve hundred and twenty-seven of this Code: *And provided, further*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as revoking or modifying any of the existing provisions of the Acts of the United States Congress regulating immigration.

[2507—18; 2761—2; 2912—2.]

SEC. 1203. Complement of watch and engine-room officers on Philippine vessels.—Every vessel registered in the Philippine Islands shall have the following officers:

(a) Every steam vessel of fifteen hundred gross tons or over shall have the following watch officers: One master, one first mate, one second mate, and one third mate.

(b) Every steam vessel of five hundred gross tons, but less than fifteen hundred, shall have the following officers: One master, one first mate, and one second mate.

(c) Every steam vessel of two hundred and fifty gross tons, but less than five hundred, shall have the following officers: One master, one first or second mate, and one third mate.

(d) Every vessel of one hundred gross tons, but less than two hundred and fifty, shall have the following officers: One first mate or one patron in the major coastwise trade, who shall have charge of the vessel as master, and one second or third mate or one patron in the minor coastwise trade, as mate; but when such vessels make runs of more than two hundred miles measured from the point of departure to the last point of call, they shall carry two mates, who may be of the class of third mate or patron in the minor coastwise trade.

(e) Every steam vessel of less than one hundred gross tons shall have the following officers: One patron in the minor coastwise trade, who shall have charge of the vessel as master; but when such vessel navigates for more than twenty-four hours from the point of departure until its return thereto, it shall carry a mate who shall be at least a patron in the minor coastwise trade.

(f) Every steamship of five hundred gross tons or over shall carry; in addition to her complement of watch and engine-room offices established by this article, at least one supercargo or purser whose duty it shall be, under the orders of the master, to receive and deliver the cargo and be responsible therefor, and to perform such other duties as do not require technical nautical knowledge. On

steamships required by this article to carry a supercargo, the watch officers shall not be required to render services other than those appertaining to their respective technical branches; and nothing contained in this section shall be construed as preventing mariners from taking an additional mate in lieu of the supercargo above mentioned.

— (g) Every sailing vessel or sailing vessel with auxiliary engine of one hundred and fifty gross tons or over, shall carry as officers one patron in the major coastwise trade, or one first mate, as master.

(h) Every vessel or steamship engaged in the towing of logs, lumber, bamboo, or of lorchas, lighters, or others, on voyages of more than twelve hours' duration, shall carry, in addition to the master, a mate, who may be a patron in the minor coastwise trade.

(i) Every steamer making round trips in not more than forty-eight hours, staying all night in port, shall have the following complement of engineers:

Up to one hundred and twenty horsepower, one fourth engineer.

From one hundred and twenty-one horsepower upward, one third and one fourth engineer.

[3139—1.]

(j) Every steamer making round trips of more than forty-eight hours, or less, but traveling at night, shall carry the following complement of engineers:

Up to fifty horsepower, three fourth engineers.

From fifty-one horsepower to one hundred and fifty, one third and two fourth engineers.

From one hundred and fifty-one horsepower to two hundred and fifty, one second and two fourth engineers:

From two hundred and fifty-one horsepower to three hundred and fifty, one second, one third, and one fourth engineers.

From three hundred and fifty-one horsepower to one thousand, one chief, one second, and one third engineers.

Every steamer having two or more engines of a combined horsepower of over three hundred and fifty horsepower shall carry, in addition, a fourth engineer; and it shall

be the duty of the engineers included under subsection (i) to attend to the ship's engines and all its accessories, as well as to the capstan, cargo winches, and fire engines. Every vessel carrying machinery other than that cited shall have one or more additional engineers, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs of the Philippine Islands; and it shall be the duty of the engineers included under subsection (j) to attend to the ship's engines with all their accessories, as well as to the capstan, cargo winches, servomotor, electric-light dynamo, and fire engines.

Every vessel equipped with other machinery, such as an ice machine, cold storage plant, distilling apparatus for water, and so forth, shall have one or two additional engineers, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs of the Philippine Islands; and ships the engines whereof shall be of over one thousand horsepower shall, in addition to the engineers required for one thousand horsepower, have such subordinate engine-room personnel, of a rank inferior to that of second engineer, as may, in the discretion of the Collector of Customs of the Philippine Islands, be necessary.

[2507-19; 2614-10.]

SEC. 1204. *Waters on which patron may navigate.*—No patron shall be permitted to act as master or mate on any waters other than for which he has been duly licensed as such patron, and no patron shall be permitted to act as master on any vessel of a greater tonnage than for which he is licensed.

ARTICLE V.—*Coastwise trade*

SEC. 1205. *Ports open to coastwise trade.*—All ports and places in the Philippine Islands shall be open to vessels lawfully engaged in the coastwise trade, subject to the regulative provisions of law applicable in particular cases.

[2657-1357.]

SEC. 1206. *Vessels eligible for coastwise trade.*—The right to engage in the Philippine coastwise trade is limited to vessels carrying a certificate of Philippine register.

[2657-1358.]

SEC. 1207. *License for coastwise trade.*—All vessels engaging in the coastwise trade except boats of five tons gross or less must be duly licensed annually.

[2657—1359.]

SEC. 1208. *Philippine coastwise emblem.*—Vessels engaged in the Philippine coastwise trade shall fly at the mainmast the Philippine coastwise emblem, consisting of a rectangular white flag with one blue and one red star ranged from staff to tip in the horizontal median line.

[2657—1360.]

SEC. 1209. *Transportation of passengers and merchandise between Philippine ports.*—Passengers shall not be received at one Philippine port for any other such port by a vessel not licensed for the coastwise trade, except upon special permission previously granted by the Insular Collector; and subject to the same qualification, merchandise embarked at a domestic port shall not be transported by water to any other port in the Islands, either directly or by way of a foreign port, or for any part of the voyage, in any other vessel than one licensed for the coastwise trade.

Passengers or merchandise arriving from abroad upon a foreign vessel may be carried by the same vessel through any port of entry to the port of destination in the Islands without change; and passengers departing from the Islands or merchandise intended for export may be carried in a foreign vessel through a Philippine port without change.

[2657—1361.]

SEC. 1210. *Clearance of foreign vessel to and from coastwise ports.*—Upon such reasonable conditions as he may impose, the Insular Collector may clear foreign vessels for any open coastwise port and authorize the conveyance therein of either merchandise or passengers brought from abroad upon such vessels; and he may likewise, upon such conditions as he may impose, allow a foreign vessel to embark cargo and passengers at any coastwise port and convey the same upon such vessel to a foreign port.

[2657—1362.]

SEC. 1211. *Requirement of manifests in coastwise trade.*—Manifests shall be required for cargo and passengers

transported from one place or port in the Islands to another only when one or both of such places is a port of entry.

[2657—1863.]

SEC. 1212. *Manifests required upon departure from port of entry.*—Prior to departure from a port of entry the master of a vessel licensed for the coastwise trade shall make out and subscribe duplicate manifests of the whole of the cargo and all of the passengers taken on board such vessels, specifying in the cargo manifests the marks and numbers of packages, the port of destination, and the names of the consignees, together with such further information as may be required, and in the passenger manifests, the name, sex, age, residence, port of embarkation, and destination of all passengers, together with such further information as may be required. He shall deliver such manifests to the collector, or other customs official duly authorized, before whom he shall swear to the best of his knowledge and belief, in respect to the cargo manifests, that the goods therein described, if foreign, were imported legally and that the duties thereon have been paid or secured, and in respect to the passenger manifests, that the information therein contained is true and correct as to all passengers taken on board. Thereupon the said collector, or customs official, shall certify the same on the manifests, the original of which he shall return to the master with a permit specifying thereon, generally, the lading on board such vessel, and authorizing him to proceed to his port of destination, retaining the duplicates.

[2657—1364.]

SEC. 1213. *Manifests required prior to unlading at port of entry.*—Within twenty-four hours after the arrival at a port of entry of a vessel engaged in the coastwise trade, and prior to the unlading of any part of the cargo, the master shall deliver to the collector of customs or other proper customs official complete manifests of all the cargo and passengers brought into said port, together with the clearance manifests of cargo and passengers for said port granted at any port or ports of entry from which said vessel may have cleared during the voyage.

[2657—1365.]

SEC. 1214. *Departure of vessel upon general manifest.*—The Insular Collector may by regulation permit a vessel to depart coastwise from a port of entry upon the filing of a general manifest by the master thereof, the owners, agents, or consignees being required to present the proper detailed manifest within forty-eight hours after the departure of the vessel.

[2657—1366.]

SEC. 1215. *Bonding of carriers transporting merchandise in bond.*—A carrier engaged in conveying dutiable merchandise in bond from a port of importation to other ports shall give security in the nature of a general transportation bond, in a sum not less than ten thousand pesos, conditioned that the principal shall transport and deliver without delay, and in accordance with law and regulation, to the collector of customs at the port of destination all merchandise in bond delivered to such carrier and that all proper charges and expenses incurred by the customs authorities or at their instance by reason of such shipments shall be duly paid.

[2657—1367.]

SEC. 1216. *Manifests for transit cargo.*—When transit cargo from a foreign port or other local ports is forwarded from the port of importation, separate manifests, in triplicate, shall be presented by each carrier.

[2657—1368.]

SEC. 1217. *Bay and river license.*—Annual licenses authorizing vessels to engage in the business of towing or carrying merchandise or passengers in the bays, harbors, rivers, and inland waters navigable from the sea shall be issued by the collectors of the various ports of entry under the conditions hereinbelow prescribed; and except as otherwise expressly provided, no vessel shall be permitted to engage in this character of business until the proper license therefore has been procured.

A bay and river license shall specify the particular port or other body of water in which the vessel in question may engage in business as aforesaid.

[2657—1369.]

SEC. 1218. Vessels eligible for bay and river license.—To be eligible for the bay and river license, a vessel must be built in the Philippine Islands or in the United States, and the ownership of such vessel must be vested in some one or more of the following classes of persons: (a) Citizens of the United States; (b) Citizens or residents of the Philippine Islands; (c) Domestic corporations or companies; (d) Foreign corporations or companies lawfully engaged in business in the Philippine Islands.

Vessels actually engaged in the bay and river business in any port of the Philippine Islands on the twenty-ninth day of April nineteen hundred and eight, may be licensed in the future for the same business, regardless of ownership or place of construction, subject in other respects to the same regulations and conditions as other vessels.

[2657-1870.]

SEC. 1219. Exemption of certain craft from requirement of bay and river license.—No bay and river license shall be required of any of the following classes of vessels:

(a) Vessels of three tons net or less.

(b) Yachts, launches, and other craft used exclusively for pleasure and recreation.

(c) Ship's boats and launches bearing the name and home port of the vessel plainly marked thereon.

(d) Vessels owned by the Government of the Philippine Islands or of the United States.

The exemption of a boat in either of the last three classes shall at once cease if it engages in the business of transporting cargo or passengers for hire.

[2657-1871.]

SEC. 1220. Revocation of license.—The Insular Collector may for cause at any time revoke any coastwise license or bay and river license.

[2657-1872.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Entrance of vessels in foreign trade*

SEC. 1221. Ports open to vessels engaged in foreign trade—Duty of vessel to make entry.—Vessels engaged in the foreign carrying trade shall touch at ports of entry only,

except as otherwise specially allowed; and every such vessel arriving within a customs collection district of the Philippine Islands from a foreign port shall make entry at the port of entry for such district and shall be subject to the authority of the collector of customs of the port while within his jurisdiction.

The master of any war vessel or vessel employed by any foreign government shall not be required to report and enter on arrival in the Philippine Islands, unless engaged in the transportation of merchandise in the way of trade.

[2657-1373.]

SEC. 1222. *Arrest of vessel departing before entry made.*—When a vessel arriving within the limits of a collection district from a foreign port departs or attempts to depart before entry shall be made, not being thereunto compelled by stress of weather, duress of enemies, or other necessity, the collector or surveyor of the port or the commander of any revenue cutter may arrest and bring back such vessel to the most convenient port.

[2657-1374.]

SEC. 1223. *Control of customs officer over boarding or leaving of incoming vessel.*—Upon the arrival in port of any vessel engaged in foreign trade, it shall be unlawful for any person (except the pilot, consul, health officers, or customs officers) to board or leave the vessel without the permission of the customs officer in charge; and it shall likewise be unlawful for any tugboat, rowboat, or other craft to go alongside and put any person aboard such vessel or take any person therefrom, except as aforesaid.

[2657-1375.]

SEC. 1224. *Quarantine certificate for incoming vessel.*—Entry of a vessel from a port or place outside of the Philippine Islands shall not be permitted until it has obtained a quarantine certificate issued under the authority of the Bureau of Quarantine Service.

[2657-1376.]

SEC. 1225. *Documents to be produced by master upon entry of vessel.*—For the purpose of making entry of a

vessel engaged in foreign trade, the master thereof shall present the following documents, duly certified by him, to the boarding officer of customs.

(a) The original manifest of all cargo destined for the port, to be returned with boarding officer's indorsement.

(b) Three copies of the same manifest, one of which upon certification by the officer as to correctness of the copy shall be returned to the master.

(c) Two copies of store list.

(d) One copy of passenger list.

(e) One copy of the crew list.

(f) The original of all through cargo manifests, for deposit, while in port, with the customs officer in charge of the vessel.

(g) A passenger manifest of all aliens, in conformity with the requirements of the immigration laws in force in the Philippine Islands.

(h) The shipping articles and register of the vessel, if of Philippine register.

[2657—1377.]

SEC. 1226. *Translation of manifest.*—The cargo manifest and each copy thereof shall be accompanied by a translation into English, if originally written in a language other than English.

[2657—1378.]

SEC. 1227. *Production of Philippine crew.*—The master of a Philippine vessel returning from abroad shall produce the entire crew listed in the vessel's shipping articles; and if any member be missing, the master shall produce proof satisfactory to the collector that such member has died, absconded, has been forcibly impressed into other service, or has been discharged; and in case of discharge in a foreign country he shall produce a certificate from the consul, vice-consul, commercial agent, or vice-commercial agent of the United States there residing, showing that such discharge was effected with the consent of the representative of the United States aforesaid.

[2657—1379.]

SEC. 1228. *Manifest required of vessel from foreign port.*—Every vessel from a foreign port or place must have on board complete written or typewritten manifests of all her cargo.

All of the cargo intended to be landed at a port in the Philippine Islands must be described in separate manifests for each port of call therein. Each manifest shall include the port of departure and the port of delivery, with the marks, numbers, quantity, and description of the packages and the names of the consignees thereof. Every vessel from a foreign port or place must have on board complete manifests of passengers, immigrants, and their baggage, in the prescribed form, setting forth their destination and all particulars required by the immigration laws; and every such vessel shall have prepared for presentation to the proper customs official upon arrival in ports of the Philippine Islands, a complete list of all ship's stores then on board. If the vessel does not carry cargo, passengers, or immigrants, there must still be a manifest showing that no cargo is carried from the port of departure to the port or destination in the Philippine Islands.

A cargo manifest shall in no case be changed or altered, except after entry of the vessel, by means of an amendment by the master, consignee, or agent thereof, under oath, and attached to the original manifest.

[2657—1380.]

SEC. 1229. *Manifests for Auditor and Collector—Papers to be deposited with consul.*—Immediately after the arrival of a vessel from a foreign port, the master shall deliver or mail to the Insular Auditor, Manila, a copy of the cargo manifest properly indorsed by the boarding officer; and within twenty-four hours after arrival he shall present to the collector of customs the original copy of the cargo manifest and, for inspection, the ship's register or other document in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted to the vessel at the port of departure for the Philippine Islands.

If the vessel does not depart within forty-eight hours from the time of its arrival, the register and other shipping

documents shall be deposited with the consul of the nation to which the vessel belongs.

The persons acting for the vessel in the matters above specified shall furnish such evidence as may be required by the collector showing that the manifest has been supplied to the Auditor and, in a proper case, that the register has been deposited with the consul.

[2657-1381.]

SEC. 1230. *Requirement as to delivery of mail.*—A vessel arriving within a collection district in the Philippine Islands shall not be permitted to make entry or break bulk until it is made to appear, to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, that the master, consignee, or agent of the vessel is ready to deliver to the postmaster of the nearest post office all mail matter on board of such vessel and destined for that port. Collectors are authorized to examine and search vessels for mail matter carried contrary to law.

[2657-1382.]

SEC. 1231. *Time for unloading of cargo.*—Merchandise brought in a vessel from a foreign port shall not be unladen except during regular working hours on regular work days, without permission of the collector of customs and the payment of losses and overtime.

[2657-1383.]

SEC. 1232. *Discharge of ballast.*—When not brought to port as merchandise, ballast of no commercial value may be discharged upon permit granted by the collector for such purpose.

[2657-1384.]

SEC. 1233. *Record of arrival and entry of vessels.*—A record shall be made and kept open to public inspection in every customhouse of the dates of arrival and entry of all vessels.

[2657-1385.]

SEC. 1234. *Entry of transports or supply ships of the United States Army or Navy.*—The master or other officer in charge of a transport or supply ship of the United States Army or Navy, arriving from a foreign port at any port in the Philippine Islands shall, for the purpose of making

entry of his vessel, present a manifest in duplicate, containing the following information, duly certified by him to the boarding officer or collector of customs:

(a) A list of all supplies of the United States Government, for use of the Army, Navy, or Public Health Service, or of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

(b) A list of all property of officers and enlisted men aboard, or of civilians carried as passengers.

(c) A list of all other goods, wares, merchandise, or effects on board.

(d) A list of all passengers on board, other than enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or other department of service, giving the name, sex, age occupation, status, or rank, last permanent residence, port of embarkation, and destination, of each such passenger. The number of enlisted men on board should be stated, giving their designation, regiment, or department.

[2657-1386.]

SEC. 1235. *Delivery of cargo.*—Cargo unladen from United States Army transports or supply ships may be delivered upon release by the collector of customs.

[2657-1387.]

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21 3335 SEC. 1236. *Stowaway arriving upon transport.*—It shall be unlawful for any stowaway, not being a citizen of the Philippine Islands to enter or attempt to enter the Philippine Islands from any vessel operated as a transport or supply ship of the United States Army arriving at any port of the Philippine Islands from any foreign port.

For the purposes hereof the term "stowaway" shall include any person who has obtained transportation to the Philippine Islands, by deceit, concealment, evasion, or fraud, and without having paid or contracted to pay for such transportation, and who arrives in the Philippine Islands without apparent means of subsistence or who at the time of his arrival is likely to become a public charge.

[2213-1, 3.]

SEC. 1237. *Entrance of vessel through necessity.*—When a vessel from a foreign port is compelled by stress of

weather or other necessity to put into any other port than that of her destination, the master, together with the person next in command, within twenty-four hours after her arrival, shall make protest in the usual form, upon oath before a duly authorized person, setting forth the causes or circumstances of such necessity. This protest, if not made before the collector, must be produced to him, and a copy thereof lodged with him.

Within the same time the master shall make report to the collector; and if any part of the cargo was unladen from necessity or lost by casualty before arrival, and such fact is made to appear by sufficient proof to the collector of customs, he shall give his approbation and the unlading shall be deemed to have been lawfully effected.

[2657—1388.]

SEC. 1238. *Unlading of vessel in port from necessity.*—If the situation is such as to require the unlading of the vessel pending sojourn in port, the collector of customs shall, upon sufficient proof of the exigency, grant a permit therefor, and the merchandise shall be unladen and stored under the supervision of the customs authorities.

At the request of the master of the vessel, or of the owner thereof, the collector may grant permission to enter and pay the duties on and dispose of such part of the cargo as may be of perishable nature or as may be necessary to defray the expenses attending the vessel.

Upon departure, the cargo, or the residue thereof, may be reladen on board the vessel, and the vessel may proceed with the same to her destination, subject only to the charge for storing and safe-keeping of the merchandise and the fees for entrance and clearance.

No port charges shall be collected on vessels entering through stress of weather or other causes above described.

[2657—1389.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Clearance of vessels in foreign trade*

SEC. 1239. *Clearance of vessel for foreign port.*—Before a clearance shall be granted to any vessel bound to a

foreign port, the master, or other proper agent thereof, shall present to the collector of customs the following properly authenticated documents:

(a) A bill of health from the proper quarantine official or officer of the public health service in the port.

(b) Three copies of the manifest of export cargo, one of which upon certification by the customs officer as to correctness of the copy shall be returned to the master.

(c) Two copies of the passenger list, showing alien and other passengers.

(d) The register and shipping articles, if the vessel is of Philippine register.

(e) The consular certificate of entry, if the vessel is of foreign register, when required.

[2657—1390.]

(f) A certificate of the Bureau of Posts to the effect that it received timely notice of the sailing of the vessel: *Provided*, That the Collector of Customs shall not permit any vessel to sail for a foreign port if the master or agent thereof refuses to receive bags of mail delivered to the same by the Bureau of Posts for transportation for a reasonable compensation. In case the Director of Posts and said master or agent do not come to an agreement concerning the amount of the compensation to be paid for the carriage of the mail, the matter shall be submitted for decision to a board of referees composed of three members, appointed, respectively, by the Bureau of Posts, the agency of the company to which the vessel concerned belongs, and the Bureau of Customs, which board shall fix a reasonable rate of compensation.

[3046—1.]

SEC. 1240. *Manifest of export cargo to be delivered to Auditor.*—The master shall prior to departure deliver or mail to the Insular Auditor, Manila, the returned copy of the manifest of export cargo.

[2657—1391.]

SEC. 1241. *Oath of master of departing vessel.*—The master of such departing vessel shall also make oath to the effect:

(a) That all cargo conveyed on said vessel, with destination to the Philippine Islands, has been duly discharged or accounted for.

(b) That he has mailed or delivered to the Insular Auditor, Manila, a true copy of the outgoing cargo manifest.

(c) That he has not received and will not convey any letters or other packets not inclosed in properly stamped envelopes sufficient to cover postage, except those relating to the cargo of the vessel, and that he has delivered at the proper foreign port all mails placed on board his vessel before her last clearance from the Philippine Islands.

(d) That, if clearing without passengers, the vessel will not carry upon the instant voyage, from any Philippine port, any passengers or any class, or other person not entered upon the ship's articles.

[2657-1892.]

SEC. 1242. *Extension of time for clearance.*—At the time of clearance the master of a departing vessel shall be required to indicate the time of intended departure, and if the vessel should remain in port forty-eight hours after the time indicated the master shall report to the collector for an extension of time for departure, and without such extension the original clearance shall be of no effect.

[2657-1893.]

SEC. 1243. *Lading of forest products.*—A collector of customs shall not allow forest products to be laden aboard a vessel clearing for a foreign port until the shipper shall produce a receipt from an internal-revenue official showing that the forest charges upon such products have been paid or a certificate from a proper official of the Bureau of Forestry showing that the products were taken from private lands properly registered in the Bureau of Forestry.

[2657-1894.]

SEC. 1244. *Lading of fibrous products.*—A collector of customs shall not permit abacá, maguey, or sisal or other fibrous products for which standard grades have been established by the Director of Agriculture to be laden aboard a vessel clearing for a foreign port, unless the

shipment conforms to the requirements of law relative to the shipment of such fibers.

[2657—1395.]

SEC. 1245. *Detention of warlike vessel containing arms and munitions.*—Collectors shall detain any vessel of commercial register manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart from the Philippine Islands with a cargo consisting principally of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board or other circumstances render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the Governor-General of the Islands be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give bond or security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that she will not be so employed, if in the discretion of the collector of customs such bond will prevent the violation of the provisions of this section.

[2657—1396.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Importation of merchandise in general*

SEC. 1246. *Merchandise to be imported only through customhouse.*—All merchandise introduced into the Philippine Islands, whether subject to duty or not, shall be entered through a customhouse at a port of entry.

[2657—1397.]

SEC. 1247. *Special surveillance for protection of customs and prevention of smuggling.*—In order to prevent smuggling and to secure the collection of the legal duties the customs service shall exercise surveillance over the coast, beginning when a vessel enters Philippine waters and concluding when the merchandise imported therein has been legally passed through the customhouse.

[2657—1398.]

SEC. 1248. *When importation by sea begins and ends.*—Importation by sea begins when the importing vessel enters the jurisdictional waters of the Philippine Islands with

intention to unlade therein, and is not completed until the duties due upon the merchandise have been paid or secured to be paid at a port of entry and the legal permit for withdrawal shall have been granted, or, in case said merchandise is free of duty, until it has legally left the jurisdiction of the customs.

[2657-1399.]

SEC. 1249. *Jurisdiction of collector over importation of merchandise.*—The collector of customs of a port of entry shall cause all merchandise entering the jurisdiction of his district and destined for importation through his port to be entered at the customhouse, shall appraise and classify all such merchandise, and shall assess and collect the duties thereon, and shall hold possession of all imported merchandise upon which duties have not been paid or secured to be paid, disposing of the same according to law.

[2657-1400.]

SEC. 1250. *Jurisdiction of collector over merchandise of prohibited importation.*—Where merchandise is of prohibited importation or subject to importation only upon conditions prescribed by law, it shall be the duty of the collector, conformably with the provisions of this chapter, to exercise such jurisdiction in respect thereto as will prevent importation or otherwise secure compliance with all legal requirements.

[2657-1401.]

SEC. 1251. *When duties accrue on imported merchandise.*—Unless otherwise specially provided by law, duties shall accrue upon imported merchandise upon the arrival of the importing vessel within the jurisdictional waters of the Philippine Islands with intent to unlade.

[2657-1402.]

SEC. 1252. *Deposit of personal effects without payment of duty.*—Trunks, packages, hand baggage, and other parcels containing dutiable personal effects, not regular merchandise, and belonging to bona fide travelers for curiosity or pleasure, may be left, in the discretion of the collector of customs, in the custody of the passenger and baggage di-

vision, or corresponding office of the customhouse, for a period not exceeding six months, without payment of duty, provided they do not leave the customs jurisdiction, and upon the departure of the owner are duly put on board and manifested as baggage on a vessel bound for a foreign port.

[2657—1403.]

SEC. 1253. *Landing of vessel's equipment under bond.*—Upon the filing of a bond guaranteeing their reëmbarkation, the landing of sails, casks, chronometers, and other portions of the vessel's equipment shall be permitted, in order that the same may be repaired.

[2657—1404.]

SEC. 1254. *Merchandise to be received in general order stores.*—Unless otherwise directed by the collector, all merchandise except bulk cargo shall be received in general order stores.

[2657—1405.]

SEC. 1255. *Limit of period for discharge.*—The period within which discharge should be effected is as follows:

Vessels of less than three hundred tons, eight working days after entry; vessels of three hundred tons and less than eight hundred tons, twelve working days after entry; vessels of eight hundred tons and upward, fifteen working days after entry.

The working days of a vessel shall be computed by excluding the date of entry, legal holidays and stormy days when, in the opinion of the collector, discharge of cargo is impracticable.

[2657—1406.]

SEC. 1256. *Disposition of merchandise remaining on vessel after time for unlading.*—Merchandise remaining on board any vessel after the expiration of the said period for discharge, and not reported for transshipment to another port, may be unladen by the customs authorities and stored at the vessel's expense.

Merchandise so stored may, at any time within ninety days or such longer period as the Insular Collector shall approve, be claimed and entered. If not entered it shall

be sold at public auction at the next ensuing regular sale, though at any time prior to sale it may be entered for consumption or warehouse, and be withdrawn upon payment of duty and expenses.

[2657-1407.]

SEC. 1257. *Charges for storage and labor.*—The charges for service rendered in connection with merchandise under the control of the customs authorities or upon the customs premises and the rates of storage in Government stores, or warehouses, shall be fixed and promulgated by the Insular Collector annually.

[2657-1408.]

SEC. 1258. *Reshipment to foreign port.*—Unless it shall appear by the invoice, bill of lading, and manifests, or other satisfactory evidence, that merchandise arriving in the Philippine Islands is destined for transshipment, no exportation thereof will be permitted except under entry for warehouse and exportation in bond and appraisement made.

[2657-1409.]

SEC. 1259. *Handling of merchandise in which duty has not been paid.*—Except when done under customs supervision, all unlading or transshipment of the cargo of vessels from foreign ports, which do not discharge at a wharf, must be by bonded lighters; and likewise, on land, imported goods on which duty has not been paid shall be carried about and handled by bonded draymen or cartmen only.

[2657-1410.]

SEC. 1260. *Government plant for handling merchandise.*—A Government plant for handling merchandise on or around the customs premises shall be maintained at the port of Manila and at any other port of entry prescribed by the Insular Collector, when the proper conduct of the customs business shall so require.

Where such plants are established, it shall be their function to receive, land, and deliver imported merchandise, and to handle the same, so far as may be necessary, while on customs premises. Such plants shall also handle merchandise for export while on the customs premises, and in

the discretion of the Insular Collector may deliver merchandise aboard vessels for export.

[2657-1411.]

SEC. 1261. *Sea stores dutiable as to excess only.*—An excess of sea stores in vessels arriving from foreign ports, and all articles purchased abroad for sale on board a vessel as saloon stores or supplies, are dutiable, but all sea stores and saloon stores or supplies not in excess of the proper requirements for the vessel in her voyage outside of the Philippine Islands shall not be deemed to be dutiable.

[2657-1412.]

SEC. 1262. *Transfer of surplus sea stores.*—Surplus sea stores shall not be transferred from one vessel to another, except to a vessel of the same line in active service in the foreign trade, and then only where such stores are bona fide sea stores and not cargo. In such cases the transfer may be allowed under customs supervision.

[2657-1413.]

SEC. 1263. *Duties upon surplus stores.*—Surplus stores landed must be entered for immediate consumption and not for warehouse, and are dutiable as imported merchandise. The surplus sea stores of a vessel of the Philippine Islands shall be dutiable on her changing from the foreign to the coastwise trade.

The duties on excessive sea stores or saloon stores or supplies shall be paid forthwith by the master upon the determination of the same by the collector, and the decision of the latter upon such matter shall be final.

[2657-1414.]

SEC. 1264. *Exclusive license for landing of passengers and baggage at Manila.*—At the port of Manila the Insular Collector may select one person or firm to do, at reasonable rates, all the business of landing passengers and baggage for hire from incoming ships and to this end may enter into an exclusive contract for the period of one year.

This contract shall be made only after due advertisement for bids, such bids to cover the cost of landing passengers per person and luggage per piece, large and small. The lowest bidder who shall be, in the opinion of the Insular

Collector, responsible and of good character shall be selected.

[2657-1415.]

SEC. 1265. *Bond to be given.*—The person or firm so selected shall, before entering upon the performance of such contract, execute a bond to the Government of the Philippine Islands, for the benefit of whom it may concern, conditioned (a) for the acquisition of a sufficient equipment of launches and other means of conveniently landing passengers and baggage, (b) for the landing of all the passengers and all the baggage as occasion may require during the entire year covered by the contract, and (c) for the prompt payment of all losses of baggage or other property so handled, due to negligence in the performance of the contract, the amount of such liability being finally determined by the Insular Collector.

[2657-1416.]

SEC. 1266. *Supervision of Insular Collector over execution of contract.*—The Insular Collector shall supervise the execution of the contract and the doing of business thereunder, and shall have the power upon breach of the contract or violation of any regulation concerning the same at once to annul the contract, awarding the privilege to another in the same manner as before.

[2657-1417.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Entry at customhouse*

SEC. 1267. *By whom merchandise to be entered in customhouse.*—Imported merchandise must be entered in the customhouse at the port of arrival either (a) by the importer, being holder of the bill of lading, (b) by any other holder of the bill of lading in due course, (c) by a customs broker acting under authority from a holder of the bill, or (d) by a person duly empowered to act as agent or attorney in fact for such holder.

[2657-1418.]

SEC. 1268. *Declaration upon entry of merchandise.*—Except in case of informal entry, no entry of imported merchandise shall be effected until there shall be submitted

to the collector of customs a written declaration, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Insular Collector, containing statements in substance as follows:

(a) That the entry delivered to the collector contains a just and true statement of all the merchandise which is the subject of the entry.

(b) That the invoice and entry contain a just and faithful account of the actual cost of said merchandise, including and specifying the value of all containers or coverings, and that nothing has been omitted therefrom or concealed whereby the Government of the Philippine Islands might be defrauded of any part of the duties lawfully due on the merchandise.

(c) That, to the best of the declarant's information and belief, the invoice and all bill of lading relating to the merchandise are the only ones in existence relating to the importation in question and that they are in the state in which they were actually received by him; and, furthermore,

(d) That, to the best of declarant's information and belief, the entry, invoice, and bill of lading, and the declaration thereon are in all respects genuine and true, and were made by the person by whom the same purport to have been made, respectively.

[2657—1419.]

SEC. 1269. *By whom declaration to be signed.*—The declaration shall be signed by the actual importer, consignee, or holder of the bill, by or for whom the entry is effected, if such person is an individual, or in case of a corporation, firm, or association, by its active manager, or by a licensed customs broker duly authorized to act for either of them. When it is impracticable to obtain a declaration thus signed, the collector may allow it to be signed by some person in interest having first and best knowledge of the facts. A collector of customs may also, in his discretion, require that the declaration shall be sworn to by the person signing the same.

[2657—1420.]

SEC. 1270. *Bond for subsequent production of invoice.*—When it is impossible to produce the proper invoice at the

time entry is made the collector may accept a *pro forma* invoice and require a bond to be given for the subsequent production of the authentic invoice. In the case of goods dutiable ad valorem the bond shall be in an amount of not less than ten per centum of the estimated duties upon the importation, and in other cases not less than one hundred pesos.

[2657-1421.]

SEC. 1271. *Form and contents of entries.*—Entries shall be in duplicate, in writing, and in other respects in such form as shall be prescribed in the regulations. They shall be signed by the person making entry of the merchandise, and shall declare the names of the importing vessel and her master, her port of departure and date of arrival, the number and marks of packages, or the quantity, if in bulk, and the nature of the merchandise contained therein, and its value as set forth in a proper invoice to be presented in duplicate with the entry.

[2657-1422.]

SEC. 1272. *Country of origin to be marked on package.*—All articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, must respectively be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible words in a conspicuous place, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement not actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

[2657-1423.]

SEC. 1273. *Description of merchandise.*—The description on the entry of the merchandise shall be in terms of tariff laws and in the currency of the invoice, and the values of the several classes of merchandise shall be separately placed

under their respective rates of duty, as claimed by the importer, and the totals of each class duly shown. The rates of duty thus stated on the entry shall be advisory only, and shall not govern the collector's classification for the assessment of duty.

[2657—1424.]

SEC. 1274. *Entries in bond.*—Entries in bond may be made for placing the merchandise in warehouse, or for its constructive warehousing and immediate transportation to other ports of the Islands without appraisement, or for constructive warehousing and immediate exportation; and merchandise in warehouse may be withdrawn either for consumption, exportation, or for transportation to another port of the Islands. Two of these objects may, in some cases, be combined in one withdrawal. Whenever goods are so transported in bond without appraisement they must be consigned to the care of the collector at the port of destination, who will allow entry to be made at his port by the actual consignee.

[2657—1425.]

SEC. 1275. *Entry of merchandise in part for consumption and in part for warehousing.*—Entries of merchandise covered by one bill of lading may be made simultaneously for both consumption and warehouse. Where an intent to export the merchandise is shown by the bill of lading and invoice, the whole or a part of a bill of lading (not less than one package) may be entered for warehouse and immediate exportation. In this case the collector may designate the vessel in which the merchandise is laden as constructively a warehouse, in order to facilitate the direct transfer of the goods to the exporting vessel. The same procedure may apply to goods entered for warehouse and immediate transportation.

Merchandise received at any port from another port of the Islands on an entry for immediate transportation without appraisement may be entered at the port of delivery either for consumption or warehouse.

[2657—1426.]

ARTICLE X.—*Examination and appraisal of merchandise and liquidation of duties*

SEC. 1276. *Designation of packages to be examined.*—Unless the collector, from the character and description of the merchandise, is of the opinion that the examination of a less or greater proportion of packages will amply protect the revenues, there shall be designated and sent to appraisers' stores, for examination and appraisal, at least one package of every invoice, and one package at least of every ten packages of merchandise imported.

[2657-1427.]

SEC. 1277. *Bond upon delivery of unexamined packages.*—To effect immediate delivery of packages not ordered for examination, the collector may accept a bond in such sum and with such conditions as shall be sufficient to safeguard the revenue.

If such security is not supplied, all the packages shall be held until the return is made and duties paid.

[2657-1428.]

SEC. 1278. *Return of examining officer.*—The examining officer shall compare the cases designated for examination and their contents with the invoice and shall make return of the description of the goods covered thereby, whether the quantities are correct, and, in case of merchandise dutiable ad valorem, whether the prices named show the correct value of the merchandise.

[2657-1429.]

SEC. 1279. *Appraiser's samples.*—Appraisers shall see that good and sufficient samples of all lines of merchandise which may be readily sampled are retained for official purposes; but samples of merchandise identical in quality, material, and values shall not be retained, if their return is desired, longer than may be required for use in contested cases.

The quantity and value of samples taken shall be noted on the face of the entry.

[2657-1430.]

amended by act 3876 SEC. 1280. *Duties of appraisers.*—Under the orders of collectors of customs, appraisers shall appraise and supervise the appraisal and classification of all merchandise, goods, wares, and effects, of whatever description, whether dutiable or free, which may be presented to them in proper form or for the appraisal or classification of which the proper order may have been received.

Appraisers shall be responsible to the collectors of customs for the correct appraisal of all such goods; that the amounts, classes, and values returned by them are in all respects accurate and correct, and that the paragraphs, subparagraphs, rules, and dispositions of the tariff, and of this title, and the rules and instructions of the Insular Collector in respect thereto have been correctly applied and followed.

[2657—1431.]

SEC. 1281. *Employment of persons to assist in appraisal of merchandise.*—When necessary to the proper accomplishment of the examination of any merchandise, the collector may summon not more than two disinterested business men or persons versed in the particular matter and require them to assist the examining officer or appraiser in appraising or ascertaining the value or proper description thereof.

[2657—1432.]

SEC. 1282. *Proceedings and report of appraisers.*—Appraisers and persons discharging their functions shall, by all reasonable ways and means, ascertain, estimate, and appraise the actual market value of the merchandise, as required by law, any invoice or affidavit thereto or statement of cost, or of cost of production to the contrary notwithstanding, and after revising and correcting the reports of the examiners as they may judge proper, shall report in writing on the face of the entry the prices so determined.

Appraisers shall describe all merchandise on the face of the entry in such terms as will enable the collector to pass upon the appraisal and classification of the same, and shall note thereon the measurements and quantities, and any disagreement with the declaration.

[2657—1433.]

SEC. 1283. *Readjustment of appraisals and returns.*—Such appraisal or return once made may not be altered or modified in any manner, except:

(a) Within one year after payment of the duties, upon statement of error in conformity with section one thousand three hundred hereof, approved by the collector.

(b) Within fifteen days after such payment, upon request for reappraisement addressed to the Insular Collector by the collector of customs, if the latter should deem the appraisement to be too low.

(c) Upon request for reappraisement, in the form of protest, addressed to the collector of customs by the party in interest, if the latter should be dissatisfied with the appraisal or return.

[2657-1484.]

SEC. 1284. *Liquidation and record of entries.*—Upon receipt of the returns of the appraisers and the report of the weights, gauge, or quantity, if the collector shall approve the same, the liquidation shall be made on the face of the entry showing the particulars thereof, be signed with the initials of the liquidating clerk, approved by the chief liquidator, and recorded in the record of liquidations.

A daily record of all entries liquidated shall be posted in the public corridor of the customhouse, stating the name of the vessel, the port from which she arrived, and the date of her arrival, the name of the importer, and the serial number and date of the entry. A daily record must also be kept by the collector of all additional duties found upon liquidation, and notice thereof promptly sent to the parties in interest.

[2657-1485.]

SEC. 1285. *Tentative liquidation.*—If to determine the exact amount due under the law in whole or in part some future action is required, the liquidation shall be deemed to be tentative as to the item or items affected and shall to that extent be subject to future and final readjustment and settlement. The entry in such case shall be stamped "Tentative liquidation."

[2657-1486.]

SEC. 1286. *Assessment of duty on less than entered value.*—Duty shall not be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the entered value, unless by direction of the Insular Collector in cases in which the importer certifies at the time of entry that the entered value is higher than the foreign market value and that the goods are so entered in order to meet increases made by the appraiser in similar cases then pending on request for reappraisement; and the lower assessment shall be allowed only when the importer's contention is sustained by final decision, and it shall appear that the action of the importer on entry was taken in good faith, and after due diligence and inquiry on his part.

[2657—1437.]

SEC. 1287. *Finality of liquidation.*—When merchandise has been entered and passed free of duty or final adjustment of duties made, with subsequent delivery, such entry and passage free of duty or settlement of duties will, after the expiration of one year from the time of entry, in the absence of fraud and in the absence of protest, be final and conclusive upon all parties, unless the liquidation was merely tentative.

[2657—1438.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Surcharges imposable by collector*

SEC. 1288. *Failure to pay liquidated charges.*—For failure to pay the amount of liquidated charges of a liquidation within five working days after the notice of liquidation has been publicly posted in the customhouse, a surcharge of five per centum of the total amount or balance found due the revenue on liquidation may, in the discretion of the collector of customs, be added thereto and collected therewith.

[2657—1439.]

SEC. 1289. *Failure to supply invoice.*—When an entry of merchandise valued at more than two hundred pesos is permitted by the collector to be effected upon *pro forma* invoice, the collector, instead of requiring a bond for the subsequent production of the authentic invoice, may, if the importer prefers, impose a surcharge of not less than ten

pesos nor more than an amount equal to twenty-five per centum of the duties upon the importation.

[2657-1440.]

SEC. 1290. *Undervaluation and misdescription in entry.*—When imported merchandise shall be so declared and entered as to the value or classification thereof that the taxes, if estimated on the face of the entry, would be less by ten per centum than by law should be collected, or when the dutiable weight, measurement, or quantity of imported merchandise is found upon examination to exceed by ten per centum or more the entered weight, measurement, or quantity, a surcharge may be imposed upon the importer of not less than the additional amount required to pay the full tax on such merchandise, and not more than five times such additional amount so required.

[2657-1441.]

SEC. 1291. *Refusal of party to give evidence or submit documents for examination.*—When the owner, importer, or consignee of any imported merchandise, or the agent of either, refuses upon the citation or demand of any customs officer having lawful authority therein, to appear, make oath, or submit himself to examination, or to answer any material question propounded at such examination, or refuses to produce records, accounts, or invoices pertaining to the value, classification, or disposition of the merchandise in question and deemed material in appraising the same, the collector may, in his discretion, assess a surcharge of sixteen per centum ad valorem on the merchandise which is the subject of the importation.

[2657-1442.]

SEC. 1292. *Failure to declare baggage.*—Whenever any article subject to duty is found in the baggage of any person arriving within the Philippine Islands, which was not at the time for making entry of such baggage mentioned to the collector or other proper customs official before whom such entry was made by the person making entry, such article shall be seized, and the person in whose baggage it is found may be required to pay treble the value of such article unless it shall be established to the satisfaction of

there are such officers at the port), and errors in the distribution of charges on invoices not involving any question of law and certified to by the examining officer, may be corrected in the computation of duties, if such errors be discovered before the liquidation, or, if discovered after liquidation, upon written notice of error from the importer, or upon statement of error certified by the collector.

Collectors are authorized to reliquidate entries and collect additional charges, or make refunds on statement of error, within the statutory time limit, for the purpose of correcting erroneous action on the original entry.

[2657—1451.]

SEC. 1301. *Claim for refund and mode of payment.*—All claims for refund of duties shall be made in writing, and forwarded to the collector of customs to whom such duties were paid; and upon receipt of claims for refund, collectors of customs will verify the same by the records of their office, and if found to be correct and in accordance with law, will certify the same to the Insular Collector with their recommendations in the case, together with all necessary papers and documents. Upon receipt by the Insular Collector of any claim for refund so forwarded, he shall draw a warrant in payment and settlement thereof, if found correct.

[2657—1452.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Warehousing of merchandise*

SEC. 1302. *Establishment and supervision of warehouses.*—When the business of the port requires such facilities, collectors of customs shall designate and establish warehouses for use as general order stores, public and private bonded warehouses, sheds, or yards, or for other purposes.

All such warehouses and premises shall be subject to the supervision of the collector who shall impose such conditions as may be deemed necessary for the protection of the revenue and of the merchandise stored therein.

[2657—1453.]

SEC. 1303. *Responsibility of Government.*—The Government assumes no legal responsibility in respect to the safe-keeping of merchandise stored in any customs or bonded warehouse.

[2657—1454.]

SEC. 1304. *Bonded warehouses.*—Application for the establishment of bonded warehouses must be made in writing to the collector, describing the premises, the location, and capacity of the same, and the purpose for which the building is to be used.

Upon receipt of such application the collector shall cause an examination of the premises to be made, with reference particularly to its location, construction, and means provided for the safe-keeping of merchandise, and if found satisfactory he may authorize its establishment, and accept a bond for its proper operation and maintenance.

Collectors shall appoint storekeepers for such bonded warehouses, whose salaries shall be collected from owners of warehouses where the service is rendered.

[2657—1455.]

SEC. 1305. *Charges for storage in bonded warehouses.*—The rates of storage in public or private bonded warehouses shall be subject to arrangement between the importer and the warehouse proprietor, but such rates shall not be in excess of the customary charges fixed by the collector of the port for such warehouses.

[2657—1456.]

SEC. 1306. *Discontinuance of warehouses.*—Any warehouse may be discontinued by the collector at any time when conditions so warrant, or in case of a private warehouse, upon receipt of written request to that effect from the proprietors or occupants of the premises, provided all the requirements of the law and regulations have been complied with on the part of the principals. Where dutiable merchandise is stored in such premises the same must be removed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and the premises shall not be surrendered, nor discontinuance authorized, until after a careful examination of the accounts

of the warehouse and a comparison thereof with the books of the customhouse.

[2657-1457.]

SEC. 1307. *Entry of goods for warehousing.*—The entry of goods for warehousing shall be in duplicate in the prescribed form, and shall be verified as in the entry of merchandise for consumption.

[2657-1458.]

SEC. 1308. *Warehousing bond.*—The entry for warehousing having been examined and the duties determined thereon, the collector shall take a bond from the importer, in double the amount of such duties, conditioned for the withdrawal of the merchandise within the period prescribed by law and for the payment of any duties and charges to which the merchandise shall be then subject.

[2657-1459.]

SEC. 1309. *Delivery upon order of importer.*—The importer of record may authorize delivery to another person than himself by writing upon the face of the withdrawal his order to such effect.

The importer shall not by the transfer of any merchandise under bond be relieved either personally or upon the warehousing bond. Both principal and sureties shall continue liable until the duties are paid or the merchandise exported, unless by assignment the merchandise covered by the bond is transferred to another party who shall accompany his assignment with a new warehousing bond.

[2657-1460.]

SEC. 1310. *Withdrawal of merchandise from bonded warehouse.*—Merchandise in bond may be withdrawn at any time for consumption, for transportation to another port, for exportation, or for delivery on board a vessel of the United States or a foreign vessel for use on board such vessel as ships' stores after liquidation of the entry. The withdrawal must be made by the person or firm named in the original warehouse entry, or by a person or firm duly authorized by the former, whose authority must appear in writing upon the face of the withdrawal.

[2657-1461.]

SEC. 1311. *Limit to period of storage in bonded warehouse.*—Merchandise duly entered for warehousing may remain in bonded warehouses for a period of two years from the time of arrival, which period may be further extended for not more than one year by the Insular Collector whenever sufficient reasons for such extension are presented to him. Merchandise not withdrawn at the completion of the prescribed period shall be sold at auction by the Collector.

[2657-1462.]

SEC. 1312. *Export bond.*—Upon withdrawal for export, a bond shall be required in double the amount of the duties, conditioned for the exportation of the merchandise, and for the production of proof of the landing of same beyond the limits of the Philippine Islands.

[2657-1463.]

SEC. 1313. *Duties on goods deposited in warehouse.*—Duties based upon the weight of merchandise deposited in any public or private bonded warehouse shall be levied and collected upon the weight thereof at the time of its entry into the warehouse.

[2657-1464.]

SEC. 1314. *Duty on merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouse.*—All merchandise withdrawn from bonded warehouses of any class shall be subject to the rate of duty in force at the time of its withdrawal.

[2657-1465.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*Delivery of merchandise*

SEC. 1315. *Delivery of merchandise to holder of bill of lading.*—A collector of customs who makes delivery, upon the surrender of the bill of lading, to a person who by the terms thereof appears to be the true consignee or lawful holder of the bill shall not be liable on account of any defect in the bill or irregularity in its negotiation, unless he has notice of the same.

[2657-1466.]

SEC. 1316. *Delivery of merchandise without production of bill of lading.*—No collector of customs in any port of entry in the Philippine Islands other than Manila shall deliver imported merchandise to any person without the

surrender by such person of the bill of lading covering said merchandise, except on written order of the carrier or agent of the importing vessel, in which case neither the Government of the Philippine Islands nor the collector of customs shall be held responsible for any damages arising from wrongful delivery of the merchandise: *Provided, however,* That where delivery of merchandise is made against such written order of the carrier or agent of the vessel, the collector of customs may, for the customs purposes, require the production of an exact copy of the bill of lading therefor, or the original bill of lading where entry of the merchandise is made under section twelve of the Philippine Tariff Act of nineteen hundred and nine, as amended, and to that end may accept bond or bonds conditioned for the subsequent production of the proper document.

[2657-1467; 3096-1.]

SEC. 1317. *Withholding delivery pending satisfaction of lien.*—When a collector of customs is duly notified in writing of a lien for freight, lighterage, or general average upon any imported merchandise in his custody, he shall withhold the delivery of the same until satisfied that the claim has been paid or secured.

If the amount of freight or lighterage depends upon the quantity or weight of the merchandise imported, and there is a disagreement between the parties filing the lien and the importer as to the sum due, the collector may deliver the merchandise upon payment of the freight or lighterage due on the quantity or weight actually landed, as shown by the returns of the proper officer or otherwise to his satisfaction.

[2657-1468.]

SEC. 1318. *Customs expenses constituting charge on merchandise.*—All expenses incurred by the customs service for the carriage or storage of merchandise and other necessary operations in connection therewith, or incident to its seizure, shall be charged against such merchandise, and shall constitute a lien upon it.

[2657-1469.]

SEC. 1319. *Fine as charge on merchandise.*—No delivery of imported merchandise which is liable for any fine or

surcharge imposed under the customs laws shall be made until the same has been paid or secured.

[2657-1470.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Abandonment of merchandise*

SEC. 1320. *Abandonment of imported merchandise.*—The owner of any imported merchandise may, within ten days after entry, abandon to the Government all or a part of the merchandise included in an invoice, and be relieved from the payment of duties thereon, provided the portion so abandoned shall amount to ten per centum or more of the total of the invoice, and be not less than one package. The property so abandoned shall be delivered by the importer at such place within the port of arrival as the collector of customs may direct; and on the failure of the importer to comply with the directions of the collector in this respect, the importer shall be liable for any expense incident to the disposition of the property.

[2657-1471.]

SEC. 1321. *When abandonment express and when implied.*—Abandonment is said to be express when it is made by the interested party in writing, directed to the collector of customs.

Abandonment is said to be implied when from the verbal statements, actions, or omissions of the interested party an intention to abandon is clearly indicated.

[2657-1472.]

SEC. 1322. *Effect of abandonment.*—By abandonment the party by whom the abandonment is made renounces his interest and property right in the merchandise.

[2657-1473.]

SEC. 1323. *When implied abandonment takes effect—Notice.*—An implied abandonment shall not take effect until the property shall be declared by the collector to have been abandoned and notice given to the party in interest as in seizure cases.

[2657-1474.]

SEC. 1324. *Right of owner to reclaim property.*—When the interested party appears, in case of an implied abandonment, at any time before the abandoned property has

been sold or otherwise disposed of, he shall be allowed to reclaim the property upon payment of the corresponding duties, storage charges, and other expenses which have been incurred by the merchandise.

[2657—1475.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Derelict and wrecked merchandise*

SEC. 1325. *Forwarding of cargo and remains of wrecked vessel.*—When vessels are wrecked in the waters of the Philippine Islands, application must be made to the Insular Collector by the original owners or consignees of the cargo, or by the underwriters, in case of abandonment to them, for permission to forward the goods saved from the wreck to the ports of destination, in other conveyances, without entry at the customhouse in the district in which the merchandise was cast ashore or unladen. On receipt of such permission, the merchandise may be so forwarded, with particular manifests thereof, duly certified by the customs officer in charge of the goods.

If the owner of the vessel wishes to export the remains of the wreck, he may be permitted to do so upon proper examination and inspection.

The remains of a wrecked vessel shall be considered to be not only the hull and rigging of the same but also all ship's stores and articles of equipment, such as sails, ropes, chains, anchors, and so forth.

[2657—1476.]

SEC. 1326. *Derelict and wrecked merchandise.*—All merchandise picked up at sea, derelict, or recovered from abandoned wrecks, shall be taken possession of in the port or district where it shall first arrive, and be retained in the custody of the collector, and if not claimed and entered, as it may be, by the owner, underwriter, or salvor, shall be dealt with as unclaimed property.

When such goods are brought into port by lighters or other craft each such vessel shall make entry by manifest of her cargo.

If, in case of a wreck, there be no customhouse at the point where the vessel is wrecked, the coastguard or cus-

toms official nearest the scene of the wreck shall render all possible aid in saving the crew and cargo of the vessel, taking charge of the merchandise saved and giving immediate notice to the nearest customhouse.

In order to prevent any attempt to defraud the revenue, the collector shall be represented at the saving of the cargo by customs inspectors detailed for that purpose, who shall examine and countersign the inventory made of such cargo, receiving an authorized copy of the same.

Merchandise and salvage from foreign vessels picked up at sea, derelict, or taken from a wreck, is *prima facie* dutiable and may be entered for consumption or warehousing. If claimed to be of Philippine production, and consequently free, proof must be adduced as in ordinary cases of reimportation of merchandise. Foreign merchandise landed from a vessel in distress is dutiable if sold or disposed of in the Philippine Islands.

Before any merchandise which has been taken from a recent wreck shall be admitted to entry, the same shall be appraised, and the owner or importer shall have the same right of appeal as in other cases.

No part of a Philippine vessel or her equipment, wrecked either in Philippine or foreign waters, shall be subject to duty.

[2657—1477.]

SEC. 1327. *Restoration of vessel to navigation.*—Where the derelict or wrecked vessel is refitted for navigation she may, upon compliance with the necessary procedure, become a Philippine vessel or be cleared to a foreign port.

[2657—1478.]

SEC. 1328. *Person qualified to make oath as master of derelict.*—Any person bringing in a derelict vessel, whether alien or not, may take the master's oath.

[2657—1479.]

ARTICLE XVII.—*Search, seizure, and arrest*

SEC. 1329. *Persons having police authority.*—For the effectuation of the customs laws, the following persons are

authorized to effect searches, seizures, and arrests conformably with the provisions of said laws:

(a) Insular officials of the Bureau of Customs, collectors of customs, deputy collectors, surveyors, inspectors, and secret-service agents of the Bureau of Customs.

(b) Officers of any revenue cutter.

(c) Any person thereunto especially authorized in writing by the Insular Collector.

(d) Officers generally empowered by law to effect arrests and execute the process of courts, when acting under direction of a collector of customs.

(e) Any person thereunto especially authorized by a collector of customs, subject to the restrictions stated in the next succeeding section hereof.

Persons exercising the powers hereinabove conferred shall, in the exercise thereof, have the same authority, be entitled to the same protection, and be governed by the same rules of law, not inconsistent with the provisions of this article, as other officers exercising police power in general.

[2657—1480.]

SEC. 1330. *Place where authority may be exercised.*—Persons acting under authority conferred pursuant to subsection (e) of the preceding section may exercise their authority within the limits of the collection district only and in or upon the particular vessel, or in the particular place, or in respect to the particular merchandise specified in the appointment. All such appointments shall be in writing, and the original shall be filed in the customhouse of the district where made.

All other persons exercising the powers hereinabove contemplated may exercise the same at any place within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs.

[2657—1481.]

SEC. 1331. *Exercise of power of seizure.*—It shall be within the power of a customs officer or person authorized as aforesaid, and it shall be his duty, to make seizure of any vessel, cargo, merchandise, animal, or other species of movable property when the same is subject to forfeiture

or liable for any fine imposed under the customs laws, and also to arrest any person subject to arrest for a violation of any customs law, such power to be exercised in conformity with the law and the provisions of this chapter.

[2657—1482.]

SEC. 1332. *Duty of officer to disclose official character.*—It shall be the duty of any person exercising authority as aforesaid, upon being questioned at the time of the exercise thereof, to make known his official character as an officer of the Government, and if his authority is derived from special authorization in writing to exhibit the same for inspection, if demanded.

[2657—1483.]

SEC. 1333. *Authority to require assistance.*—Any one exercising police authority under the customs laws may demand assistance of any person within the distance of three miles, where such assistance shall be necessary to effect any search, seizure, or arrest which may be lawfully made or attempted by him; and in the exercise of such power the protection of the law shall extend to all persons acting with him or under his directions. It shall be the duty of any person upon whom such requisition is made to give such lawful assistance in the matter as may be required.

[2657—1484.]

SEC. 1334. *Right of police officer to enter inclosures.*—For the more effectual discharge of his official duties, any person exercising the powers contemplated in this article may, either in the night or in the day time, enter, pass through, or search any land or inclosure or any warehouse, store, or other building, not being a dwelling house proper.

A warehouse, store, or other building or inclosure used for the keeping or storage of goods does not become a dwelling house within the meaning hereof merely by reason of the fact that a person employed as watchman lives in the place, nor will the fact that his family stays there with him alter the case.

[2657—1485.]

SEC. 1335. *Search of dwelling house.*—A dwelling house may be entered and searched only upon warrant issued by

a judge or justice of the peace, upon sworn application showing probable cause and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

[2657-1486.]

SEC. 1336. *Right to search vessels and persons or merchandise conveyed therein.*—It shall be lawful for any officer or person exercising police authority under the provisions of this article to go aboard any vessel within the limits of any collection district of the Philippine Islands, and to inspect, search, and examine the same, and any person, trunk, package, box, or envelope on board, and to this end to hail and stop such vessel if under way, to use all necessary force to compel compliance; and if it shall appear that any breach or violation of the laws of the Philippine Islands has been committed, whereby or in consequence of which such vessel, or the merchandise, or any part thereof, on board of or imported by such vessel, is liable to forfeiture, to make seizure of the same or any part thereof.

The power of search hereinabove given shall extend to the removal of any false bottom, partition, bulkhead, or other obstruction, so far as may be necessary to enable the officer to discover whether any dutiable or forfeitable object may be concealed by the same.

No proceeding hereunder shall give rise to any claim for the damage thereby caused to merchandise or vessel.

[2657-1487.]

SEC. 1337. *Right to search vehicles, beasts, and persons.*—It shall also be lawful for a person exercising authority as aforesaid to open and examine any box, trunk, envelope, or other container, wherever found, in which he may have reasonable cause to suspect the presence of dutiable merchandise or merchandise introduced into the Philippine Islands contrary to law, and likewise to stop, search, and examine any vehicle, beast, or person reasonably suspected of holding or conveying such merchandise as aforesaid.

[2657-1488.]

SEC. 1338. *Search of persons arriving from foreign countries.*—All persons coming into the Philippine Islands from

foreign countries shall be liable to detention and search by the customs authorities under such regulations as may be prescribed relative thereto.

Female inspectors may be employed for the examination and search of persons of their own sex.

[2657-1489.]

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Administrative fines and forfeitures*

SEC. 1339. *Unlawful navigation of unregistered vessel.*—When any vessel shall be unlawfully used or navigated in Philippine waters without having been first duly registered in the Bureau of Customs, or application therefor made as required by law, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding double the annual license fee for which the vessel is liable.

[2657-1490.]

SEC. 1340. *Vessel engaging in coastwise trade without license.*—Any vessel engaging in the coastwise trade, without having procured the requisite license therefor, shall, if laden with merchandise of the growth, product, and manufacture of the Philippine Islands only, or in ballast, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657-1491.]

SEC. 1341. *Vessel navigating without complement of officers.*—If any Philippine vessel shall navigate without its full complement of duly licensed or certificated officers, the same not being due to an emergency beyond control of the master, owner, or agent, such vessel shall be fined, not oftener than once in thirty days, in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657-1492.]

SEC. 1342. *Vessel entering closed port.*—Any vessel entering a place closed to the coastwise trade by proclamation of the Governor-General, not being impelled thereto by stress of weather or other necessity, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657-1493.]

SEC. 1343. *Vessel engaging in bay and river business without license.*—A vessel engaging in the business of towing or of transporting passengers or freight in any harbor,

bay, river, or any inland water navigable from the sea, without having procured the requisite license therefor, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred pesos.

[2657—1494.]

SEC. 1344. *Vessel departing before entry made.*—If a vessel arriving within the limits of a collection district from a foreign port shall depart or attempt to depart before entry shall be made, the same not being due to stress of weather, pursuit or duress of enemies, or other necessity, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657—1495.]

SEC. 1345. *Obstruction of boarding officer.*—If the master of any vessel arriving at a Philippine port shall obstruct or hinder any officer in lawfully going on board such vessel for the purpose of carrying into effect any of the customs laws, or shall intentionally cause any such officer to be so obstructed or hindered, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657—1496.]

SEC. 1346. *Unlawful boarding or leaving of vessel.*—If the master of any vessel engaged in the foreign trade, upon arriving at a Philippine port, shall permit any person unlawfully to board or leave the vessel without the permission of the customs officer in charge, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred pesos.

Any vessel which goes alongside of such arriving vessel and puts any person aboard thereof or takes any person therefrom, except as allowed by law or regulation, shall be subject to the same fine.

[2657—1497.]

SEC. 1347. *Failure to deliver or receive mail.*—If the master of a vessel arriving at a Philippine port shall fail or refuse to deliver to the postmaster of the nearest post office, as by law or contract required, all mail matter on board such vessel and destined for the particular port, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred pesos.

When any vessel which is required by law or contract to carry mail matter departs from a port or place where mail should be received, without giving the postmaster or

other postal official a reasonable opportunity to deliver to the vessel, or its proper officer, or agent, any mail matter addressed to or destined for the port or place to which the vessel is bound, such vessel shall be subject to the same fine as in the preceding paragraph provided.

[2657-1498.]

SEC. 1348. *Unauthorized removal of life-saving equipment.*—When any life-saving equipment shall be removed from a Philippine vessel contrary to law or regulation, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657-1499.]

SEC. 1349. *Unlading of cargo before arrival at port of destination.*—If, after the arrival of any vessel bound to the Philippine Islands from a foreign port within the limits of any collection district of the Philippine Islands, the master shall permit any part of the cargo to be unladed before her arrival at her port of destination, and without authority from a proper customs officer, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos, unless the unlading was rendered necessary by stress of weather, accident, or other necessity; and if due to necessity, the subsequent approval of the proper collector of customs must be obtained.

[2657-1500.]

SEC. 1350. *Unlading of cargo at improper time or place after arrival.*—When any vessel, after arrival at her port of destination in the Philippine Islands, shall discharge cargo at any other time or place than such as shall be designated by the collector of customs, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two thousand pesos.

[2657-1501.]

SEC. 1351. *Failure to produce members of crew.*—When the master of a Philippine vessel returning from abroad shall fail to produce and have forthcoming, as by law required, all members of the crew listed in the vessel's shipping articles, the vessel shall be fined in the sum not exceeding five hundred pesos for each member absent and unaccounted for.

[2657-1502.]

SEC. 1352. *Failure to exhibit or deposit documents.*—

When the master of a vessel engaged in foreign trade fails to exhibit to the collector at the time of entry of his vessel the register, or other paper in lieu thereof, together with the clearance and other papers granted by the customs officials to his vessel at the port of departure for the Philippine Islands, or fails to exhibit any certificate or other document required to be then exhibited, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

Such vessel shall also be liable to the aforesaid fine if the master, within forty-eight hours after arrival, shall fail to deliver to the proper consular officer of his nation such documents as are required by law to be deposited with him, or if after having made such deposit, the master shall fail to produce to the Insular Collector the required evidence that the same has been effected.

[2657—1503.]

SEC. 1353. *Bringing of unmanifested arms or explosives.*—Any vessel arriving at a port in the Philippine Islands, having firearms, gunpowder, cartridges, dynamite, or any other class of explosives or munitions of war concealed on board his vessel or not contained in the ship's manifest, shall be liable to a fine of not exceeding four thousand pesos.

[2657—1504.]

SEC. 1354. *Failure to supply requisite manifests.*—If any vessel shall enter or depart from a port of entry without the submission of proper manifests to the customs authorities or shall enter or depart conveying unmanifested cargo other than as stated in the next preceding section hereof, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

The same fine shall be imposed upon any arriving or departing vessel if the master shall fail to deliver or mail to the Insular Auditor a true copy of the manifest of the incoming or outgoing cargo, as required by law.

[2657—1505.]

SEC. 1355. *Disappearance of manifested article.*—When any package or article named on the manifest shall not be

duly forthcoming on the arrival of the vessel, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred pesos, unless it shall appear that the entry was erroneous and was made without fraudulent intent or that the disappearance of the package or article in question was not due to the negligence of the vessel.

The vessel shall be liable to the same fine when a package or article listed in the manifest is found to disagree materially in marks, character, or otherwise with the description thereof in the manifest.

[2657-1506.]

SEC. 1356. *Discrepancy between actual and declared weight of manifested article.*—If the gross weight of any article or package described in the manifest of an importing vessel is found to exceed by more than ten per centum the gross weight as declared in the manifest or bill of lading thereof, and the collector shall be of opinion that such discrepancy was due to the carelessness or incompetency of the master, owner, or employee of the vessel, a fine of not more than twelve and one-half per centum of the value of the package or article in respect to which the deficiency exists may be imposed upon the importing vessel.

[2657-1507.]

SEC. 1357. *Delivery of cargo not agreeing with master's report.*—When a vessel from a foreign port is compelled by necessity to put into another port than the port of her destination and permission is granted by the collector of customs for the unlading of the vessel or the delivery of any part of her cargo, and it shall be found that the delivery of the cargo does not agree with the master's report, and the discrepancy is not satisfactorily explained, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657-1508.]

SEC. 1358. *Breaking of seal placed by customs officer.*—If any seal placed by a customs officer upon any vessel, or compartment thereof, or upon any box, trunk, or other package of merchandise on board of any vessel, shall be broken or destroyed, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not

exceeding one thousand pesos for each seal so broken or destroyed.

[2657—1509.]

SEC. 1359. *Breaking of lock or fastening placed by customs officer.*—If any lock or other fastening placed by a customs officer upon any hatch, door, or other means of communication with the hold of a vessel, or other part thereof, for the security of the same during the nighttime, shall be unlawfully opened, broken, or removed, or if any of the merchandise or packages contained in the hold or in other compartment so secured shall be clandestinely abstracted and landed, the vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos.

[2657—1510.]

SEC. 1360. *Disappearance of trunk or package specially noted by customs officer.*—When any box, trunk, or other package of merchandise shall be found by a customs officer on any incoming vessel separate from the residue of the cargo or in any unusual or improper place on such vessel and the same shall be noted by him, with proper description, and the attention of the master or other responsible officer of the vessel shall be directed thereto, the vessel shall be fined in a sum of not exceeding four hundred pesos for every such package which may subsequently be missing and unaccounted for upon the arrival of the vessel at the port of entry.

[2657—1511.]

SEC. 1361. *False statement of vessel's destination.*—When the master of a vessel laden with merchandise and arriving from a foreign port shall make a false statement as to the next destination of such vessel, when information concerning the same is required of him by a customs officer, such vessel shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos; and the circumstance that a vessel after clearing for a certain port of destination, goes to some other port, not being impelled thereto by necessity, shall be *prima facie* proof that the original statement of the vessel's actual destination was false.

[2657—1512.]

SEC. 1362. Injury to buoys and beacons.—When any buoy or beacon maintained in Philippine waters shall be damaged, misplaced, or destroyed by reason of any vessel or other floating object being made fast thereto, or as a consequence of the negligent navigation or control thereof, such offending vessel, or the owner or person in control of other object by which the damage is caused, shall be subject to a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, to which may be added the expense of repairing or replacing the same.

[2657—1513.]

SEC. 1363. Property subject to forfeiture under customs laws.—Vessels, cargo, merchandise, and other objects and things shall, under the conditions hereinbelow specified, be subject to forfeiture: *Amended Act 3150*

(a) Any vessel, including cargo, which shall be unlawfully engaged in the importation of merchandise into any Philippine port or place except a port of entry; and any vessel which, being of less than thirty tons burden, shall be engaged in the importation of merchandise into any Philippine port or place whatever, except into a port of the Sulu Sea where importation in such vessel may be authorized by the Insular Collector, with the approval of the Department Head.

(b) Any vessel engaging in the coastwise trade without license which shall have on board merchandise of foreign growth, product, or manufacture beyond the amount necessary for sea stores, the same not having been properly entered or legally imported.

(c) Any vessel to which shall be transferred cargo unladen contrary to law prior to the arrival of the importing vessel at her port of destination.

(d) Any part of the cargo of a vessel arriving from a foreign port which shall be unladen before arrival at the vessel's port of destination and without authority from the proper customs official; but the forfeiture shall not occur if such unloading shall be due to accident, stress of weather, or other necessity and the subsequent approval of a col-

lector shall be obtained in the manner required by law or regulation.

(e) Any merchandise which shall be fraudulently concealed in or removed from any public or private warehouse under customs supervision.

(f) Any merchandise of prohibited importation or exportation, the importation or exportation of which is effected or attempted contrary to law.

(g) Unmanifested merchandise found on any vessel, a manifest therefor being required.

(h) Sea stores adjudged by the collector to be excessive, when the duties assessed by the collector thereon are not paid or secured forthwith upon assessment of the same.

(i) Any package of imported merchandise which is found by the examining officer to contain any article not specified in the invoice, provided the collector of customs is of the opinion that the omission of such article from the invoice was caused with fraudulent intent.

(j) Boxes, cases, trunks, envelopes, and other containers of whatever character which shall be used as the receptacle to contain or conceal merchandise which is itself subject to forfeiture under the customs laws or which is designed to be misleading as to the character of such merchandise.

(k) Any beast actually being used for the conveyance of merchandise forfeitable under the customs laws, with its equipage or trappings, and any vehicle similarly used, together with its equipage and appurtenances, including the beast, team, or other motive power drawing or propelling the same; but the forfeiture shall not occur unless it appears that the owner of the means of conveyance used as aforesaid, or his agent in charge thereof at the time, was cognizant of the unlawful act.

(l) Any money or thing of value offered as a bribe or for the purpose of exerting improper influence over a customs officer or employee.

(m) Any merchandise the importation or exportation of which is effected or attempted in any of the ways or under any of the conditions hereinbelow described:

1. Upon importation or exportation, either consummate or frustrate, without going through a customhouse.

2. Upon the failure of a person entering merchandise which has arrived from abroad in baggage to declare the same before the proper customs officer.

3. Upon the *corrupt* and *fraudulent* making by the owner, importer, exporter, or consignee of any merchandise, or by the agent of either, of any *false declaration* or affidavit, touching such merchandise and in connection with the importation or exportation of the same.

4. Upon the corrupt and fraudulent making or delivery, by the same person or persons, of any false invoice, letter, or paper touching such merchandise and in connection with the importation or exportation of the same.

5. Upon the causing or procurance, by the same person or persons, of any merchandise to be entered or passed at any customhouse by any other fraudulent practice, device, or omission by means whereof the Government is or might be deprived of its lawful duties on such merchandise.

[2657—1514.]

SEC. 1364. *Conditions affecting forfeiture of merchandise.*—As regards imported and exported merchandise, or merchandise whereof the importation or exportation is merely attempted, the forfeiture shall occur only when and while the merchandise is in the custody of the customs authorities or in the hands or subject to the control of the importer, exporter, original owner, consignee, agent, or other person effecting the importation, entry or exportation in question, or in the hands or subjects to the control of some person who shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or transport the same, or aid in any of such acts, with knowledge that the merchandise was imported, or was the subject of an attempt at importation or exportation, contrary to law.

[2657—1515.]

SEC. 1365. *Imposition of fine in lieu of forfeiture.*—Where property is subject to forfeiture, the Insular Collector may, if in his opinion the public interests so require, waive the forfeiture and in lieu thereof impose a fine upon the property in such amount as the nature of the case shall indicate as proper.

[2657—1516.]

SEC. 1366. *Enforcement of administrative fines and forfeitures.*—Administrative fines and forfeitures shall be enforced by seizure of the vessel or other property subject to the fine or forfeiture in question and by subsequent proceedings in conformity with the provisions of articles nineteen and twenty of this chapter.

[2657—1517.]

SEC. 1367. *Seizure of vessel for delinquency of owner or officer.*—When the owner, agent, master, or other responsible officer of any vessel shall become liable to be fined under the customs laws on account of a delinquency in the discharge of a duty imposed on him with reference to the vessel in question, the vessel itself may be seized and subjected in an administrative proceeding to the satisfaction of the fine to which such responsible party would have been subject.

[2657—1518.]

ARTICLE XIX.—*Administrative and judicial proceedings*

SEC. 1368. *Supervision and control over judicial proceedings.*—In the absence of special provision, judicial actions and proceedings instituted on behalf of the Government under the authority of the customs laws shall be subject to the supervision and control of the Insular Collector.

[2657—1519.]

SEC. 1369. *Authority of Insular Collector to make compromises.*—The Insular Collector of Customs may compromise any case or proceeding arising under the customs laws, and may refund money erroneously or illegally received, or fines imposed without authority.

[2657—1520.]

SEC. 1370. *Protest and payment upon protest in civil matters.*—When a ruling or decision of a customs officer is made in any civil matter whereby liability for duties, fees, or other money charge shall be settled or determined—not including the fixing of fines in seizure cases—the party adversely affected by such action may make protest by presenting to the collector of customs, at the time when payment of the amount claimed to be due the Government

is made, or within fifteen days thereafter, a written protest setting forth his objections to the ruling of decision in question, together with the reasons therefor. No protest shall be received or considered in any such case unless payment of the amount claimed to be due has first been made.

[2657-1521.]

SEC. 1371. *Protest exclusive remedy in protestable case.*—In any case which is subject to protest, the party interested adversely to the Government is required to make protest, if he desires to have the action of the collector reviewed; and if he does not pursue this remedy the action of the collector shall be final and conclusive against him, unless the matter be correctible for manifest error in the manner prescribed in section one thousand three hundred hereof.

[2657-1522.]

SEC. 1372. *Form and scope of protest.*—Every protest shall point out the particular decision or ruling of the collector to which exception is taken or objection made, and shall indicate with reasonable precision the particular ground or grounds upon which the protesting party bases his claim for relief.

The scope of a protest shall be limited to the subject matter of a single adjustment or other independent transaction; but any number of issues may be raised in a protest with reference to the particular item or items constituting the subject matter of the protest.

"Single adjustment," as hereinabove used, has reference to the entire content of one liquidation, including all duties, surcharges, or fines incident thereto.

[2657-1523.]

SEC. 1373. *Samples to be furnished by protesting parties.*—Importers filing protests involving questions of fact must, if the nature of the merchandise permits, upon demand, supply the collector with samples of the merchandise covered thereby. Such samples shall be verified by the officer who is immediately responsible for the classification against which the protests are filed, and shall be transmitted to the Insular Collector with the protests to which they belong.

[2657-1524.]

SEC. 1374. *Warrant for detention of property—Bond.*—Upon the making of any seizure, the collector shall issue a warrant for the detention of the property; and if any proper party in interest desires to secure the release of the property for legitimate use, the collector may surrender it upon the giving of a sufficient bond, in an amount to be fixed by him, conditioned for the payment of any fine, expenses, and costs which may be adjudged in the case.

[2657-1525.]

SEC. 1375. *Notification of owner.*—The collector of customs shall also give written notice of the seizure to the owner of the property or his agent and shall give to him an opportunity to be heard in reference to the delinquency which was the occasion of such seizure.

For the purposes of giving such notice and for the purposes of all other proceedings in the matter of such seizure, the importer, consignee, or person holding the bill of lading shall be deemed to be the "owner" of the merchandise included in the bill.

For the same purposes "agent" shall be deemed to include not only any agent in fact of the owner of the seized property but also, if the owner or his agent in fact is unknown or cannot be reached, any person having responsible possession of the property at the time of the seizure.

[2657-1526.]

SEC. 1376. *Notification of unknown owner.*—Notice to an unknown owner shall be effected by the posting of notice in writing for ten days in the public corridor of the customhouse of the district in which the seizure was made, and in the discretion of the Insular Collector by such publication in a newspaper or by such other notice as he shall consider desirable.

[2657-1527.]

SEC. 1377. *Description and appraisement of seized property.*—The collector shall also cause a list and particular description of the property seized to be prepared and an appraisement of the same at its value in the local market to be made by at least two appraising officers under the revenue laws, if there are such officers at or near the place

of seizure, but if there are not, then by two competent and disinterested citizens of the Philippine Islands, to be selected by him for that purpose, residing at or near the place of seizure, which list and appraisement shall be properly attested by such collector and the persons making the appraisal.

[2657-1528.]

SEC. 1378. *Report of seizure to Insular Collector and Auditor.*—When a seizure shall be made for any purpose, the collector of the district wherein the seizure is effected shall immediately make report thereof to the Insular Collector and the Insular Auditor.

[2657-1529.]

SEC. 1379. *Action by collector in protest and seizure cases.*—When a proper protest is presented in a case where protest is required, the collector shall reëxamine the matter thus presented; and if the protest be sustained, in whole or in part, he shall enter the appropriate order, the entry being reliquidated, in case of importations, if necessary.

In seizure cases the collector of customs, after giving a hearing with reference to the offense or delinquency which was the occasion of the seizure, shall in writing make a declaration of forfeiture or fix the amount of the fine which in his opinion should be imposed, or take such other action as may be proper.

[2657-1530.]

SEC. 1380. *Review by Insular Collector.*—The person aggrieved by the decision of the collector of customs in any matter presented upon protest or by his action in any case of seizure may, within fifteen days after notification in writing by the collector of his action or decision, give written notice to the collector signifying his desire to have the matter reviewed by the Insular Collector.

Thereupon the collector of customs shall forthwith transmit all the papers in the cause to the Insular Collector, who shall approve, modify, or reverse the action of his subordinate and shall take such steps and make such order or orders as may be necessary to give effect to his decision.

[2657-1531.]

SEC. 1381. *Proceedings in case of property belonging to unknown parties.*—If, within ten days after any seizure, no owner or agent can be found or appears before the collector of customs to claim the property, the collector of customs, after fixing the amount of the fine which in his judgment ought to be imposed, or making a declaration of forfeiture, as the case may require, shall forthwith transmit all the papers in the cause to the Insular Collector, by whom appropriate action shall be taken in the premises.

[2657—1532.]

SEC. 1382. *Notice of decision of Insular Collector.*—Written notice of the decision made by the Insular Collector shall be given to the party or parties by whom the cause was brought before him for review, and in seizure cases such notice shall be effectuated by personal service, if practicable.

[2657—1533.]

SEC. 1383. *Review in Court of First Instance.*—The party aggrieved by the decision of the Insular Collector in any matter brought before him upon protest or by his action or decision in any case of seizure may procure the cause to be removed for review into the Court of First Instance sitting in the City of Manila, in the manner and within the period hereinafter prescribed.

Unless the proper party in interest shall procure the cause to be thus removed into court for review, the action or decision of the Insular Collector shall be final and conclusive against him.

[2657—1534.]

SEC. 1384. *By whom cause may be removed into court.*—The removal of a cause into court may be had at the instance of the protesting party or, in case of seizure, at the instance of the owner or agent of the seized property. If the decision of the Insular Collector is adverse to the Government, the cause may also be removed, in the manner hereinafter specified, by order of the Department Head.

[2657—1535.]

SEC. 1385. *Procedure incident to removal of cause into court.*—A party other than the Government, desiring a removal into court shall, within fifteen days after notifica-

tion of the decision of the Insular Collector, give notice in writing either directly to the Insular Collector or to the collector of customs of the port where the controversy arose, signifying his desire to have the cause reviewed in the Court of First Instance at Manila. He shall also, within the same period, pay to the same officer the filing fee of the Court of First Instance.

The collector of customs shall thereupon, in cases where the notice is given to him, forward such notice and the filing fee to the Insular Collector; and the latter shall forthwith transmit the same to the clerk of the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila, as he shall also do in cases where the notice is given and fee paid directly to himself, and in either event he shall transmit therewith to said clerk all the papers in the cause, including, in case of importations, the entry, invoices, exhibits, and other documents connected therewith.

[2657-1536.]

SEC. 1386. *Removal upon order of Department Head.*—Upon making any decision which may be removed upon the order of the Department Head, the Insular Collector shall immediately transmit a copy of such decision to him and also to the Insular Auditor; and if within fifteen days thereafter the Department Head shall certify that in his opinion the decision ought to be revised by the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila, it shall be the duty of the Insular Collector, upon notification thereof, to transmit the original record to said court in the same manner as upon removal by a party other than the Government.

[2657-1537.]

SEC. 1387. *Determination of cause by Court of First Instance at Manila.*—A cause removed to the Court of First Instance at Manila, as above contemplated, shall be deemed to be at issue upon the filing of the record therein and the giving of due notice to the adverse party when the removal is effected by the Government.

[2657-1538.]

SEC. 1388. *Settlement of cause by payment of fine or redemption of forfeited property.*—If, in any seizure case, the owner or agent shall, while the cause is yet before the

collector of the district of seizure, pay to such collector the fine imposed by him or, in case of forfeiture, shall pay the appraised value of the property, or if after removal of the cause, he shall pay to the Insular Collector the amount of the fine as finally determined by him or, in case of forfeiture, shall pay the appraised value of the property, such property shall be forthwith surrendered, and all liability which may or might attach to the property by virtue of the offense which was the occasion of the seizure and all liability which might have been incurred under any bond given by the owner or agent in respect to such property shall thereupon be deemed to be discharged.

Redemption of forfeited property shall not be allowed in any case where the importation is absolutely prohibited or where the surrender of the property to the person offering to redeem the same would be contrary to law.

[2657—1539.]

SEC. 1389. *Right of protest in such cases.*—Where payment is made or redemption effected as allowed under the preceding section, the party making payment or effecting the redemption may, if he desires to test the validity of the proceedings, make formal protest at the time of making such payment or effecting such redemption, or within fifteen days thereafter, and make claim for the repayment of the whole or any part of the sum so paid by him, whereupon the proceedings shall take the same course as in ordinary cases of protest against customs duties and charges generally.

[2657—1540.]

SEC. 1390. *Disposition of cases arising at port of Manila.*—In cases which arise at the port of Manila the rulings and decisions therein, made by the Insular Collector in the exercise of the functions of collector of customs of the port, shall be removable immediately to the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila under the same conditions as cases which come to him for review from other ports; and the same provisions concerning the time and

manner of the transfer of the cause shall apply so far as the same may be applicable.

[2657-1541.]

SEC. 1391. *Precedence of customs cause in Court of First Instance.*—A customs cause removed into the Court of First Instance in the City of Manila shall be set for advanced hearing as the exigency of the matter may require and shall be determined upon the record, including the competent proof already taken, and such other evidence as either party may see fit to adduce,—all subject to the same right of exception and appeal to the Supreme Court, by either party, as in other cases.

[2657-1542.]

SEC. 1392. *Duty of Attorney-General to render assistance in court causes.*—When the Insular Collector so requests, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General, or some person detailed from his office for that purpose, to aid in the presentation of cases before the Court of First Instance.

[2657-1543.]

SEC. 1393. *Supervisory authority of Insular Collector and of Department Head in certain cases.*—If in any case involving the assessment of duties the importer shall fail to protest the decision of the collector of customs and the Insular Collector shall be of the opinion that the decision was erroneous and unfavorable to the Government, the latter may order a reliquidation; and if the decision of the Insular Collector in any unprotested case should, in the opinion of the Department Head, be erroneous and unfavorable to the Government, the Department Head may require the Insular Collector to order a reliquidation or he may, if in his opinion the public interest requires, direct the Insular Collector to certify the cause to the Court of First Instance at Manila, in the manner provided in section one thousand three hundred and eighty-six hereof, there to be reviewed by the court as other customs cases removed thereto.

Except as in the preceding paragraph provided the supervisory authority of the Department Head over the Bureau

of Customs shall not extend to the administrative reversal of the decisions of the Insular Collector in matters removable into court.

[2657-1544.]

ARTICLE XX.—*Sale or other disposition of property in customs custody*

SEC. 1394. *Place for sale or other disposition of property.*—Property within the purview of this article shall be sold, or otherwise disposed of, upon the order of the collector of customs of the port where the property in question may be held, unless the Insular Collector shall direct its conveyance for such purpose to some other port.

[2657-1545.]

SEC. 1395. *Property subject to sale.*—Property in customs custody shall be subject to sale under the conditions hereinbelow expressed:

- (a) Abandoned merchandise.
- (b) Bonded merchandise upon which the duties have not been paid within the period prescribed by law.
- (c) Merchandise of which entry is not made within the period allowed therefor; or which, having been entered, is not claimed within the ninety days allowed for the payment of duties.
- (d) Seized property, other than contraband, after liability to sale has been established by proper administrative or judicial proceedings in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.
- (e) Any merchandise upon which there is a valid lien for customs duties, internal-revenue tax, or other dues or charges enforceable by the Bureau of Customs, after the expiration of the period allowed for the satisfaction of the same.

[2657-1546.]

SEC. 1396. *Mode of sale.*—In the absence of special provision, property subject to sale by the customs authorities shall be sold at public auction after ten days' notice conspicuously posted at the port and such other advertisement

as may appear to the collector to be advisable in the particular case.

[2657-1547.]

SEC. 1397. *Disposition of proceeds.*—From the proceeds of property sold by the customs authorities the following charges shall be paid in the order named:

- (a) The expenses of appraisal, advertisement, and sale.
- (b) Storage dues.
- (c) Duties at tariff rates for all except abandoned and forfeited goods.

(d) Any other charges due the Government in connection with the goods.

(e) Any sum of freight, lighterage, or general average, on the voyage of importation, of which due notice shall have been given to the collector.

[2657-1548.]

SEC. 1398. *Disposition of surplus.*—In the case of abandoned and forfeited goods no part of the surplus proceeds shall be returned to the owner of the merchandise. In case of the sale of other property, any surplus remaining after the satisfaction of all lawful charges as aforesaid shall be paid by the collector to the owner, if known, otherwise it shall be retained by the collector for ten days subject to the call of the owner. Upon the failure of the owner to make demand within this period, the collector shall deposit such surplus with the Insular Treasurer as a special deposit, to be paid to the proper claimant demanding the same within one year thereafter, upon such evidence and in such manner as the Insular Auditor shall prescribe.

In all such cases the collector shall fully reports his action in the matter, together with all the particulars, to the Insular Collector and to the Insular Auditor.

After one year all such special deposits unclaimed and unpaid shall be covered into the Insular Treasury as customs receipts.

[2657-1549.]

SEC. 1399. *Disposition of merchandise liable to deterioration.*—Merchandise of a perishable nature shall not be

deposited in a bonded warehouse; and, if it is not immediately entered for export or for transportation from the vessel in which imported or entered for consumption and the duties paid thereon, may be sold at public auction, after such public notice, not exceeding three days, as the necessities of the case permit.

When seizure shall be made of property which, in the opinion of the collector, is liable to perish or waste, or to be greatly reduced in value by keeping, or which cannot be kept without great disproportionate expense, whether such property consist of live animals or merchandise, the appraisers, if requested by the collector or officer making the seizure, at the time when such appraisal is made, shall certify in their appraisal their belief that the property seized is liable to speedy deterioration, or that the expense of its keeping will largely reduce the net proceeds of the sale; and in case the appraisers thus certify, such collector may proceed to advertise and sell the same at auction, upon such notice as he shall deem to be reasonable.

The same disposition may be made of any warehoused merchandise when in the opinion of the collector it is likely from depreciation, damage, leakage, or other cause to become insufficient to pay the duties and other charges corresponding thereto, if it should be permitted to remain and be subjected to sale in usual course.

[2657—1550.]

SEC. 1400. *Disposition of things injurious to public health.*—When merchandise, which in the opinion of the collector constitutes a menace to public health, shall be seized or otherwise come into the custody of the Bureau of Customs, the collector of the port shall, if the matter is not disposable under the provisions of law relating to food and drugs, appoint a board of three to examine the merchandise. In the absence of controlling reason, one member of this board shall be a representative of the Philippine Health Service or the local health officer, the other two being responsible officers of the Bureau of Customs and at least one an appraiser. Such board shall examine said merchandise, and if the same shall be found to be unfit for use or sale or

a menace to the public health, the board shall so report in writing to the collector, who shall forthwith approve its destruction in such manner as the case may require.

If such merchandise is found to be fit for use or sale and to have commercial value, it shall be disposed of in the manner provided for perishable property.

The health authorities at ports of entry shall collaborate with collectors of customs upon such occasions with all reasonable dispatch.

[2657—1551.]

SEC. 1401. *Disposition of contraband.*—Articles of prohibited importation or exportation, known as contraband, shall, in the absence of special provision, be dealt with as follows:

(a) If the article in question is highly dangerous to be kept or handled, it may be forthwith destroyed.

(b) Contraband coin or bullion shall accrue to the gold-standard fund in specie, subject to the payment of the expenses incident to seizure, including the reward to the informer.

(c) Other contraband of commercial value and capable of legitimate use may be sold under such restrictions as will insure its use for legitimate purposes only; but if the thing is unfit for use or the collector is of the opinion that, if sold, it would be used for unlawful purposes, it may be destroyed in such manner as the collector shall direct.

[2657—1552.]

SEC. 1402. *Establishment of contraband character of merchandise.*—For the purpose of ascertaining and establishing the contraband character of merchandise, the collector of the port may appoint a board of three, at least two of whom shall be officers of the Bureau of Customs, to examine and report to him upon the matter.

[2657—1553.]

SEC. 1403. *Disposition of property remaining unsold for want of bidders.*—When any property exposed to sale by the customs authorities remains unsold for want of bidders and the collector shall be of the opinion that further at-

tempt to sell at auction is inadvisable, he shall appoint a board of three, at least two of whom shall be officers of the Bureau of Customs, and if said board shall report that the property is of no commercial value, or unfit for use or sale, or a menace to the public health, it shall be destroyed; but if found to be fit for use or sale and to have commercial value, it shall be disposed of to the best advantage, in the discretion of the collector, at public or private sale, or otherwise, as may be practicable.

[2657—1554.]

SEC. 1404. *Disposition of dangerous explosives.*—Gunpowder or other dangerous or explosive substances, except firecrackers, shall not be deposited in a bonded warehouse, and when not entered for immediate use, transportation, or export, shall be subject to such disposition, in the discretion of the Department Head, as is consistent with the public safety.

Expenses incurred in such disposition shall constitute a lien on the goods and a charge against the owner.

[2657—1555.]

ARTICLE XXI.—*Miscellaneous administrative provisions*

SEC. 1405. *Duty of collector of customs to report rulings to Insular Collector.*—When any new or unsettled question shall be determined by a collector of customs, he shall, if the matter is not otherwise carried upon for review in ordinary course, notify the Insular Collector of his decision and submit an adequate statement of facts involved.

[2657—1556.]

SEC. 1406. *Application of established ruling or decision.*—A customs ruling or decision which determines the construction or application of any provision of law imposing customs duties shall not be administratively reversed or modified unless at least sixty days public notice shall be given in the form of a published tariff decision.

[2657—1557.]

SEC. 1407. *Reduction of proof to writing.*—When proof is taken in any proceeding or matter under the authority

of the Bureau of Customs, either party may require that the same be reduced to writing; and when so taken it shall be filed in the office of the collector of customs and preserved for use or reference until final decision.

[2657-1558.]

SEC. 1408. *Collector of customs not liable in respect of ruling in customs cases.*—No collector or other officer of customs shall be in any way personally liable for or on account of any official ruling or decision as to which the person claiming to be aggrieved has the right to obtain either an administrative or judicial review under the provisions of this chapter; and except for a misdelivery of merchandise, a collector of customs shall not, in the absence of his own abuse of authority, be liable to any person for a loss occasioned either by his own official act or the act of his subordinates.

[2657-1559.]

SEC. 1409. *Obstruction of customs premises.*—No person shall obstruct a customhouse, warehouse, office, wharf, street, or other premises under the control of the Bureau of Customs or any of the approaches to such houses or premises.

[2657-1560.]

SEC. 1410. *Interests prohibited to be held by customs employees.*—No persons employed under the authority of the Government of the Philippine Islands in the collection of duties or imports, exports, or tonnage dues shall own, either in whole or in part, any vessel, or act as attorney, agent, or consignee for the owner of any vessel or of any cargo or lading on board the same; nor shall any such person import or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in the importation of any merchandise for sale into the Philippine Islands.

[2657-1561.]

SEC. 1411. *Reward for information concerning fraud upon revenue.*—When any person shall furnish original information concerning any fraud upon the customs revenue,

by whomsoever perpetrated or contemplated, which shall result in the recovery of revenue, the conviction of the guilty party, or the imposition of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, he may, upon the recommendation of the Insular Collector of Customs, with the approval of the Department Head, be paid from any funds of the Bureau of Customs appropriated for such purpose, a reasonable compensation or reward not exceeding in any case the sum of ten thousand pesos.

It shall be the duty of all persons in the employ of the Bureau of Customs and of all masters or other officers, owners, or agents, of vessels trading with or within the Philippine Islands, to report to a collector of customs at the earliest practicable moment all information in their possession concerning any fraud upon the customs revenues, contemplated or perpetrated.

[2657—1562.]

SEC. 1412. *Reward in case of forfeiture of coin or bullion.*—When contraband coin or bullion shall accrue to the gold-standard fund as a consequence of forfeiture, a sum equivalent to one-third of its value shall be paid from said fund to the person, if any such there be, upon whose information, given to the proper authorities, the seizure was made.

[2657—1563.]

SEC. 1413. *Authority of laws and regulations of Treasury Department of United States.*—If any case shall arise not provided for by the laws or regulations of the Bureau of Customs, and involving the application of the Tariff Act or the collection of customs duties, the laws of the United States and the regulations of the Treasury Department thereof, shall, so far as may be practicable, be followed and applied in analogous cases, if not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter.

[2657—1564.]

ARTICLE XXII.—*Customs fees and charges*

SEC. 1414. *Fixed fees.*—For acts done, services rendered, and documents issued by the Bureau of Customs, the fol-

lowing fixed fees shall be charged and collected, by requiring the affixture of documentary customs stamps in the proper amount to the instrument which is the subject of the charge or other paper indicated as the proper recipient of the stamp and by the cancellation of such stamp in a manner to be prescribed by the Insular Collector; and no instrument or paper subject to such charge shall be issued or granted by any customs official until the proper stamp has been affixed and canceled:

(a) For each certificate of Philippine register—

1. In case of a vessel of less than fifteen tons gross	₱2.50
2. In case of a vessel of from fifteen to five hundred tons gross.....	5.00
3. In case of a vessel of more than five hundred tons gross.....	10.00

(b) For each certificate of ownership:

1. In case of a vessel of fifteen tons gross or less	2.50
2. In case of a vessel of more than fifteen tons gross	5.00

(c) For each entrance from a foreign port..... 4.00

(d) For each clearance to a foreign port..... 4.00

(e) For each coastwise entrance or clearance (to be charged at ports of entry only):

1. In case of a vessel of from six to seventy-five tons net.....	.50
2. In case of a vessel of more than seventy-five but not more than one hundred and twenty-five tons net.....	1.00
3. In case of a vessel of more than one hundred and twenty-five but not more than two hundred tons net.....	2.00
4. In case of a vessel of more than two hundred but not more than three hundred tons net	3.00
5. In case of a vessel of more than three hundred tons net.....	4.00

(f) For each coastwise license or renewal thereof:	
1. In case of a vessel propelled in whole or in part by steam or other mechanical motive power, per registered net ton..	₱1.50
2. In case of a sailing vessel or vessel not propelled by steam or other mechanical motive power, per registered net ton	1.00
(g) For each bay and river license, or renewal thereof, per registered ton net.....	1.00
(h) For each permit to transfer vessel from one class to another.....	5.00
(i) For each annual certificate of inspection and for each special permit to operate vessels:	
1. In case of a vessel of from six to one hundred tons gross.....	2.00
2. In case of a vessel of more than one hundred but not more than five hundred tons gross	5.00
3. In case of a vessel of more than five hundred tons gross.....	10.00
(j) For each bill of health accepted.....	1.00
(k) For each outward foreign passenger list accepted	1.00
(l) For each permit for transfer of Chinese crew....	5.00
(m) For each amendment allowed to a foreign inward manifest	.50
(n) For each permit (to others than passengers) to take cigars aboard ship, per thousand cigars..	1.00
(o) For each permit (to others than passengers) to take cigarettes aboard ship, per thousand cigarettes	.50
(p) For each original import or export entry, exceeding fifty pesos in value.....	1.00
(q) For each entry for immediate transportation in bond	1.00
(r) For each original internal-revenue entry.....	.50
(s) For each original withdrawal entry from any bonded warehouse	.50
(t) For each bond accepted or renewed.....	1.00

- (u) For each approval of application in respect to a transaction covered by general bond..... ₱1.00
- (v) For each certificate of residence..... 5.00
- (w) For all certificates not hereinabove specified, exclusive of such as are made in the course of routine administration in the Bureau and which do not subserve any special pecuniary interest of the party concerned therein..... 2.00
- (x) For examination and licensing of a customs or immigration broker, to be paid once only.... 20.00
- (y) For each protest filed, the fee to be returned if the protest is determined in whole or in part in favor of the protestant..... 2.00

[2657—1565.]

SEC. 1415. *Miscellaneous charges.*—When any article shall be sold or service rendered by the Bureau of Customs in a matter for which a charge may be legally made, no fee therefor being fixed by law, such charge shall be made as may from time to time be prescribed by regulation or order of the Insular Collector, approved by the Department Head; and the payment of such charges may be required to be made by the affixture and cancellation of documentary stamps.

Among the charges which may be thus fixed are these: pilot fees, fees for the admeasurement of vessels, the fees incident to the registration or copying of documents in the exercise of the function of commercial register, and such other charges as may be proper in connection with the performance of the duties pertaining to the office of captain of port.

[2657—1566.]

SEC. 1416. *Effect of failure to stamp document.*—An instrument, document, or paper requiring a stamp or stamps as provided in this article shall not be received or recognized by any customs official, or admitted as evidence in any court of law, or be held valid for any purpose until the requisite stamp or stamps have been affixed thereto and properly canceled.

[2657—1567.]

ARTICLE XXIII.—*Tonnage dues*

SEC. 1417. *Tonnage dues on vessels engaged in Philippine trade.*—There shall be collected at all ports and places in the Philippine Islands from any vessel coming from or going to a port or place outside of the territory of the Philippine Islands, irrespective of nationality, twelve and one-half centavos per net ton as expressed in her certificate of registry, or thirty-five centavos per thousand kilograms of merchandise discharged or laden, in Philippine ports, at the option of the master or consignee of the vessel.

[2657—1568.]

SEC. 1418. *Vessels exempt from tonnage dues.*—The following shall be exempted from the payment of the dues herein established:

(a) Vessels not discharging or lading cargo and discharging and lading only passengers and their baggage;

(b) Vessels belonging to the Government of the United States and to foreign governments, or chartered by the same, if not engaged in trade;

(c) Vessels in distress; and

(d) Yachts of the United States, the Philippine Islands, or any foreign nation which imposes no tonnage or equivalent taxes on United States and Philippine yachts.

[2657—1569.]

ARTICLE XXIV.—*Words and phrases defined*

SEC. 1419. *Words and phrases defined.*—Words and phrases used in this chapter shall be taken in sense defined below:

“Foreign port” means a port or place outside the jurisdiction of the Philippine Islands.

“Port of entry” is a domestic port open to both foreign and coastwise trade. The term includes principal ports of entry and subports of entry. A principal port of entry is the chief port of entry of the collection district wherein it is situated and is the permanent station of the collector of customs of such port. Subports of entry are under the administrative jurisdiction of the principal port of entry of the district.

"Coastwise ports" are such domestic ports as are open to the coastwise trade only. These include all ports, harbors, and places not ports of entry.

"Vessel" includes every sort of boat, craft, or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water.

"Merchandise," when used with reference to importations or exportations, includes goods, wares, and in general anything that may be made the subject of importation or exportation.

"Transit cargo" is merchandise arriving at any port from another port or place noted in the carrier's manifest and destined for transshipment to another local port or to a foreign port.

"Seized property" means any property seized or held for the satisfaction of any administrative fine or for the enforcement of any forfeiture under the customs laws.

"Customs law" includes not only the provisions of the Customs Law and regulations pursuant thereto but all other laws and regulations which are subject to enforcement by the Bureau of Customs or otherwise within its jurisdiction.

[2657—1570.]

Chapter 40.—BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

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SEC. 1420. Title of chapter.

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- SEC. 1422. City assessor and collector of Manila.
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- SEC. 1424. Specific provisions to be contained in regulations.
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 SEC. 1470. Continuation of business of deceased person.
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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1420. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Internal Revenue Law.

[2657—1575.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1421. *Chief officials of Bureau of Internal Revenue.*—The Bureau of Internal Revenue shall have one chief and one assistant chief to be known respectively as the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657—1576.]

SEC. 1422. *City assessor and collector of Manila.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue shall be *ex officio* city assessor and collector of Manila and as such shall collect all its municipal revenues and shall perform in and for said city the duties imposed by this law on provincial treasurers generally.

[2657—1577.]

SEC. 1423. *Powers and duties of Bureau.*—The powers and duties of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall comprehend the collection of all internal-revenue taxes, fees, and charges, and the enforcement according to law of all forfeitures, penalties, and fines connected therewith. Said Bureau shall also give effect to and administer the supervisory and police powers conferred by this chapter or other law or parts of laws within its jurisdiction.

[2657—1578.]

SEC. 1424. *Specific provisions to be contained in regulations.*—The regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall, among other things, contain provisions specifying, prescribing, or defining:

(a) The time and manner in which provincial treasurers shall canvass their provinces for the purpose of discovering persons and property liable to internal-revenue taxes, and the manner in which their lists and records of taxable persons and taxable objects shall be made and kept.

(b) The forms of labels, brands, or marks to be required on goods subject to a specific tax and the manner in which the labeling, branding, or marking shall be effected.

(c) The conditions under which and the manner in which goods intended for export, which if not exported would be subject to a specific tax, shall be labeled, branded, or marked.

(d) The conditions to be observed by revenue officers, provincial fiscals, and other officials respecting the institution and conduct of legal actions and proceedings.

(e) The manner in which persons authorized to have and keep prohibited drugs shall keep their records relating to the same.

(f) The conditions under which opium may be imported, the manner of its storage and removal for use, as well as the manner in which the same shall be marked or labeled prior to removal.

(g) The conditions under which prohibited drugs may be transferred from the possession of persons authorized to have and keep the same to the possession of other persons similarly authorized.

(h) The conditions under which goods intended for storage in bonded warehouses shall be conveyed thither, their manner of storage, and the method of keeping the entries and records in connection therewith; also the books to be kept by storekeepers and the reports to be made by them in connection with their supervision to such houses.

(i) The conditions under which alcohol intended for use in the arts and industries may be removed, and dealt in, the character and quantity of the denaturing material to be used, the manner in which the process of denaturing shall be effected, the bonds to be given, the books and records to be kept, the entries to be made therein, the reports to be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and the signs to be displayed in the business or by the person for whom such denaturing is done or by whom such alcohol is dealt in.

(j) The manner in which revenue shall be collected and paid, the instrument, document, or object to which revenue stamps shall be affixed, the mode of cancellation of the same, the manner in which the proper books, records, invoices, and other papers shall be kept and entries therein made by the person subject to the tax, as well as the manner in which licenses and stamps shall be gathered up and returned after serving their purpose.

(k) Prohibitions relative to the size, style, subject matter, and location of signs, signboards, billboards, and other forms of outdoor advertising, and the conditions precedent to securing a license to erect or display such signs, signboards, and billboards.

[2657—1579; Paragraph (k) repealed by Act 2819.]

(l) The manner in which income-tax returns, information, and reports shall be prepared and reported and the tax collected and paid, as well as the conditions under which evidence of payment shall be furnished the taxpayer, and the preparation and publication of income-tax statistics.

[2833—28.]

[This subsection was designated as letter (m) in the amendatory act, which, it is believed, was a mere clerical error. Hence, the change. (Compiler's note.)]

(m) The conditions to be observed by revenue officers, provincial fiscals, and other officials respecting the enforcement of Article XI imposing a tax on inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions *mortis causa* and such other rules and prohibition which the Collector of Internal Revenue may consider suitable for the enforcement of the said Article XI.

[2835—1.]

[This subsection was designated as letter (l) in the amendatory act, which, it is believed, should be letter (m). Hence, the change. (Compiler's note.)]

SEC. 1425. *Forms, certificates, and appliances supplied by the Collector of Internal Revenue.*—It shall be the duty of the Collector of Internal Revenue, among other things, to prescribe, provide, and distribute to the proper officials the requisite licenses, cedula forms, internal revenue stamps, and labels or tags used in sealing weights and measures, and all other forms, certificates, bonds, records, invoice books, instruments, appliances and apparatus used in administering the laws under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

[2657—1580.]

SEC. 1426. *Agents and deputies for collection of internal revenue.*—For the collection of the internal revenue on imported articles the Insular Collector of Customs and his subordinates are constituted agents of the Collector of Internal Revenue; and the provincial treasurers, their deputies, and employees shall be his deputies for the collection of other internal revenue and the enforcement of all laws within the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

For economy or effectiveness in the collection of the cedula tax, the Collector of Internal Revenue may authorize the provincial treasurer of any province to appoint, for the first four months of the year only, special deputies to collect such tax, at a rate of compensation not greater than ten centavos for each tax collected and certificate issued.

The treasurer of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu may appoint such special deputies as he may deem necessary for the collection and execution of the payment of the cedula tax in each province of the department, and pay to the persons so appointed, including persons otherwise compensated by the Government, a commission of not to exceed ten per centum on the money collected by each, which commission shall be stated in his appointment.

[2657-1581.]

SEC. 1427. *Expenses of collection to be borne by provinces.*—The expenses incurred by the provincial and municipal authorities in collecting taxes and in enforcing the laws under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, including expenses incurred in appearing in the courts in internal-revenue cases, shall be borne by the respective provinces; but the City of Manila shall be liable only for such expenses as are incident to the collection of internal revenue and other taxes in and for that city, and for such expenses the Insular Government shall be reimbursed.

[2657-1582.]

SEC. 1428. *Internal-revenue inspection districts.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall divide the Philippine Islands into such number of inspection districts as may from time to time be required for administrative purposes. Each of these districts shall be in charge of an internal-revenue agent.

[2657-1583.]

SEC. 1429. *Duties of internal-revenue agents.*—It shall be the duty of every internal-revenue agent to see that all laws and regulations relative to the collection of internal-revenue taxes are faithfully executed and complied with, to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any

frauds or delinquencies in connection therewith, and to examine into the efficiency of all officers and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. He shall report in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue any neglect of duty, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any internal-revenue officer of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all the facts in each case and any evidence sustaining the same. He may, by notice in writing, suspend from duty any storekeeper, and in such case he shall immediately notify the Collector of Internal Revenue and within three days thereafter report his action and his reasons therefor in writing to said Collector.

Should any revenue agent discover any neglect, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance of any provincial treasurer in the performance of his duty as a collector of internal revenue, he shall immediately report the facts to the Collector of Internal Revenue in writing.

[2657-1584.]

SEC. 1430. *Authority of agent's assistant.*—An agent's assistant in any district may, in the name of the internal-revenue agent in charge of such district and under the control of such officer as his principal, exercise any power or perform any act which might be exercised or performed by such internal-revenue agent himself.

[2657-1585.]

SEC. 1431. *Assignment of storekeepers to warehouses.*—

The Collector of Internal Revenue shall employ and assign to such bonded warehouses and manufacturers warehouses as he shall deem expedient internal-revenue storekeepers.

[2657-1586.]

SEC. 1432. *Assignment of internal-revenue agents to special duties.*—Internal-revenue agents may be assigned to duty under the direction of any officer of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and may be assigned to special duties other than those of internal-revenue agent proper.

Any officer or employee of the Bureau may be assigned to the duties of revenue agent without change of his official character or salary.

[2657-1587.]

SEC. 1433. *Reports of violations of law.*—When a provincial or deputy provincial treasurer or an internal-revenue agent discovers evidence of the violation of any law administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue of such character that a criminal prosecution ought to be instituted, he shall immediately report the facts to the fiscal of the province, giving the name of the offender and the names of the witnesses, if possible. A duplicate of such report shall be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

It shall also be the duty of officers and employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to report to the Bureau of Forestry any violations of the Forest Law within their knowledge. A duplicate of each such report shall be furnished to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657—1588.]

SEC. 1434. *Authority of internal-revenue officers to make arrests and seizures.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue, the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, internal-revenue agents, and provincial treasurers and their deputies shall have authority to make arrests and seizures for the violation of any penal law or regulation administered by the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Any person so arrested shall be forthwith carried before a magistrate there to be dealt with according to law.

[2657—1589.]

SEC. 1435. *Power of Collector of Internal Revenue in making assessments.*—When a report required by law as a basis for the assessment of any tax shall not be forthcoming within the time fixed by law or regulation, or when there is reason to believe that any such report is false, incomplete, or erroneous, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall assess the proper tax on the best evidence obtainable.

When it shall come to the knowledge of the Collector of Internal Revenue that a taxpayer is retiring from the business subject to taxation, or intends to leave the Philippine Islands, or remove his property therefrom, or hide or conceal his property, or perform any act tending to obstruct the proceedings for collecting the tax for the past or

current quarter or year, or render the same totally or partly inefficient, unless such proceedings are begun immediately, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall declare the tax period of such taxpayer due at any time and shall send the taxpayer a notice of such decision, together with a request for the immediate payment of the tax for the tax period so declared due and the tax for the preceding year or quarter, or such portion thereof as may be unpaid, and said taxes shall be due and payable immediately and shall be subject to all the penalties hereafter prescribed, unless paid within the time fixed in the request of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657-1590; 2892-1.]

SEC. 1436. *Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue, the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, special deputies of the Collector, internal-revenue agents, provincial treasurers and their deputies, and any other employee of the Bureau thereunto especially deputed by the Collector shall have power to administer oaths and to take testimony in any official matter or investigation conducted by them touching any matter within the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

[2657-1591.]

SEC. 1437. *Contents of Collector's annual report.*—The annual report of the Collector of Internal Revenue shall contain a detailed statement of the collections and disbursements of the Bureau with specifications of the sources of revenue and classes of disbursements.

[2657-1592.]

ARTICLE II.—*Sources of internal revenue*

SEC. 1438. *Sources of taxes.*—The following taxes, fees, and charges in the nature of tax are deemed to be internal-revenue taxes:

- (a) The cedula tax.
- (b) The documentary tax.
- (c) The privilege taxes on business or occupation.
- (d) Specific taxes on manufactured products.
- (e) Taxes on resources of banks, receipts of insurance

companies, and receipts of corporations paying a franchise tax.

- (f) Charges for forest products.
- (g) Fees for testing and sealing weights and measures.
- (h) Internal revenue, including the income tax.
- (i) Ad valorem tax on the output of mines.
- (j) The tax on inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions *mortis causa*.

[2657—1593; 2819—2.]

ARTICLE III.—*Cedula tax*

SEC. 1439. *Persons liable to cedula tax*.—An annual internal-revenue cedula tax shall be paid by all male inhabitants of the Philippine Islands over the age of eighteen and under sixty years with the following exceptions:

(a) Commissioned officers of the United States Army or Navy.

(b) Enlisted soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States Army and Navy.

(c) Civilian employees of the military or naval branches of the United States Government who have come to the Philippine Islands under orders of the Government of the United States.

(d) Diplomatic and consular representatives and officials of foreign powers.

(e) Paupers.

(f) Insane persons.

(g) Imbeciles.

(h) Blind persons.

(i) Persons serving a sentence of more than one year in a public prison.

(j) Persons permanently incapacitated physically.

(k) Barrio lieutenants and their substitutes while holding office as such.

(l) Lepers confined in hospitals or segregated in the Culion colony or any other colony that may hereafter be established. This provision shall have retroactive effect and its benefits shall be extensive to lepers who have become delinquent in the payment of the cedula tax and who

shall therefore be exempt from the payment of said tax for the years for which they are delinquent.

(m) Non-Christians living elsewhere than in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu may be exempted from the cedula tax by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. A copy of any resolution effecting such exemption shall be supplied to the Collector of Internal Revenue: *Provided*, That the treasurer concerned shall, at the request of the persons interested, issue a certificate setting forth such exemption and the identity of the persons.

[2657—1594; 3201—1.]

SEC. 1440. *Amount of the cedula tax.*—The cedula tax shall be one peso; but in the City of Manila and in any province other than the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya it may, by resolution of the respective municipal board or provincial board, for said city or province be increased to two pesos. Where such increase is effected it shall remain in force until abrogated for one or more years by resolution of the board, either with the express approval of the Governor-General or upon the expiration of thirty days after the receipt by him of such resolution, without his disapproval. A copy of any resolution increasing or decreasing the tax in a province shall be furnished by the provincial treasurer to the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657—1595.]

SEC. 1441. *Increase of tax in case of delinquency.*—Upon delinquency, the cedula tax to which any person is liable shall be subject to the following surtax:

(a) If the tax is paid after the thirtieth of April but not after the thirtieth of June of the current year, the surtax shall be fifty per centum of the amount in which the taxpayer is delinquent.

(b) If the tax is paid after the thirtieth day of June of the current year, the surtax shall be one hundred per centum of the amount in which the taxpayer is delinquent.

[2657—1596.]

revised by SEC. 1442. *Payment of arrearages.*—Any person delinquent in the payment of the cedula tax for former years

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may obtain a cedula for the current year, by paying at the same time for a cedula for the first year in which he was delinquent, and subscribing to an affidavit in which he shall bind himself to pay for his unpaid cedulas at the rate of one for each two or six months, as the Collector of Internal Revenue may determine as follows:

"I _____, a native of _____, Province of _____, being _____ years of age, by occupation a _____, and residing at No. _____, _____ street in the municipality of _____, Province of _____, hereby freely and voluntarily declare on oath that it is my desire, and I solemnly agree, to pay my unpaid cedulas for the years _____ at the rate of one cedula for _____, until all said years for which I am now delinquent are fully paid; and not to change my residence without advising the municipal treasurer of my municipality of the address of my new residence.

"Noncompliance on my part with any of the foregoing conditions will determine the annulment of the present agreement, and I shall be liable to the proceedings and penal provisions of existing law.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature at _____.

"Witnessed by:

"_____"

The cedula for the current year issued to persons delinquent for former years shall bear an indorsement of the number of years of delinquency, a practice that shall be followed from year to year so long as the delinquency lasts.

[2657—1597.]

SEC. 1443. *Time for payment of cedula tax—When delinquency occurs.*—Liability for the cedula tax accrues on the first of January of each year as regards persons then resident in the Islands and liable to the tax; and if a person so liable fails to pay the tax before the first of May he shall be delinquent. As regards those who come to reside in the Islands prior to the first of July and those who reach the age of eighteen years or otherwise lose the benefit of exemption prior to that date, liability shall attach upon the day of arrival or upon the day exemption ceases, and if

arriving or becoming liable on or before the tenth of April they shall likewise be delinquent upon failure to pay the tax before the first of May, but such persons, arriving or becoming liable after the tenth of April, shall have twenty days within which to pay the tax without becoming delinquent.

Persons who on the first of January are serving sentence of one year or less in prison and are not released until after the tenth of April shall have twenty days after their release within which to pay the tax without becoming delinquent.

Persons who come to reside in the Islands or arrive at the age of eighteen years on or after the first of July of any year or who cease to belong to an exempt class on or after the same date shall not be subject to the tax for such year.

[2657—1598.]

SEC. 1444. *Extension of time for payment of cedula tax.*—When the public interests so require, the provincial board of any province situated elsewhere than in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu may, by resolution, with the approval of the Governor-General, extend the time for the payment of the cedula tax without the consequences of delinquency for a period not exceeding three months in any year. In the Department of Mindanao and Sulu such extension may be made for a period not exceeding four months in any year, and the power to make such extension shall be vested in the provincial governor, to be exercised with the approval of the governor of the department.

[2657—1599.]

SEC. 1445. *Remission of tax in Department of Mindanao and Sulu.*—The governor of any province in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu may, with the approval of the governor of the department, order a cedula issued for one peso, or free of charge, to any resident in any locality of the district, whenever he may deem this to be in the public interest.

[2657—1600.]

SEC. 1446. *Payment of cedula tax in province other than that of domicile.*—A person temporarily absent from the province of his domicile may pay the cedula tax in any province where he is sojourning; but such payment in a province where the tax is one peso shall not remove liability for the additional peso to which the taxpayer may be subject in the province of his domicile.

[2657—1601.]

SEC. 1447. *Presentation of cedula certificate upon certain occasions.*—When a person liable to the cedula tax offers himself for registration as a qualified voter, acknowledges any document before a notary public, takes the oath of office upon election or appointment to any position in the Government service, receives any license, certificate, or permit from any public authority, pays any tax, receives any money from any public fund, or transacts other official business, it shall be the duty of the officer or person with whom such transaction is had or business done to require the exhibition of the certificate showing the payment of the cedula tax by such person. Such certificate shall be the one issued for the current year, except during the month of January of each year and except also in the case of the payment of the cedula tax at any time during the year, in which cases the exhibition of the certificate for the previous year shall suffice.

[2657—1602.]

SEC. 1448. *Secondary certificate in lieu of destroyed cedula certificate.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue, upon presentation to him of satisfactory proof in the form of an affidavit of the actual destruction or loss of a cedula certificate by accident, fire, or other casualty and without any fraud or negligence on the part of the taxpayer, shall issue gratuitously a secondary certificate showing the number of the original certificate and its date, together with the other information contained therein, which secondary certificate may be used in lieu of the original certificate for all purposes.

[2657—1603.]

ARTICLE IV.—Documentary stamp tax

SEC. 1449. Stamp tax upon documents and papers.—Upon documents, instruments, and papers, and upon acceptances, assignments, sales, and transfer of the obligation, right, or property incident thereto documentary taxes for and in respect of the transaction so had or accomplished shall be paid as hereinafter prescribed, by the person making, signing, issuing, accepting, or transferring the same, and at the time such act is done or transaction had:

(a) On all bonds, debentures, and certificates of indebtedness issued by any association, company, or corporation, on each two hundred pesos or fractional part thereof, of the face value of such document, twenty centavos.

(b) On every original issue, whether on organization or on reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the face value of such certificate, twenty centavos.

(c) On all sales, or agreements to sell, or memoranda of sales, or deliveries, or transfer of bonds, due-bills, certificates of obligation, or shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, or transfer of such securities by assignment in blank, or by delivery, or by any paper, or agreement, or memorandum, or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such bonds, due-bills, certificates of obligation or stock, or to secure the future payment of money, or for the future transfer of any bond, due-bill, certificate of obligation or stock, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the par value of such bond, due-bill, certificate of obligation or stock, four centavos.

[2657—1604; 3047—1.]

(d) On all bonds, debentures, certificates of stock, or certificates of indebtedness issued in any foreign country there shall be paid by the person here selling or transferring the same, such tax as is required by law on similar instruments when issued, sold, or transferred in the Philippine Islands.

(e) On all certificates of profits, or any certificate or memorandum showing interest in the property or accumulations of any association, company, or corporation, and on all transfers of such certificates or memoranda, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the face value of such certificate or memorandum, two centavos.

(f) On each bank check, draft, or certificate of deposit, not drawing interest, or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon or issued by any bank, trust company, or any person or persons, companies, or corporations, at sight or on demand, two centavos.

(g) On all bills of exchange (between points within the Philippine Islands), drafts, and certificates of deposit drawing interest, or orders for the payment of any sum of money otherwise than at sight or on demand, and on all promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation, and on each renewal of any such note, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the face value of any such bill of exchange, draft, certificate of deposit, or note, two centavos.

(h) Upon any acceptance or payment upon acceptance of any bill of exchange or order for the payment of money purporting to be drawn in a foreign country but payable in the Philippine Islands, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the face value of any such bill of exchange or order, or the Philippine equivalent of such value, if expressed in foreign currency, two centavos.

(i) On all foreign bills of exchange and letters of credit (including orders, by telegraph or otherwise, for the payment of money issued by express or steamship companies or by any person or persons) drawn in but payable out of the Philippine Islands, in a set of three or more according to the custom of merchants and bankers, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the face value of any such bill of exchange or letter of credit, or the Philippine equivalent of such face value, if expressed in foreign currency, four centavos.

(j) On all policies of insurance, or other instruments by whatever name the same may be called, whereby any

insurance shall be made or renewed upon any life or lives, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the amount insured by any such policy, ten centavos.

(k) On all policies of insurance, or other instruments by whatever name the same may be called, by which insurance shall be made or renewed upon property of any description, including rents or profits, against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire or lightning, on each four pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the amount of premium charged, two centavos.

(l) On all policies of insurance or bonds or obligations of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability made or renewed by any person, association, company, or corporation transacting the business of accident, fidelity, employer's liability, plate glass, steam boiler, burglar, elevator, automatic sprinkler, or other branch of insurance (except life, marine, inland, and fire insurance), and on all bonds, undertakings, or recognizances conditioned for the performance of the duties of any office or position, for the doing or not doing of anything therein specified, and on all obligations guaranteeing the validity or legality of any bonds or other obligations issued by any province, municipality, or other public body or organization, and on all obligations guaranteeing the title to any real estate, or guaranteeing any mercantile credits, which may be made or renewed by any such person, company, or corporation, on each four pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the premium charged, two centavos.

(m) On all policies of annuities, or other instruments by whatever name the same shall be called, whereby an annuity may be made, transferred, or redeemed, on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of the capital of the annuity, or should this be unknown, then on each two hundred pesos, or fractional part thereof, of thirty-three and one-third times the annual income, ten centavos.

(n) On each bond for indemnifying any person, firm, or corporation who shall become bound or engaged as surety for the payment of any sum of money or for the due execution or performance of the duties of any office or position or to account for money received by virtue thereof, and on

all other bonds of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings or are otherwise provided for herein, fifty centavos.

(o) On each certificate of damage, or otherwise, and on every other certificate or document issued by any customs officer, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, and on each certificate issued by a notary public, and on each certificate of any description required by law, or by rules or regulations of a public office, or which is issued for the purpose of giving information, or establishing proof of a fact, and not otherwise specified herein, twenty centavos.

(p) On each warehouse receipt for property held in storage in a public or private warehouse or yard for any other person than the proprietor of such warehouse or yard himself or some employee of his engaged in and about the same, twenty centavos.

(q) On each set of bills of lading or receipts (except charter party) for any goods, merchandise, or effects of greater value than five pesos, to be exported from a port in the Philippine Islands to any foreign port, ten centavos.

(r) On each set of bills of lading or receipts (except charter party) for goods, merchandise, or effects of greater value than five pesos shipped from one port or place in the Philippine Islands to another port or place in said Islands, four centavos.

(s) On each passage ticket, whether a single fare or return ticket, or any receipt for money paid for the passage of a person on any vessel other than a vessel belonging to the Insular Government or the Government of the United States from any port in the Philippine Islands to a port in the United States or to any foreign port:

(1) If said passage costs not more than sixty pesos, one peso and fifty centavos.

(2) If said passage costs more than sixty pesos and not more than one hundred and twenty pesos, two pesos and fifty centavos.

(3) If said passage costs more than one hundred and twenty pesos and not more than two hundred and fifty pesos, three pesos and fifty centavos.

(4) If said passage costs more than two hundred and fifty pesos, five pesos.

[2657—1604; 3047—1.]

(t) On each proxy for voting at any election for officers of any incorporated company or association, except associations or corporations for religious, charitable, or literary purposes or to manage public cemeteries, twenty centavos.

(u) On each power of attorney to perform any act whatsoever, except acts connected with the collection of claims due from or accruing to the Government of the United States, the Government of the Philippine Islands, or the government of any province or municipality, twenty centavos.

(v) On each lease, agreement, memorandum, or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any lands or tenements, or portions thereof:

1. If executed for not more than one year, twenty centavos.
2. If executed for more than one year, and not more than three years, fifty centavos.
3. If executed for a period of more than three years, one peso.

(w) On every mortgage or pledge of lands, estate, or property, real or personal, heritable or movable, whatsoever, where the same shall be made as a security for the payment of any definite and certain sum of money lent at the time or previously due and owing or forborne to be paid being payable, and on any conveyance of land, estate, or property whatsoever in trust or to be sold or otherwise converted into money, which shall be and intended only as security, either by express stipulation or otherwise:

1. When the amount for which the mortgage or deed of trust is given is not less than one thousand pesos nor more than three thousand pesos, fifty centavos.
2. On each three thousand pesos, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three thousand pesos, an additional tax of fifty centavos.

(x) On all conveyances, deeds, instruments, or writings, other than grants, patents, or original certificates of ad-

judication issued by the Government, whereby any lands, tenements, or other realty sold shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers, or to any other person or persons designated by such purchaser or purchasers:

1. When the true consideration, or value received or contracted to be paid for such realty, after making proper allowance for any incumbrance, is more than two hundred pesos but not more than two thousand pesos, fifty centavos.
2. For each additional one thousand pesos, or fractional part thereof, of such true consideration or value, fifty centavos.

When it appears that the amount of the documentary tax payable hereunder has been reduced by an incorrect statement of the consideration in any conveyance, deed, instrument, or writing subject to such tax, the Collector of Internal Revenue, provincial treasurer, or other revenue officer shall, from the assessment rolls or other reliable source of information, assess the property at its true market value and collect the proper tax thereon.

(y) On every charter party, contract, or agreement for the charter of any ship, vessel, or steamer, or any letter or memorandum or other writing between the captain, master, or owner, or other person acting as agent of any ship, vessel, or steamer and any other person or persons for or relating to the charter of any such ship, vessel, or steamer, and on any renewal or transfer of such charter, contract, agreement, letter or memorandum:

(1) If the registered gross tonnage of the ship, vessel, or steamer is not more than three hundred tons, and the duration of the charter or contract is not over six months, six pesos; and for each month or fraction of a month in excess of six months, an additional tax of one peso shall be paid.

(2) If the registered gross tonnage is more than three hundred tons but not more than six hundred tons, and the duration of the charter or contract is not more than six months, twelve pesos; and for each month or fraction

of a month in excess of six months, an additional tax of two pesos shall be paid.

(3) If the registered gross tonnage is more than six hundred tons and the duration of the charter or contract is not more than six months, twenty-four pesos; and for each month or fraction of a month in excess of six months, an additional tax of four pesos shall be paid.

[2657—1604; 3047—1.]

(z) Upon each and every assignment or transfer of any mortgage, lease, or policy of insurance, or the renewal or continuance of any agreement, contract or charter by altering or otherwise, a stamp tax shall be levied, collected, and paid at the same rate as that imposed on the original instrument.

[2657—1604.]

SEC. 1450. *Documents and papers not subject to stamp tax.*—The following instruments, documents and papers shall be exempt from the documentary stamp tax:

(a) Bonds, debentures and certificates of indebtedness issued by the Insular Government, or any provincial or municipal government.

(b) Checks, drafts, warrants, and bills of exchange issued in payment of any debt, obligation, or liability, or in fulfillment of any contract of the Government of the United States, or the Insular Government, or of a provincial or municipal government.

(c) Policies of insurance or annuities made or granted by a fraternal or beneficiary society, order, association, or coöperative company, operated on the lodge system or local coöperation plan, and organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

(d) Certificates of oaths administered to any Government official, in his official capacity, or of acknowledgment by any Government official in the performance of his official duties; written appearances in any court by any Government official, in his official capacity; certificates of the administration of oaths to any person as to the authenticity of any paper required to be filed in court by any person

or party thereto, whether the proceedings be civil or criminal; papers and documents filed in courts for the military, naval, Insular provincial, or municipal governments, whether civil or criminal; affidavits of poor persons for the purpose of proving poverty; statements and other compulsory information required of persons or corporations by rules and regulations of the military, naval, Insular, provincial, or municipal governments exclusively for statistical purposes and which are wholly for the use of the Bureau in which the same are filed, and not at the instance of, or for the use or benefit of, the person filing the same; certified copies and other certificates placed upon documents, instruments, and papers for the military, naval, Insular, provincial, or municipal governments, made at the instance and for the sole use of some other branch of the military, naval, Insular, provincial, or municipal governments; and certificates of the assessed value of lands, not exceeding two hundred pesos in value assessed, furnished by provincial or municipal treasurers to applicants for registration of title to land.

When any bond, note, or other obligation is secured by a mortgage, pledge, deed of trust, or by the assignment or transfer of any documentary security, one tax only shall be collected upon such papers, such tax to be at the highest rate imposed on such mortgage, bond, note, obligation or other document as the case may be.

[2657—1605.]

SEC. 1451. *Payment of documentary stamp tax—Cancellation of stamp.*—Documentary taxes shall be paid by the purchase an affixture of documentary stamps to the document or instrument taxed or to such other paper as may be indicated by law as the proper recipient of the stamp, and by the subsequent cancellation of the same, such cancellation to be accomplished by writing or stamping the date of the cancellation across the face of the stamp in such manner that part of the writing or impression shall be on the stamp itself and part on the paper to which it is attached.

When the evidence of a sale or transfer is shown only on the books of a company, the stamp shall be affixed to

such books; and in case of the issuance of certificates of stock or other securities or passage tickets, the stamp shall be affixed to the stub or duplicate to be kept in the office of the person or company issuing such certificates, securities or tickets; and in case the change of ownership is by transfer of certificates the stamp shall be affixed to the certificate; and in case of an agreement to sell or when the transfer is by delivery of the certificate assigned in blank, there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill or memorandum of such sale to which the stamp shall be affixed; and every such bill or memorandum of sale, or agreement to sell, shall show the date thereof, the name of the seller and of the purchaser, the amount of the sale, and matter or thing to which it refers.

[2657—1606; 3047—2.]

SEC. 1452. *Effect of failure to stamp taxable document.*—An instrument, document, or paper which is required by law to be stamped and which has been signed, issued, accepted, or transferred without being duly stamped shall not be recorded nor shall it or any copy thereof or any record of transfer of the same be admitted or used in evidence in any court until the requisite stamp or stamps have been affixed thereto.

No notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths shall add his jurat or acknowledgment to any document subject to documentary stamp tax unless the proper documentary stamps are affixed thereto and canceled.

[2657—1607; 2835—2.]

ARTICLE V.—*Privilege taxes*

SEC. 1453. *Privilege taxes on business and occupation.*—A privilege tax must be paid before any business or occupation hereinafter specified can be lawfully begun or pursued. The tax on business is payable for every separate or distinct establishment or place where business subject to the tax is conducted; and one occupation or line of business does not become exempt by being conducted with some other occupation or business for which such tax has been paid.

The occupation tax must be paid by each individual engaged in a calling subject thereto; the tax on a business, by the persons, firm, or company conducting the same.

[2657-1608.]

SEC. 1454. *Legality of business as effected by payment of tax.*—The payment of a business or occupation tax shall not exempt any person from any tax, penalty, or punishment provided by law or ordinance in places where such business or occupation is prohibited or regulated by municipal law, nor shall the payment of any such tax be held to prohibit any municipality from placing a tax upon the same business or occupation, for local purposes, where the imposition of such tax is authorized by law.

[2657-1609.]

SEC. 1455. *Time for payment of fixed taxes.*—The yearly fixed taxes are due on the first of January of each year and, if tendered in quarterly instalments on or before the twentieth of January, April, July, and October, or on or before the last day of said months, in remote provinces, in the discretion of the Collector of Internal Revenue, shall be received without penalty. But any person first beginning a business or occupation must pay the tax before engaging therein.

[2657-1610.]

SEC. 1456. *Reckoning tax for business first begun or abandoned during year.*—When an occupation or business subject to a fixed tax is newly begun during any year the tax shall be reckoned from the commencement of the current quarter, or in case of a business subject to a monthly tax, from the first of the month; and when either is at any time abandoned, the tax shall not be exacted for a longer period than to the end of the quarter or month, as the case may be.

[2657-1611.]

SEC. 1457. *Fixed tax upon business subject to percentage tax.*—Every person, not hereinbelow exempted, engaging in a business on which the percentage tax is imposed shall pay a fixed annual tax of two pesos. This tax shall be *see Act No. 3422*

payable for each calendar year or fraction thereof in which such person shall engage in said business. If his receipts do not come up to the minimum limit established for the percentage tax, he may continue in business without further tax until the first day of the next following year. In any case the amount of his business must be reported quarterly as required in the next preceding section.

The fixed annual tax shall be payable before the person subject to the same begins to engage in the business, and thereafter within the regulation period in the month of January during which the other fixed privilege taxes may be paid without penalty.

The following shall be exempt from the tax imposed in this section:

(a) Persons engaged in public market places in the sale of food products at retail, and other small merchants whose gross quarterly sale do not exceed two hundred pesos.

(b) Peddlers and sellers at fixed stands of fruit, produce, and food, raw or otherwise, the total selling value whereof does not exceed three pesos per day and who do not renew their stock oftener than once every twenty-four hours.

(c) Producers of commodities of all classes working in their own homes, consisting of parents and children living as one family, when the value of each day's production by each person capable of working is not in excess of one peso.

(d) Owners of a single two-wheeled vehicle habitually driven by themselves.

(e) Owners of a single banca habitually operated by themselves.

[2657—1612.]

SEC. 1458. *Payment of percentage taxes—Quarterly report of earnings.*—The percentage taxes on business shall be payable at the end of each calendar quarter in the amount lawfully due on the business transacted during each quarter; and it shall be the duty of every person conducting a business subject to such tax; within the same period as is allowed for the payment of the quarterly instalments of the fixed taxes without penalty, to make a true and complete

return of the amount of the receipts or earnings of his business during the preceding quarter and pay the tax due thereon: *Provided, however,* That it shall be the duty of any person retiring from a business subject to the percentage tax before the expiration of the calendar quarter to notify the nearest internal-revenue officer thereof, file his declaration, and pay the tax due on his business immediately after closing the same.

If the percentage tax on any business is not paid within the time prescribed above the amount of the tax shall be increased by twenty-five per centum, the increment to be a part of the tax.

In case a false or fraudulent return is made, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall add to the tax a surcharge of one hundred per centum of its amount. The amount so added to any tax shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner and as part of the tax unless the tax has been paid before the discovery of the falsity or fraud, in which case the amount so added shall be collected in the same manner as the tax.

[2657—1613; 2892—2; 3074—1.]

SEC. 1459. *Percentage tax on merchants' sales.*—All merchants not herein specifically exempted shall pay a tax of one per centum on the gross value in money of the commodities, goods, wares, and merchandise sold, bartered, exchanged, or consigned abroad by them, such tax to be based on the actual selling price or value of the things in question at the time they are disposed of or consigned, whether consisting of raw material or of manufactured or partially manufactured products, and whether of domestic or foreign origin. The tax upon things consigned abroad shall be refunded upon satisfactory proof of the return thereof to the Philippine Islands unsold.

The following shall be exempt from this tax:

(a) Persons engaged in public market places in the sale of food products at retail, and other small merchants whose gross quarterly sales do not exceed two hundred pesos.

(b) Peddlers and sellers at fixed stands of fruit, produce, and food, raw or otherwise, the total selling value whereof

does not exceed three pesos per day and who do not renew their stock oftener than once every twenty-four hours.

(c) Producers of commodities of all classes working in their own homes, consisting of parents and children living as one family, when the value of each day's production by each person capable of working is not in excess of one peso.

"Merchant," as here used, means a person engaged in the sale, barter, or exchange of personal property of whatever character. Except as specially provided, the term includes manufacturers who sell articles of their own production, and commission merchants having establishments of their own for the keeping and disposal of goods of which sales or exchanges are effected, but does not include merchandise brokers.

[2657-1614.]

SEC. 1460. *Sales not subject to merchant's tax.*—In computing the tax above imposed transactions in the following commodities shall be excluded:

(a) Things subject to a specific tax.

included by
act 3293 (b) Agricultural products when sold by the producer or owner of the land where grown, or by any other person other than a merchant or commission merchant, whether in their original state, or not.

[2657-1615.]

SEC. 1461. *Percentage tax on printers, publishers, and lithographers.*—Printers, publishers, and lithographers shall pay a tax equivalent to one per centum of their gross receipts; but persons engaged in the publication or printing and publication of any newspaper, magazine, review, or bulletin appearing at regular intervals and having fixed prices for subscription and sale shall not be taxed on receipts from sales of, subscription to, or advertisements in such publication; but this exemption shall not apply to any publication the principal purpose of which is the publication of advertisements.

[2657-1616.]

SEC. 1462. *Percentage tax on road, building, irrigation, artesian well, waterworks, and other construction work*

contractors, proprietors or operators of dockyards, and others.—Road, building, irrigation, artesian well, water-works, and other construction work contractors, and persons engaged in the installation of gas, or electric light, heat, or power; proprietors or operators of dockyards, telephone or telegraph lines or exchanges, broadcasting or wireless stations, steam laundries, drycleaning or dyeing establishments, tailor shops, shops for the construction or repair of bicycles or vehicles of any kind, mechanical devices, instruments, apparatus, or furniture of any kind, sugar centrals, and rice mills; persons selling light, heat or power; keepers of hotels, restaurants, cafes, or refreshment parlors; and warehousemen, stevedores, dressmakers, milliners, hatters, plumbers, smith, house or sign painters, and bookbinders shall pay a tax equivalent to one per centum of their gross receipts: *Provided*, That contractors or others whose gross receipts do not exceed two hundred pesos each quarter shall be exempt from the payment of the one per centum tax provided for in this section.

[2657—1617; 3082—1.]

SEC. 1463. *Percentage tax on carriers and keepers of stables and garages.*—Keepers of livery stables and garages, transportation contractors, persons who transport passengers or freight for hire, and common carriers by land or water, except owners of boats taxed under the laws administered by the Bureau of Customs, owners of a single banca who habitually operate the same themselves, and owners of a single two-wheeled vehicle who habitually drive same themselves, shall pay a tax equivalent to one per centum of their gross receipts.

[2657—1618.]

SEC. 1464. *Amount of tax on business.*—Fixed taxes on business shall be collected as follows, the amount stated being for the whole year, when not otherwise specified:

- (a) Distillers of spirits, three hundred pesos.
- (b) Brewers, four hundred pesos.
- (c) Rectifiers of distilled spirits, three hundred pesos.
- (d) Manufacturers of tobacco, twenty pesos.

- (e) Manufacturers of cigars, twenty pesos.
- (f) Wholesale liquor dealers:
 1. In City of Manila, four hundred pesos.
 2. In any other place, one hundred and twenty pesos.
- (g) Retail liquor dealers, sixty pesos.
- (h) Retail vino dealers, twelve pesos.
- (i) Wholesale dealers in fermented liquors, one hundred and twenty pesos.
- (j) Retail dealers in fermented liquors, thirty pesos.
- (k) Retail dealers in *tuba*, *basi*, and *tapuy*, ten pesos.
- (l) Tobacco dealers, eight pesos.
- (m) Retail leaf tobacco dealers, twenty pesos.
- (n) Wholesale peddlers of manufactured tobacco, eighty pesos. Wholesale peddlers of distilled, manufactured, or fermented liquor, one hundred and twenty pesos.
- (o) Retail peddlers of manufactured tobacco, sixteen pesos. Retail peddlers of distilled, manufactured, or fermented liquor, sixty pesos.
- (p) Business agents (*agentes de negocios*), forty pesos.
- (q) Proprietors of cockpits, two hundred pesos; and for each cock-fight (*soltada*), a tax of twenty-five centavos.
- (r) Proprietors of theaters, museums, cinematographs, and concert halls:
 1. In City of Manila, two hundred pesos;
 2. In any other place, one hundred pesos; or in this case, by the month, ten pesos.
- (s) Proprietors of circuses giving exhibitions in one or more places or provinces, two hundred pesos.
- (t) Proprietors of billiard rooms, for each table, ten pesos.
- (u) Owners of race tracks, for each day on which races are run on any track, three hundred pesos.
- (v) Pawnbrokers, four hundred pesos.
- (w) Stockbrokers, real estate brokers, and commercial brokers, eighty pesos.
- (x) Money lenders, two hundred pesos.
- (y) Repackers of wines or distilled spirits, three hundred pesos.

[2657—1619; 2835—3; 2925—1.]

SEC. 1465. *Words and phrases defined.*—In applying the provisions of the preceding section words and phrases shall be taken in the sense and extension indicated below;

(a) "Distiller of spirits" comprises all who distill spirituous liquors by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, wash, sap, or sirup through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete.

(b) "Brewer" comprises all persons who manufacture fermented liquors of any description for sale or delivery to others, but not including manufacturers of *tuba*, *basi*, or *tapuy*, or similar domestic fermented liquors whose daily production does not exceed two hundred gauge liters.

(c) "Rectifier" comprises every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, wash, sap, or sirup through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete. Every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or mash tub, or who keeps any other apparatus for the purpose of distilling spirits or in any manner refining distilled spirits, and every person who without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor with any materials except water, manufacture any intoxicating beverage whatever, shall also be regarded as a rectifier and as being engaged in the business of rectifying.

(d) "Manufacturer of tobacco" includes every person whose business it is to manufacture tobacco or snuff, or who employs others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture be by cutting, pressing, grinding, or rubbing any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured or partially manufactured tobacco and snuff, or putting up for consumption scraps, refuse, or stems of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, or by working or preparing leaf tobacco, tobacco stems, scraps, clippings, or waste by sifting, twisting, screening, or by any other process.

(e) "Manufacturer of cigars" includes those whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars or cigarettes for

sale, or who employ others to make or manufacture cigars or cigarettes for sale; but the term does not include artisans or apprentices employed to make cigars or cigarettes from material supplied by the employer, the latter being lawfully engaged in the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes.

(f) "Wholesale liquor dealer" comprehends every person who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale wines or distilled spirits (other than denatured alcohol) in larger quantities than five liters at any one time, or who sells or offers the same for sale for the purpose of resale irrespective of quantity.

(g) "Retail liquor dealer" includes every person, except a retail vino dealer, who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale wine or distilled spirits (other than denatured alcohol) in quantities of five liters or less at any one time and not for resale.

(h) "Retail vino dealer" includes every person who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale only domestic distilled spirits in quantities of five liters or less at any one time and not for resale.

(i) "Wholesale dealer in fermented liquors" means any one who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale fermented liquors in larger quantities than five liters at any one time, or who sells or offers for sale such fermented liquors (excluding *tuba*, *basi*, *tapuy*, and similar domestic fermented liquors) for the purpose of resale, regardless of quantity.

(j) "Retail dealer in fermented liquors" includes every person, except retail dealers in *tuba*, *basi*, and *tapuy*, who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale fermented liquors in quantities of five liters or less at any one time and not for resale.

(k) "Retail dealer in *tuba*, *basi*, or *tapuy*" includes every person who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale *tuba*, *basi*, or *tapuy*, or similar domestic fermented liquor, in quantities of less than two decaliters at any one time.

(l) "Tobacco dealer" comprehends every person who for himself or on commission sells or offers for sale cigars, cigarettes, or manufactured tobacco.

(m) "Retail leaf tobacco dealer" includes every person who for himself or on commission sells leaf tobacco or offers the same for sale to any person except a registered dealer in leaf tobacco or a manufacturer of cigars, cigarettes, or manufactured tobacco; but the term does not include a planter or producer so far as concerns the sale of leaf tobacco of his own production.

(n) "Peddler" means any person who either for himself or on commission travels from place to place in town or country and sells his goods or offers to sell and deliver the same.

Whether a peddler is a wholesale peddler or a retail peddler of a particular commodity, shall be determined from the definitions of wholesale dealer and retail dealer, as above given, in connection with the particular commodity peddled. A wholesale peddler of manufactured tobacco is one who sells for the purpose of resale.

(o) "Theater" includes every edifice used for the purpose of operatic and dramatic or other representations, plays, or performances, for admission to which entrance money is received.

(p) "Circus" includes every building, tent, or area where feats of horsemanship or acrobatic sports are exhibited, but does not include traveling circuses performing in streets and squares or in buildings not intended for amusement purposes.

(q) "Billiard room" includes every building or place, open to the public, where games of billiards or pool are played, with or without charge.

(r) "Proprietor" of a circus, theater, museum, cinematograph, cockpit, concert hall, or billiard room means the person or persons having a proprietary interest in the conducting thereof.

(s) "Owner of a race track" comprises every person who owns, leases, or controls a track where horses are entered

and races are run as a public exhibition, whether or not money is bet on the result of such races.

(*t*) "Pawnbroker" includes all persons whose business or occupation it is to take or receive by way of pledge or pawn, any goods, wares, or merchandise or any kind of personal property whatever, except agricultural products, as security for the repayment of money loaned thereon.

No bank paying the special tax imposed on banks or their resources shall be required to pay the privilege tax imposed on stockbrokers, real-estate brokers, pawnbrokers, or money lenders.

(*u*) "Stockbroker" includes all person whose business it is, for themselves or others, to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities.

(*v*) "Money lender" includes all persons who make a practice of lending money for themselves or others at interest.

(*w*) "Real estate broker" includes all persons whose business it is, for themselves or others, to negotiate purchases or sales of lands, buildings, or interest therein, or to negotiate loans secured by lands, buildings, or interest therein, or to rent real estate for others or to collect rents thereon.

(*x*) "Commercial broker," includes all persons, other than commission merchants and salaried employees, whose business it is to bring about sales or purchases of merchandise for other persons, or to bring proposed buyers and sellers together or to negotiate freights or other business for the owners of vessels, or for the shippers or consignors or consignees of freight carried by vessels, for a compensation.

(*y*) "Business agent" ('agente de negocios') includes all persons who act as agents of others in the transaction of business with any public officer, as well as those who conduct collecting, advertising, employment, or private detective agencies.

(*z*) "Repacker of wines or distilled spirits" includes all persons who remove wines or distilled spirits from the

original container for repacking and selling the same at wholesale.

[2657-1620; 2835-4.]

SEC. 1466. *Percentage tax on stock, real estate, and commercial brokers.*—Stock, real estate, and commercial brokers shall pay a percentage tax equivalent to four per centum of the gross compensation received by them in excess of five hundred pesos per quarter.

The Collector of Internal Revenue shall be authorized to prescribe, by regulation, the records to be kept by stock, real estate, and commercial brokers subject to the tax. These records shall be considered public and official documents for all purposes.

The records kept by said brokers may be used as evidence to determine the amount of the percentage tax due by them and the Collector of Internal Revenue may assess and collect the tax due on the compensation earned in accordance with said records.

In any case the amount of the compensation of said brokers shall be reported quarterly within the time established for the other quarterly reports of sales and receipts.

[2657-1621; 2835-5.]

SEC. 1467. *Increase of tax on cockpits.*—A municipal council may by ordinance in any year fix the tax for the ensuing calendar year or years on any cockpit in any such municipality at a larger amount than that stated above.

Written notice of such action shall be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue before the same shall become effective.

[2657-1622.]

SEC. 1468. *Reduction of tax on race tracks.*—The provincial board of any province or the city council of Baguio, for said city, may in any year reduce the per diem tax on race tracks for the ensuing calendar year or years to any amount not less than twenty pesos; but no such reduction shall be made for the City of Manila.

Written notice of such action shall be sent to the Collector of Internal Revenue before the same shall become effective.

[2657-1623.]

SEC. 1469. *Privilege secured by payment of tax.*—A person who has paid the tax as a manufacturer of distilled spirits, manufactured liquors or wines, fermented liquors, cigars, cigarettes, snuff, or other manufactured tobacco may, without further payment of privilege tax, sell his products at wholesale and in the original packages at the place of manufacture, but not otherwise.

A retail liquor dealer may without further payment of privilege tax engage in business as a retail vino dealer; and a retail dealer in fermented liquors may without further payment engage in business as a retail dealer in *tuba*, *basi*, and *tapuy*.

[2657-1624.]

SEC. 1470. *Continuation of business of deceased person.*—When any individual paying a business tax dies and the same business is continued by the person or persons interested in his estate no additional payment shall be required for the residue of the term for which the tax was paid.

[2657-1625.]

SEC. 1471. *Removal of business to other location.*—Any business for which the privilege tax has been paid may, subject to the regulations of the Bureau, be removed and continued in any other place in the same municipality without the payment of additional tax during the term for which the payment was made.

[2657-1626.]

SEC. 1472. *Revocation of privilege.*—When a person doing business under the provisions of this chapter as a retail liquor dealer, retail vino dealer, dealer in fermented liquors, or as a peddler of tobacco or liquor, is abusing his privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace, or when a place where any such business is established has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, the Collector of Internal Revenue may, after due investiga-

tion, and with the approval of the Department Head, revoke such privilege, subject to appeal to the Governor-General, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit all sums which may have been paid in respect of said privilege and to prohibit the sale, by the person whose privilege is so revoked, of liquor or tobacco for a term which may be fixed in said order.

[2657—1627.]

SEC. 1473. *Amount of privilege tax on occupation.*—Privilege taxes on occupation shall be collected as follows, the amount stated being the sum due for the whole year:

(a) Customs and immigration brokers, eighty pesos.

(b) Lawyers medical practitioners, land surveyors, architects, public accountants, and civil, electrical, mechanical, or mining engineers, fifty pesos.

(c) Dental surgeons, opticians, photographers, engravers, and professional appraisers or connoisseurs of tobacco and other domestic or foreign products, forty pesos.

(d) Procuradores judiciales, insurance agents and sub-agents, and veterinarians, forty pesos.

(e) Pharmacists, farriers, chiropodists, manicurists, tattooers, and masseurs, twenty pesos.

(f) Midwives and cirujanos ministrantes in medicine or dentistry, ten pesos.

"Medical practitioner" includes persons engaged in the practice of medicine in other capacity than that of cirujano ministrante or midwife solely, but excluding physicians or surgeons temporarily called in consultation from another country.

[2657—1628.]

SEC. 1474. *Exemption of persons employed by Government or engaged in work of charity.*—No occupation tax shall be imposed upon persons in any branch of the service of the Government of the United States or of the Government of the Philippine Islands whose entire professional services are devoted exclusively to such Governments or are applied under their direction, nor upon persons devoting

their entire professional services to any religious, educational or charitable institution, or hospital, sanitarium, or to any similar establishment, not conducted for private gain.

[2657—1629.]

SEC. 1475. *Privilege tax on signs, signboards, and billboards.*—Upon outdoor signs, signboards, and billboards erected, displayed, or maintained in any place exposed to public view shall be paid, by the person so erecting, displaying, or maintaining the same, a privilege tax, to be computed upon superficial area, as follows:

(a) Upon signs, signboards, and spaces regularly used for temporary signs, on premises occupied by buildings used for business purposes, per square meter or fraction thereof, per annum, one peso;

(b) Upon billboards and upon all signs displayed on premises not occupied by buildings used for business purposes, per square meter or fraction thereof, per annum, two pesos.

Signs or signboards announcing exclusively the name or one square meter shall be taxed as of one meter.

Signs or signboards announcing exclusively the name or style, address, and nature of business of a person shall not be subject to this tax if displayed on the premises in which the business of such person is carried on.

When, at the time the first payment is due, the tax is prepaid in full for the entire quarter next ensuing, the tax collected for the current quarter shall be proportional to the part of the current quarter yet to run.

[2657—1630; Repealed by Act 2819—1.]

SEC. 1476. *Removal of sign by Government.*—Any sign, signboard, or billboard which shall be erected, displayed, or maintained without the privilege tax thereon having been paid as by law required shall be removed by the Government at the owner's expense, without prejudice to the enforcement of other remedies provided for the enforcement of such tax.

[2657—1631; Repealed by Act 2819—1.]

SEC. 1477. *Restrictive provisions.*—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the Collector of Internal Revenue shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has issued such order he may himself cause its removal, and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the Government, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against any person or property liable for the privilege tax thereon.

When a sign, signboard, or billboard removed as herein contemplated shall be found not to conform with the requirements of the regulations of the Bureau relative to signs, signboards, and billboards, no refund shall be allowed for any portion of the year for which the taxes may have been paid; otherwise, the Collector of Internal Revenue may in his discretion make a refund of so much of the annual tax paid as corresponds to the remaining portion of the year.

An appeal to the Department Head may be taken from any order of removal made by the Collector of Internal Revenue in pursuance of this section, and the decision of the Department Head thereon shall be final.

[2657—1632; Repealed by Act 2819—1.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Specific taxes*

SEC. 1478. *Articles subject to specific tax.*—Specific internal-revenue taxes apply to things manufactured or produced in the Philippine Islands for domestic sale or consumption and to things imported from the United States or foreign countries, but not to any thing produced or manufactured here which shall be removed for exportation and is actually exported without returning to the

Islands, whether so exported in its original state or as an ingredient or part of any manufactured article or product.

In case of importations the internal-revenue tax shall be in addition to the customs duties, if any.

No specific tax shall be collected on any articles sold and delivered directly to the United States Army or Navy for actual use or issue by the Army or Navy, or on any article sold to the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, purchased with funds furnished by the Government of the United States, and any taxes which have been paid on articles so sold and delivered for such use or issue shall be refunded upon such sale and delivery.

[2657-1633.]

SEC. 1479. *Payment of specific tax on domestic products.*—Specific taxes on domestic products shall be paid by the manufacturer, producer, owner, or person having possession of the same; and except as otherwise especially allowed such taxes shall be paid immediately before removal from the place of production.

[2657-1634.]

SEC. 1480. *Payment of specific tax on imported articles.*—Internal-revenue taxes on imported articles shall be paid by the owner or importer to the customs officers, conformably with regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue and before the release of such articles from the customhouse.

[2657-1635.]

SEC. 1481. *Specific tax on distilled spirits.*—Upon distilled spirits there shall be collected, except as hereinafter provided, specific taxes as follows:

(a) If produced from the sap of the nipa, coconut, or buri palm, or from the juice, sirup, or sugar of the cane, per proof liter, thirty-eight centavos.

(b) If produced from any other material, per proof liter, eighty centavos.

This tax shall be proportionally increased for any strength of the spirits taxed over proof spirits.

"Distilled spirits." as here used, includes all substances known as ethyl alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine, which are commonly produced by the fermentation

and subsequent distillation of grain, starch, molasses, or sugar, or of some sirup or sap, including all dilutions or mixtures; and the tax shall attach to this substance as soon as it is in existence as such whether it be subsequently separated as pure or impure spirits or be immediately or at any subsequent time transferred into any other substances either in process of original production or by any subsequent process.

"Proof spirits" is liquor containing one-half its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of seven thousand nine hundred and thity-nine ten-thousandths at fifteen degrees centigrade. A proof liter means a liter of proof spirits.

[2657-1636; 2925-2.]

SEC. 1482. *Mode of computing contents of cask or package.*—Every fractional part of a proof liter equal to or greater than a half-liter in a cask or package containing more than one liter shall be taxed as a liter, and any smaller fractional parts shall be exempt; but any package of spirits the total contents of which are less than a proof liter shall be taxed as one liter.

[2657-1637.]

SEC. 1483. *Tax on preparations containing distilled spirits as chief ingredient.*—Medicinal and toilet preparations, flavoring extracts and all other preparations, of which, excluding the water, distilled spirits form the chief ingredient, shall be subject to the same tax as such chief ingredient.

Upon permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue and subject to the regulations of the Bureau, manufacturers of cigars may withdraw from bond free of tax imported wine in specified quantities and grades for use in the treatment of tobacco leaf to be used in the manufacture of cigars; but such wine must first be suitably denatured.

[2657-1638.]

SEC. 1484. *Exemption in favor of domestic denatured alcohol.*—Domestic alcohol of not less than one hundred and eighty degrees proof (ninety per centum absolute alcohol) may, when denatured, be withdrawn from a registered distillery or bonded warehouse without the payment

of the specific tax prescribed in section one thousand four hundred and eighty-one hereof, for the purpose of being used for fuel, light, or power, or for use generally in the arts and industries.

[2657-1639.]

SEC. 1485. *Removal of spirits or cigars under bond.*—Spirits requiring rectification may be removed from the place of their manufacture to some other establishment for the purpose of rectification without the prepayment of the specific tax: *Provided*, The distiller removing such spirits and the rectifier receiving them shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue their joint bond conditioned for the future payment by the rectifier of the specific tax that may be due on any finished product, and cigars may be removed by a manufacturer of tobacco products owning and operating a branch factory separate from his principal factory, for exportation, without the prepayment of the specific tax: *Provided*, The manufacturer shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue his bond conditioned for the future payment of the specific tax that may be due on the finished product.

[2657-1640; 2733-1.]

SEC. 1486 *Specific tax on wines.*—On wines and imitation wines there shall be collected, per liter of volume capacity regardless of proof, the following taxes:

(a) Sparkling wines, one peso and sixty centavos.

(b) Still wines containing fourteen per centum of alcohol or less, twenty centavos.

(c) Still wines containing more than fourteen per centum of alcohol, forty centavos.

Imitation wines containing more than twenty-five per centum of alcohol shall be taxed as distilled spirits.

[2657-1641; 2925-3.]

SEC. 1487. *Specific tax on fermented liquors.*—On beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other fermented liquors (except *tuba*, *basi*, *tapuy*, and similar domestic fermented liquors) there shall be collected, on each liter of volume capacity, ten centavos.

[2657-1642; 2925-4.]

SEC. 1488. *Removal of fermented liquors to bonded warehouse.*—Any brewer may remove or transport, or cause to be removed or transported from his brewery or other place of manufacture to a bonded warehouse, used by him exclusively for the storage or sale in bulk of fermented liquor of his own manufacture, any quantities of such fermented liquors not less than one thousand liters at one removal, without paying the tax thereon at the time of removal from the place of manufacture, under a permit which shall be granted by the Collector of Internal Revenue; and thereafter the manufacturer of such fermented liquor shall pay the tax in the same manner and under the same penalty and liability as when paid at the brewery. Such permits shall be affixed to every package so removed, and shall be canceled or destroyed in such manner as the Collector of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

[2657—1643.]

SEC. 1489. *Removal of damaged liquors free of tax.*—When any fermented liquor has become sour or otherwise damaged so as to be unfit for use as such, brewers may sell and, after securing a special permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue and under the regulations of the Bureau, remove the same without the payment of the tax thereon to any place where such liquor is to be used for manufacturing purposes, in casks or other packages, unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, containing each not less than one hundred and seventy-five liters and having a note of their contents marked thereon.

[2657—1644.]

SEC. 1490. *Specific tax on products of tobacco.*—On manufactured products of tobacco, except cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco specially prepared for chewing so as to be unsuitable for consumption in any other manner, but including all other tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed in any manner other than by the ordinary mode of drying and curing; and on all tobacco prepared or partially prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all

fine-cut shorts and refuse, scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, there shall be collected, on each kilogram, sixty centavos.

On tobacco specially prepared for chewing so as to be unsuitable for use in any other manner, on each kilogram, forty-eight centavos.

[2657—1645.]

SEC. 1491. *Removal of tobacco products without prepayment of tax.*—Products of tobacco entirely unfit for chewing or smoking may be removed free of tax for agricultural or industrial use, under such conditions as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau; and stemmed leaf tobacco, fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut, chewing tobacco, refuse, scraps, cuttings, clippings, and sweepings of tobacco may be sold in bulk as raw material by one manufacturer directly to another, under such conditions as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau, without the prepayment of the tax.

“Stemmed leaf tobacco,” as herein used, means leaf tobacco, which has had the stem or midrib removed. The term does not include broken leaf tobacco.

[2657—1646; 2733—2.]

SEC. 1492. *Specific tax on cigars and cigarettes.*—On cigars and cigarettes (except handmade cigars and cigarettes prepared by the consumer for his own consumption and so used) there shall be collected the following taxes:

(a) Cigars:

1. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the amount of the tax, is thirty pesos per thousand, or less, on each thousand, two pesos.

2. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the amount of the tax, is more than thirty pesos but not more than sixty pesos per thousand, on each thousand, four pesos.

3. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the amount of the tax, exceeds sixty pesos per thousand, on each thousand, six pesos.

(b) Cigarettes:

1. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the amount of the tax, is four pesos or less per thousand, on each thousand, one peso and twenty centavos.

2. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the amount of the tax, is more than four pesos but not more than six pesos per thousand, on each thousand, one peso and sixty centavos.

3. When the manufacturer's or importer's wholesale price, less the tax, exceeds six pesos per thousand, on each thousand, two pesos.

The maximum price at which the various classes of cigars and cigarettes are sold at wholesale in the factory or in the establishment of the importer to any member of the public shall determine the rate of the tax applicable to such cigars and cigarettes, and if the manufacturer or importer also sells, or allows to be sold his cigars and cigarettes at wholesale in another establishment of which he is the owner or in the profits of which he has an interest, the maximum sale price in such establishment shall determine the rate of the tax applicable to the cigars and cigarettes therein sold.

Every manufacturer or importer of cigars and cigarettes shall file with the Collector of Internal Revenue, on the date or dates designated by the latter, a sworn statement of the maximum wholesale prices of cigars and cigarettes, and it shall be unlawful to sell said cigars and cigarettes at wholesale at a price in excess of the one specified in the statement required by this law without previous written notice to said Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657—1647; 2733—3; 2835—6.]

SEC. 1493. *Specific tax on matches.*—On matches there shall be collected:

(a) On each gross of boxes containing not more than eighty sticks to the box, forty centavos.

(b) On each gross of boxes containing over eighty sticks to the box, a proportionate additional tax.

[2657—1648; 2775—1.]

SEC. 1494. *Tax on skimmed milk.*—Upon all condensed skimmed milk and upon all skimmed milk, in whatever form, from which the cream has been removed entirely or in part, sold in the Philippine Islands, there shall be collected, for each kilogram of the gross weight of said milk and containers, twenty centavos.

[2657—1649.]

Amended by Act 3274 SEC. 1495. *Specific tax on manufactured oils.*—On refined and manufactured mineral oils, there shall be collected the following taxes:

(1) Kerosene or petroleum, per liter of volume capacity, one and one-half centavos;

(2) Lubricating oils, per liter of volume capacity, three centavos;

(3) Naphtha, gasoline, and all other lighter products of distillation, per liter of volume capacity, four centavos;

All money collected under the provisions of subsections two and three of this Act shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to constitute a special fund for the maintenance, reconstruction, improvement, and where practicable, for the construction of provincial and insular roads and bridges, to be apportioned by the Secretary of Commerce and Communications to the different provinces in the following proportions:

Twenty-five per cent equally among all the provinces;

Twenty-five per cent in proportion to cedula sales in each province during the previous year;

Twenty-five per cent in proportion to the combined length of first and second-class roads maintained throughout the previous year in each province;

Twenty-five per cent in the discretion of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications for the maintenance, improvement, or construction of interprovincial roads or for the maintenance and improvement of roads subjected to unusually heavy traffic:

Provided, That the apportionment of this fund to the different provinces shall be operative from January first, nineteen hundred and twenty-seven.

[2657—1650; 3248—1.]

SEC. 1496. *Tax on coal.*—On all coal and coke there shall be collected, per metric ton, fifty centavos.

[2657—1651.]

SEC. 1497. *Tax on cinematographic films.*—There shall be collected, once only, upon each cinematographic film imported or manufactured in the Philippine Islands a tax of three centavos per linear meter. This tax shall not be collected on any cinematographic film the tax on which has been paid and which is subsequently returned to the Philippine Islands, nor on any negative film or unprinted positive film, and any taxes heretofore paid on cinematographic films so returned or on negative films or unprinted positive films shall be refunded in case such refund has not yet been made.

[2657—1652.]

SEC. 1498. *Tax on playing cards.*—(1) On each pack of cards containing not more than fifty-eight cards, there shall be collected a tax of thirty centavos. (2) On each pack containing more than fifty-eight cards, there shall be collected the tax established in the last preceding paragraph and a proportionate additional tax on the number in excess of fifty-eight. *sec. 1498-A. Taxes on Saccharina*
[2657—1653; 2835—7.] (see Act 3867)

ARTICLE VII.—*Taxes on resources of banks, receipts of insurance companies, and receipts of corporations paying franchise tax*

SEC. 1499. *Tax on capital, deposits, and circulation of banks.*—Subject to the exemption herein made there shall be collected from banks the following taxes on capital, deposits, and circulation:

(a) Upon the capital employed by the bank, for each month, one twenty-fourth of one per centum.

(b) Upon the average amount of deposits of money, subject to payment by check or draft, or represented by certificates of deposits, or otherwise, whether payable on demand, or on some future day, for each month, one-eighteenth of one per centum.

(c) Upon the average amount of circulation issued by the bank, including as circulation all notes and other obligations calculated or intended to circulate or be used as money,

but not including such as may be retained in the vault of the bank or redeemed and on deposit for said bank, for each month, one-twelfth of one per centum.

(d) "Bank" as herein used, includes every incorporated or other bank, and every person, association, or company having a place of business where credits are opened by the deposit or collection of money or currency subject to be paid or remitted upon draft, check, or order, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks, bonds, bullion, bills of exchange, or promissory notes are received for discount or for sale.

"Capital employed" does not include money borrowed or received from time to time in the usual course of business from any person not a partner of or interested in such bank; and no tax shall be imposed on the capital employed by any person whose sole business is lending money on real-estate security.

[2657-1654; 3199-1.]

SEC. 1500. *Time for payment of tax—Increase of tax in case of delinquency.*—These taxes shall be due at intervals of six months, namely, on the first of January and July for the respective preceding half-year periods; and if any such tax remains unpaid for four months thereafter, the amount of the tax shall be increased by twenty-five per centum, the increment to be a part of the tax.

[2657-1655.]

SEC. 1501. *Banker's semiannual report of business done.*—A report of the monthly amount of capital, deposits, and circulation shall be rendered on or before the first of May and first of November of each year by each bank subject to the tax above prescribed, with a declaration annexed thereto under oath of the president, cashier, manager, or proprietor to the effect that such report contains a true, faithful, and correct statement of the amounts subject to tax as aforesaid for the period therein covered.

[2657-1656.]

SEC. 1502. *Computing resources of bank incorporated abroad.*—The amount of capital used by a bank within the Philippine Islands, when such bank is a branch of a bank incorporated under laws of the United States or a foreign country, shall, for the purposes of assessment hereunder,

be determined in the following manner: The total amount of the capital of the bank shall be ascertained, and, likewise, the total amount of the net earnings of the bank accruing during the preceding six months, and also the total amount of the net earnings accruing from the bank's business conducted in the Philippine Islands; and such a proportion of the total capital of the bank shall be deemed to have been employed in the Philippine Islands as the net earnings in the Philippine Islands bear to the total net earnings of the bank.

[2657-1657.]

SEC. 1503. *Exemption of savings institutions.*—The deposits in associations or companies known as provident institutions, savings banks, savings funds, or savings institutions having no capital stock and which do no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits and without profit or compensation to the association or company, shall be exempt from this tax on so much of their deposits as such institutions have invested in securities satisfactory to the Insular Treasurer and on all deposits, not exceeding four thousand pesos, made in the name of any one person.

[2657-1658.]

SEC. 1504. *Exemption in case of reduced circulation.*—When the outstanding circulation of any bank is reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital existing at the time the same was issued, such circulation shall be free from taxation; and when any bank which has ceased to issue notes for circulation deposits with the Insular Treasurer, in lawful money, the amount of its outstanding circulation to be redeemed at par, under such regulations as the Insular Treasurer may prescribe, it shall be exempt from any tax upon said circulation.

[2657-1659.]

SEC. 1505. *Tax on insurance premiums.*—There shall be collected from every person, company, or corporation (except purely coöperative companies or associations) doing insurance business of any sort in the Philippine Islands a tax of one per centum of the total premiums collected during

each calendar year, whether paid in money, notes, credits, or any substitute for money, but premiums refunded within six months after payment on account of rejection of risk or returned for other reason to persons insured shall not be included in the taxable receipts; nor shall any tax be paid upon reinsurance by a company that has already paid the tax.

“Coöperative companies or associations” are such as are conducted by the members thereof with money collected from among themselves and solely for their own protection and not for profit.

[2657—1660.]

SEC. 1506. *Time for payment of tax—Increase of tax in case of delinquency.*—The tax on insurance companies shall be due on the first of July in each year for the preceding calendar year, and if the same remains unpaid for fifteen days thereafter the amount of the tax shall be increased by twenty-five per centum, the increment to be a part of the tax.

[2657—1661.]

SEC. 1507. *Yearly report from insurance company.*—Every company liable to the payment of the aforesaid tax shall, on or before the first day of April in each year, render a statement in writing, in such form as the Collector of Internal Revenue shall prescribe, containing an account of the conditions of its business during the calendar year last preceding, the entire amount of all premiums and other considerations received during such year, and such additional information as the Collector may require.

[2657—1662.]

SEC. 1508. *Tax on corporate franchises.*—There shall be collected in respect to all existing and future franchises, upon the gross earnings or receipts from the business covered by the law granting franchise, such taxes, charges, and percentages as are specified in the special charters of the corporations upon whom such franchises are conferred, and for the purpose of facilitating the assessment of this tax reports shall be made by the respective holders of the franchises in such form and at such times as shall be required by the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The taxes, charges, and percentages on corporate franchises shall be due and payable as specified in the particular franchise, or, in case no time limit is specified therein, the provisions of section one thousand four hundred and fifty-five of this chapter shall apply, and if such taxes, charges, and percentages remain unpaid for fifteen days from and after the date on which they must be paid, twenty-five per centum shall be added to the amount of such taxes, charges, and percentages, which increase shall form part of the tax.

[2657—1663.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Charges for forest products*

SEC. 1509. *Measuring of forest products and collection of charges thereon.*—The duties incident to the measuring of forest products and the collection of the charges thereon shall be discharged by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, under the regulations of the Bureau.

Employees of the Bureau of Forestry may be deputed by the Collector of Internal Revenue for the performance of duties incident to the measuring and invoicing of forest products when the Director of Forestry deems such course advisable for the protection of the forest revenues and is willing to supply the services of such employees at the expense of the Bureau of Forestry.

[2657—1664.]

SEC. 1510. *Mode of measuring timber.*—Except as hereinbelow provided, all timber shall be measured and manifested in the round or squared, before being sawn or manufactured. The volume of all round timber shall be ascertained by multiplying the area of the small end by the length of the log, the diameter of the log to be measured exclusive of the bark; but if the end of a log is irregular, the average diameter shall be used, and in order to ascertain the volume of a log more than eight meters long, the diameter of the middle of said log, or the average of the diameters at both ends thereof shall be used as basis. If a log in the round, cut under license, is measured and manifested by forest officers, the Director of Forestry shall make due allowance for rot, cavities, or other natural defects; but from any decision of the Director of Forestry

in this respect, an appeal shall lie to his Department Head, whose decision shall be final. The manifest of timber cut by licensees operating sawmills in or near the forest shall be attested by forest officers whenever practicable.

Licensees with sawmills may measure their timber or cause or allow the same to be measured after it is sawn, provided they pay for each thousand board feet of lumber of the first and second groups a sum of not less than ten pesos, and of the other groups of not less than five pesos, as forestry charges, in the discretion of the Director of Forestry and after agreement with the same, with the approval of his Department Head. These agreements shall be for one year, but shall be subject to renewal.

The volume of squared timber shall be ascertained by multiplying the average of the cross section measured by the length, to which twenty-five per centum shall be added for loss in squaring. The privilege of manifesting timber after squaring shall, however, be granted only to licensees who have squared their logs in the forest with the ax and intend to take it to the market in this form.

If sawn or otherwise manufactured timber is found which has not been manifested in accordance with the provisions hereof, the corresponding forest charges will be assessed on twice the volume of the actual contents of such sawn or manufactured timber.

[2657—1665.]

SEC. 1511. *Charges for timber cut in public forests.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the following charges shall be made for each cubic meter of timber cut in any public forest or forest reserve in the Philippine Islands whether removed therefrom or not:

(a) On timber in the first group not including ebony and camagon stripped of sapwood, two pesos and fifty centavos.

(b) On ebony stripped of sapwood, six pesos.

(c) On camagon stripped of sapwood, four pesos and fifty centavos.

(d) On timber in the second group, one peso and fifty centavos.

(e) On timber in the third group, not including firewood, one peso.

(f) On timber in the fourth group, not including firewood, fifty centavos.

[2657-1666.]

SEC. 1512. *Charges for firewood cut on public forests.*—For firewood cut in public forests and forest reserves the following charges shall be made:

For bacauan and tangal, per cubic meter, twenty centavos.

For other woods, per cubic meter, ten centavos.

Only third or fourth group wood can be taken for firewood, except at the discretion of the Director of Forestry first and second group woods may be removed for firewood purposes from land which is more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes.

[2657-1667.]

SEC. 1513. *Charges collectible for wood cut from unregistered private lands.*—The charges above prescribed shall be collected for all wood cut upon any land the title to which is not registered with the Director of Forestry as required by the Forest Law; and in absence of such registration wood cut and removed from alleged private lands shall be considered as cut and removed under license from public forests or forest reserves, and shall be subject to the law and regulations in such case applicable.

• [2657-1668.]

SEC. 1514. *Surcharge for illegal cutting and removal of forest products or for delinquency.*—Where forest products are unlawfully cut or gathered in any public forest without license or, if under license, in violation of the terms thereof, the charges for such products shall be doubled. If any such products be removed without invoice, or upon removal be discharged without permit from boat, car, cart, or other means of transportation, the charges shall be increased by fifty per centum; and if, in any case, the proper charges upon forest products be not paid within thirty days after the same shall be due and payable, such charges shall be increased by fifty per centum.

[2657-1669.]

SEC. 1515. *Charge for timber cut for use on mining claim.*—When a license is granted by the Bureau of Forestry allowing a miner or mining company to cut timber

for the development of a mining claim on land other than such as is covered by his claim the charges for timber so cut shall be one-half the prices hereinabove fixed.

[2657-1670.]

SEC. 1516. *Charges for gums, resins, and other forest products.*—On gums, resins, rattan, and other products of the forest gathered or removed from any public forest or forest reserve, and not hereinabove provided for, there shall be paid on the market value thereof determined in the manner indicated below, a charge of ten per centum.

The market value of the various forest products for which charges may thus be made shall be determined from time to time by a joint assessment of the Collector of Internal Revenue and the Director of Forestry, the same to be published for the information of the public in the Official Gazette. Where the value of any forest product included in this section is not determined and published in the manner specified, such product may be taken free of charge.

[2657-1671.]

SEC. 1517. *Charges for stone, earth, salt, and guano taken from lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry.*—For stone, earth, salt, or guano taken from the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Forestry, such charges shall be made as may be fixed in particular cases by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657-1672; 2835-8.]

SEC. 1518. *No charge for products lawfully removed under gratuitous license.*—No charge shall be made on forest products removed in conformity with the terms of a gratuitous license of the Bureau of Forestry and in compliance with the law and the regulations of such Bureau.

[2657-1673.]

SEC. 1519. *Gratuitous licensees subject to regulations of Bureau of Internal Revenue.*—Gratuitous licensees to cut first-group timber under license from the Bureau of Forestry must comply with the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue in regard to the removal of such timber and shall

submit on the proper forms full invoices showing the amount cut by them.

[2657-1674.]

SEC. 1520. *Time for payment of forest charges.*—Except as herein below provided, the charges for forest products shall be payable at the time of the removal of the same from the forest.

With the approval of the Collector of Internal Revenue, lumber may be removed from a sawmill situated on a licensed cutting area upon the giving of a bond conditioned for the monthly payment of the charges due upon the output of such mill. He may also authorize the shipment of forest products under auxiliary invoices without the prepayment of charges, in special cases where the payment of the charges at the point of origin would work a great hardship and the proper charges are secured by proper bonds.

[2657-1675; 2835-9.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Testing and sealing of weights and measures*

SEC. 1521. *Sealing and licensing of weights and measures.*—The duties incident to the official inspection of weights and measures, and the sealing and licensing of the same for use, shall be performed under the supervision of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

[2657-1676.]

SEC. 1522. *Fees for sealing linear metric measures.*—Fees for sealing linear measures of the metric system shall be as follows:

(a) Measures not over one and one-half meters, ten centavos.

(b) Measures over one and one-half meters, twenty centavos.

[2657-1677.]

SEC. 1523. *Fees for sealing English linear measures.*—Fees for sealing the linear measures of the English system, allowable only when such measures are to be used in measuring manufactured lumber, shall be as follows:

(a) Measures not over one yard, ten centavos.

(b) Measures over one yard, twenty centavos.

[2657-1678.]

SEC. 1524. *Fees for sealing metric measures of capacity.*—Fees for sealing metric measures of capacity shall be as follows:

- (a) For a measure not over ten liters, twenty centavos.
- (b) For a measure over ten liters, thirty centavos.

[2657-1679.]

SEC. 1525. *Fees for sealing metric instruments of weight.*—Fees for sealing instruments for determining weight graduated solely in the metric system shall be as follows:

- (a) Those having a capacity of over three thousand kilograms, three pesos.
- (b) Those having a capacity of not over three thousand but over three hundred kilograms, one peso and twenty centavos.
- (c) Those having a capacity of not over three hundred but more than thirty kilograms, sixty centavos.
- (d) Those with a capacity not greater than thirty kilograms, thirty centavos.

For an apothecary balance or other balance of precision the charge shall be doubled.

With each scale or balance a complete set of weights for use therewith shall be sealed free of charge. For each extra weight the charge shall be five centavos.

[2657-1680.]

SEC. 1526. *Form and duration of license for use of weights and measures.*—The receipt for the fee charged for the sealing of weights and measures shall serve as a license to use such instrument for one year from the date of sealing, unless deterioration or damage occurs in that period which renders the weight or measure inaccurate. Such receipt shall be preserved by the owner and shall be exhibited on demand of any internal-revenue officer.

[2657-1681.]

SEC. 1527. *Secondary standards preserved by provincial treasurers—Testing of same.*—For use in the testing of weights and measures in the provinces, provincial treasurers shall keep full sets of secondary standards in the provincial buildings. The Collector of Internal Revenue shall be

responsible for the inspection and proper testing of all provincial and municipal standards of weight and measure.

[2657-1682]

SEC. 1528. *Comparison of secondary and fundamental standards.*—The comparison of the secondary and fundamental standards shall be made in the Bureau of Science at the instance of the Collector of Internal Revenue. When found to be sufficiently accurate the secondary standard shall be distinguished by a label, tag, or seal and shall be accompanied by a certificate showing the amount of its variation from the fundamental standard. If the variation is of sufficient magnitude to impair the utility of the instrument, it shall be destroyed in the Bureau of Science.

[2657-1683.]

SEC. 1529. *Inspectors of weights and measures.*—Internal-revenue agents shall inspect and test balances or scales, weights and measures, and report upon the condition thereof in the territory assigned to them. It shall be their duty to collect evidence of infringements of the law or of fraud in the use of weights and measures or of neglect of duty on the part of any officer engaged in sealing weights and measures. Evidence so collected by them shall be presented forthwith to the Collector of Internal Revenue and also to the proper prosecuting officer.

[2657-1684.]

SEC. 1530. *Sealers of weights and measures.*—The sealing and licensing of weights and measures shall be the duty of the provincial treasurers and their deputies, and for the purposes of this law such officers shall be termed sealers of weights and measures.

[2657-1685.]

SEC. 1531. *Destruction of defective instrument of weight or measure.*—Any defective instruments of weight or measure may be destroyed by any inspector or sealer of weights and measures if its defect is such that it cannot readily and securely be repaired.

[2657-1686.]

SEC. 1532. *Testing of instruments used in Government work.*—All measures and instruments for determining weight used in the Government work or maintained for

public use by any province or municipality shall be tested and sealed free of charge.

[2657-1687.]

SEC. 1533. *Dealer's permit to keep unsealed weights and measures.*—Upon obtaining written permission from the Collector of Internal Revenue any dealer may keep instruments of weight and measure in stock for sale without sealing, until sold or used.

[2657-1688.]

ARTICLE X.—*Ad valorem tax on output of mines*

SEC. 1534. *Rate and basis of tax on mines.*—There shall be levied and collected on the gross output of each mine an ad valorem tax equal to one and one-half per centum of the actual market value of such output.

[2657-1689.]

SEC. 1535. *Time and manner of collection.*—The ad valorem taxes on the value of the output of mines shall be assessed and paid before the removal of any such output from the locality where it is mined. But the output of mines may be removed from such locality without the payment of such tax, if the owner or concessionaire of the mine shall first file a bond, with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in the form and amount and with such sureties as the Collector of Internal Revenue may require, conditioned upon the future payment of said tax at such time and place as the Collector may direct. For the purpose of establishing a uniform basis for the assessment of this tax the Collector of Internal Revenue shall, from time to time, make an assessment of the actual market value of the various products of the mines in the Philippine Islands subject to the tax herein imposed.

[2657-1690.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Tax on inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions mortis causa*

SEC. 1536. *Conditions and rate of taxation.*—Every transmission by virtue of inheritance, devise, bequest, gift *mortis causa* or advance in anticipation of inheritance, devise, or bequest of real property located in the Philippine Islands and real rights in such property; of any franchise

which must be exercised in the Philippine Islands; of any shares, obligations, or bonds issued by any corporation or *sociedad anónima* organized or constituted in the Philippine Islands in accordance with its laws; of any shares or rights in any partnership, business, or industry established in the Philippine Islands, or of any personal property located in the Philippine Islands shall be subject to the following tax:

(a) When the surviving spouse, a legitimate, recognized natural or adopted child or legitimate descendant of any of them is the beneficiary, there shall be collected upon the share which corresponds to each beneficiary in the inventoried property a tax according to following schedule:

One per centum upon the first ten thousand pesos; two per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds ten thousand pesos and does not exceed thirty thousand pesos; three per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds thirty thousand pesos and does not exceed sixty thousand pesos; four per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds sixty thousand pesos and does not exceed one hundred thousand pesos; five per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds one hundred thousand pesos and does not exceed one hundred and fifty thousand pesos; six per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand pesos and does not exceed two hundred and fifty thousand pesos; seven per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds two hundred and fifty thousand pesos and does not exceed four hundred thousand pesos; eight per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds four hundred thousand pesos and does not exceed six hundred thousand pesos; nine per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds six hundred thousand pesos and does not exceed one million pesos; ten per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds one million pesos and does not exceed one million five hundred thousand pesos; eleven per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds one million five hundred thousand pesos and does not exceed two million five hundred thousand pesos; twelve per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds two million

five hundred thousand pesos and does not exceed four million pesos; thirteen per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds four million pesos and does not exceed six million pesos; fourteen per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds six million pesos and does not exceed ten million pesos; and fifteen per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds ten million pesos and does not exceed fifteen million pesos; and sixteen per centum upon the amount by which such share exceeds fifteen million pesos.

(b) When either of the legitimate parents of the deceased, a legitimate brother or a sister of the same, the father or mother who had recognized him as a natural child, or any descendant not included in the next preceding paragraph is the beneficiary, there shall be collected the same tax fixed in the paragraph next preceding with an increase of one hundred per centum.

(c) When other relatives not included in the two next preceding subsections are beneficiaries there shall be collected the tax fixed in subsection (a) with an increase of two hundred per centum.

(d) When strangers are beneficiaries there shall be collected the tax fixed in subsection (a) with an increase of three hundred per centum, stranger being deemed, for the purposes of this tax, those relatives by consanguinity of the seventh or more remote degree in collateral line, and all relatives by affinity with the exception of the spouse: *Provided*, That in cases of property which by the will of the testator should be divided among the poor, without the designation of any particular persons, or which should be disposed of for masses and pious works for the benefit of his soul there shall be collected the tax at the rate fixed in this paragraph upon the total amount of said property.

In case the property is transmitted to the heirs subject to the usufructuary interest, use or habitation or annuity of a third person, the tax shall be based on the value of the inventoried property less that of the usufruct, use or habitation or annuity determined as hereinafter provided.

[2601—1; 2835—10; 3031—1.]

SEC. 1537. *Payment of tax antecedent to the transfer of shares, bonds or rights.*—There shall not be transferred to any new owner in the books of any corporation, *sociedad anónima*, partnership, business, or industry organized or established in the Philippine Islands, any shares, obligations, bonds, or rights by way of gift *mortis causa*, legacy, or inheritance unless it is shown that the tax fixed in this article and due thereon has been paid.

[2601-2; 2835-11.]

SEC. 1538. *Exemption in favor of surviving spouse and children.*—The portions of the surviving spouse, a legitimate child, and a recognized natural or adopted child, shall be wholly exempt from tax in so far as not in excess of three thousand pesos each.

[2601-3.]

SEC. 1539. *Deductions to be made in determining net taxable amount.*—In order to determine the net sum which must bear the tax, when an inheritance is concerned, there shall be deducted the expenses of the funeral and burial of the deceased, the proper capital of the surviving spouse, and his or her part of the gains (*gananciales*), the proven debts, exempt portions, the judicial expenses of the testamentary or intestate proceedings, and claims against insolvent persons.

[2601-4.]

SEC. 1540. *Additions of gifts and advances.*—After the afore-mentioned deductions have been made, there shall be added to the resulting amount the value of all gifts or advances made by the predecessor to any of those who, after his death, shall prove to be his heirs, devisees, legatees, or donees *mortis causa*.

[2601-4.]

SEC. 1541. *Rule of taxation when beneficiaries belong to different classes.*—When divers persons not included in the same class or group of section one thousand five hundred and thirty-six hereof are beneficiaries, each share shall be subject to the scale of taxation which corresponds to the person taking.

[2601-5.]

SEC. 1542. *Determination of value of usufructs, annuities, and real property.*—In order to determine the value of the right of usufruct, use or habitation, as well as that of annuity, there shall be taken into account the probable life of the beneficiary in accordance with the American Tropical Experience Table, calculated at eight per centum annual interest. For the purpose of determining the value of real property, the assessed value as shown by the tax rolls shall be taken as the minimum.

In order to determine the tax which should be paid by the beneficiary of a legacy of education referred to in article eight hundred and seventy-nine of the Civil Code, when the legacy consists of profits, interests or dividends derived from any property, the legatee should be considered as a usufructuary until he becomes of legal age.

In case a legacy of usufruct is made in favor of a juridical person, the legatee shall pay seventy-five per centum of the tax and the remaining twenty-five per centum shall be paid by the owner of the naked title of the property.

[2601—6; 2885—12; 3081—2.]

SEC. 1543. *Exemption of certain acquisitions and transmissions.*—The following shall not be taxed:

(a) The merger of the usufruct in the owner of the naked title.

(b) The transmission or delivery of the inheritance or legacy by the fiduciary heir or legatee to the trustees.

(c) The transmission from the first heir, legatee, or donee in favor of another beneficiary, in accordance with the desire of the predecessor.

In the last two cases, if the scale of taxation appropriate to the new beneficiary is greater than that paid by the first, the former must pay the difference.

[2601—7.]

SEC. 1544. *When tax to be paid.*—The tax fixed in this article shall be paid:

(a) In the second and third cases of the next preceding section, before entrance into possession of the property.

(b) In other cases, within the six months subsequent to the death of the predecessor; but if judicial testamentary

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or intestate proceedings shall be instituted prior to the expiration of said period, the payment shall be made by the executor or administrator before delivering to each beneficiary his share.

If the tax is not paid within the time herein before prescribed, interest at the rate of twelve per centum per annum shall be added as part of the tax; and to the tax and interest due and unpaid within ten days after the date of notice and demand thereof by the Collector, there shall be further added a surcharge of twenty-five per centum.

A certified copy of all letters testamentary or of administration shall be furnished the Collector of Internal Revenue by the Clerk of Court within thirty days after their issuance.

[2601—8; 2835—18; 3031—3.]

SEC. 1545. Beneficiary to be charged with tax on his corresponding portion.—In the absence of contrary disposition by the predecessor, there shall be charged to the account of each beneficiary the part of the tax which pertains to him, in proportion to the value of the benefit received, and in accordance with the scale fixed for the class or group to which he pertains.

[2601—10.]

SEC. 1546. Payment before delivery by executor or administrator.—No judge shall authorize the executor or judicial administrator to deliver a distributive share to any party interested in the estate unless it shall appear this tax has been paid.

[2601—11.]

SEC. 1547. Duties of certain officers and debtors.—Registers of deeds shall not register in the registry of property any document transferring real property or real rights therein or any chattel mortgage, by way of gifts *mortis causa*, legacy or inheritance, unless the payment of the tax fixed in this article and actually due thereon shall be shown. And they shall immediately notify the Collector of Internal Revenue or the corresponding provincial treasurer of the nonpayment of the tax discovered by them. Any lawyer, notary public, or any Government officer, who by reason of

his official duties intervenes in the preparation or acknowledgment of documents regarding partition or disposal of donations *mortis causa*, legacy or inheritance, shall have the duty of furnishing the Collector of Internal Revenue or the provincial treasurer of the province, where he may have his principal office, with copies of such document and any information whatsoever which may facilitate the collection of the aforementioned tax. Neither shall a debtor of a deceased pay his debts to the heirs, legatees, executors, or judicial administrators of his creditor, unless the payment of the tax fixed in this article shall be shown; but he may pay the executor or judicial administrator without said requirement if the credit is included in the inventory of the estate of the deceased.

[2601-13; 3031-4.]

SEC. 1548. *Restitution of tax upon satisfaction of outstanding obligation.*—If, after the payment of the tax, new obligations of the testator shall appear, and the persons interested shall have satisfied them by order of the court, they shall have a right to the restitution of the proportional part of the tax paid.

[2601-15.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Administrative provisions relative to persons and establishments subject to privilege taxes*

SEC. 1549. *Registration of name or style with provincial treasurer.*—Every person engaged in any business or occupation on which a privilege tax is imposed by law shall register with the provincial treasurer his name or style, place of residence, business or occupation, and the place where such business or occupation is carried on. In case of a firm the names and residences of the various persons constituting the same shall also be registered.

[2657-1691.]

SEC. 1550. *Sign to be exhibited by distiller or rectifier.*—Every person engaged in distilling or rectifying spirits, and every wholesale liquor dealer, shall keep conspicuously on the outside of his place of business a sign exhibiting, in

letters not less than six centimeters high, his name or firm style, with the words "Registered distiller," "Rectifier of spirits," or "Wholesale liquor dealer," as the case may be, and his assessment number.

[2657-1692.]

SEC. 1551. *Sign to be exhibited by manufacturer of products of tobacco.*—Every manufacturer of cigars, cigarettes, or tobacco, and every wholesale dealer in leaf tobacco or manufactured products of tobacco shall place and keep on the outside of the building wherein his business is carried on, so that it can be distinctly seen, a sign stating his full name and business in letters not less than six centimeters high, and also giving his assessment number in figures.

[2657-1693.]

SEC. 1552. *Exhibition of certificate of payment at place of business.*—The certificate or receipt showing payment of tax issued to a person engaged in a business or occupation subject to a privilege tax shall be kept conspicuously exhibited in plain view in or at the place where the business is conducted or occupation plied; and in case of a peddler or other person not having a fixed place of business shall be kept in the possession of the holder thereof, subject to production upon the demand of any internal-revenue officer.

[2657-1694.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Administrative provisions regulating business of persons dealing in articles subject to specific tax*

SEC. 1553. *Extent of supervision over establishments producing taxable output.*—The Bureau of Internal Revenue has authority to supervise establishments where articles subject to a specific tax are made and to prescribe regulations as to the mode in which the processes of production shall be conducted in so far as may be necessary to secure a sanitary output and to safeguard the revenue.

[2657-1695.]

SEC. 1554. *Records to be kept by manufacturers—Assessments based thereon.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue is authorized to prescribe, by regulation, the records

which shall be kept by manufacturers of articles subject to specific tax, and such records, whether of raw materials received into the factory or of articles produced therein shall be deemed public and official documents for all purposes.

The records of raw materials kept by such manufacturers may be used as a species of evidence by which to determine the amount of specific taxes due from them and whenever the amount of raw materials received into any factory exceeds the amount of manufactured or partially manufactured products on hand and lawfully removed from the factory, plus waste removed or destroyed, and a reasonable allowance for unavoidable loss in manufacture, the Collector of Internal Revenue may assess and collect the tax due on the products which should have been produced from the excess.

[2657-1696.]

SEC. 1555. *Premises subject to approval by Collector.*—No person shall engage in business as a manufacturer of articles subject to a specific tax unless the premises upon which the business is to be conducted shall have been approved by the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657-1697.]

SEC. 1556. *Labels and form of packages prescribed by Collector.*—All articles of domestic manufacture subject to a specific tax and all leaf tobacco shall be put up and prepared by the manufacturer or producer, when removed for sale or consumption, in such packages only and bearing such marks or brands as shall be prescribed in the Bureau regulations; and goods of similar character imported into the Islands shall likewise be packed and marked in such manner as may be required.

[2657-1698.]

SEC. 1557. *Removal of articles after payment of tax.*—When the tax has been paid on articles or products subject to a specific tax the same shall not thereafter be stored or

permitted to remain in the distillery, distillery warehouse, bonded warehouse, or other factory or place where produced.

[2657-1699.]

SEC. 1558. *Storage of goods in internal-revenue bonded warehouse.*—An internal-revenue bonded warehouse may be maintained in the City of Manila for the storing of imported or manufactured goods which are subject to a specific tax. The taxes on such goods shall be payable only upon removal from such warehouse, and a reasonable charge shall be made for their storage therein. The Collector of Internal Revenue may, in his discretion, exact a bond to secure the payment of the tax on any goods so stored.

[2657-1700.]

SEC. 1559. *Proof of exportation—Exporter's bond.*—Exporters of goods that would be subject to a specific tax if sold or removed for consumption in the Philippine Islands shall submit proof of exportation satisfactory to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and when the same is deemed necessary, shall be required to give a bond prior to the removal of the goods for shipment, conditioned for the exportation of the same in good faith.

[2657-1701.]

SEC. 1560. *Manufacturers' and importers' bonds.*—Manufacturers and importers of articles subject to a specific tax shall give bond in an amount equal, as nearly as can be estimated, to twenty per centum of the taxes payable by them during an average year. Such bond shall be conditioned for the faithful compliance, during the time such business is followed, with the law and regulations relating to such business and for the payment of all taxes lawfully accruing in respect to the goods manufactured or imported, as well as for the satisfaction of all fines and penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Law. No such bond shall be required in an amount exceeding twenty-five thousand pesos nor be received in a sum less than two hundred pesos.

[2657-1702.]

SEC. 1561. *Records to be kept by wholesale dealers.*—Wholesale dealers shall keep records of their purchases and sales or deliveries of articles subject to a specific tax, in such form as shall be prescribed in the Bureau regulations. These records and the entire stock of goods subject to tax shall be open at all times to the inspection of internal-revenue officers.

[2657-1703.]

SEC. 1562. *Records to be kept by dealers in leaf tobacco.*—Dealers in leaf tobacco shall keep records of the product sold or delivered by them to other persons in such manner as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, such records to be at all times open to the inspection of internal-revenue officers.

[2657-1704.]

SEC. 1563. *Preservation of invoices and stamps.*—All dealers whosoever shall preserve all official invoices received by them from manufacturers, together with the fractional parts of stamps affixed thereto, and upon demand shall deliver or transmit the same to any internal-revenue officer.

[2657-1705.]

SEC. 1564. *Information to be given by manufacturers of distilling apparatus.*—Manufacturers of stills, boilers, or other vessels to be used for distilling shall, before any such apparatus or utensil is removed from the place of manufacture, give written information to the Collector of Internal Revenue as to the nature and capacity of the same, the time when it is to be removed, and the place for which it is destined, as well as the name of the person by whom it is to be used; and such still, boiler, or vessel shall not be set up without a permit in writing from the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657-1706.]

SEC. 1565. *Establishment of distillery warehouses.*—Every distiller, when so required by the Collector of Internal Revenue, shall provide at his own expense a warehouse, to be situated on and to constitute a part of his distillery

premises and to be used only for the storage of distilled spirits of his own manufacture until the tax thereon shall have been paid; but no dwelling house shall be used for such purpose. Such warehouse, when approved by the Collector of Internal Revenue, is hereby declared to be a bonded warehouse, to be known as a distillery warehouse.

[2657-1707.]

SEC. 1566. *Custody of distillery warehouse.*—Every distillery warehouse shall be in the joint custody of the storekeeper, if one is assigned thereto, and of the proprietor thereof. It shall be kept securely locked, and shall at no time be unlocked or opened or remain unlocked or open unless in the presence of such storekeeper or other person who may be designated to act for him as provided by law.

[2657-1708.]

SEC. 1567. *Limitation on quantity of spirits removed from warehouse.*—No distilled spirits shall be removed from any distillery, distillery warehouse, or bonded warehouse in quantities of less than fifteen gauge liters at any one time, except bottled goods, which may be removed by the case of not less than twelve bottles.

[2657-1709.]

SEC. 1568. *Requirements incident to process of denaturing alcohol.*—Where alcohol is withdrawn for denaturing for use in the arts and industries, the process of denaturing shall be effected either on the distillery premises or in a bonded warehouse designated by the Collector of Internal Revenue for denaturing purposes only. To such warehouses alcohol may be transferred under bond and under conditions prescribed in the Bureau regulations.

[2657-1710.]

SEC. 1569. *Recovery of alcohol for use in arts and industries.*—Manufacturers employing processes in which denatured alcohol used in arts and industries is expressed or evaporated from the articles manufactured may, under regulations to be prescribed by the Bureau, be permitted to recover the alcohol so used and restore it again to a condition suitable solely for use in manufacturing processes.

[2657-1711.]

SEC. 1570. *Supervision over rectification and compounding of liquors.*—Persons engaged in the rectification or compounding of liquors shall, as to the mode of conducting their business and supervision over the same, be subject to all the requirements of law applicable to distilleries, but if they make use of spirits upon which the specific tax has been paid no further tax shall be collected on any liquors produced exclusively therefrom.

[2657—1712.]

SEC. 1571. *Authority of officer in searching for taxable articles.*—Any officer or agent of internal revenue may in the discharge of his official duties enter any house, building, or place where articles subject to an internal-revenue tax are produced or kept, or are believed by him upon reasonable grounds to be produced or kept, so far as may be necessary to examine or discover the same.

[2657—1713.]

SEC. 1572. *Detention of package containing taxable articles.*—Any revenue officer may detain any package containing or supposed to contain articles subject to a specific tax when he has good reason to believe that the lawful tax has not been paid or that the package has been or is being removed in violation of law, and every such package shall be held by such officer in a safe place until it shall be determined whether the property so detained is liable by law to be proceeded against for forfeiture; but such summary detention shall not continue in any case longer than seven days without process of law or intervention of the officer to whom such detention is to be reported.

[2657—1714.]

SEC. 1573. *Inscription to be placed on skimmed milk.*—All condensed skimmed milk and all milk, in whatever form, from which the fatty part has been removed totally or in part, sold or put on sale in the Philippine Islands, shall be clearly and legibly marked on its immediate containers; and in all the languages in which such containers are marked, with the words "this milk is not suitable for nourishment for infants less than one year of age," or with other equivalent words.

[2657—1715.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*Administrative provisions relative to prohibited drugs*

SEC. 1574. *Words and phrases defined.*—"Prohibited drug," as herein used, includes opium, cocaine, alpha, and beta eucaine, their derivatives, and all preparations made from them.

"Opium" embraces every kind, class, and character of opium, whether crude, prepared, ash, or refuse, and all narcotic preparations thereof or therefrom, and all morphine or alkaloids of opium and all preparations in which opium, morphine, or any alkaloid of opium enters as an ingredient, together with all opium leaves and wrappings of opium leaves, whether such leaves or wrappings are prepared for use or not.

[2657—1716.]

SEC. 1575. *Lawful possession and uses of prohibited drugs specified.*—Prohibited drugs may be lawfully kept, used, administered, and dealt in under the following conditions and by the following persons only:

(a) Duly licensed and practicing physicians, dentists, and veterinarians may, in the proper course of their professional practice only, prescribe and administer, or cause to be administered, prohibited drugs as medicine or anaesthetic and may receive and keep the same in their possession for such use.

(b) Government Bureaus or officers of the Government duly designated in writing for such purpose by the Governor-General may receive, keep, use, and dispose of such drugs in accordance with law, and the same may be lawfully sold, transferred, or delivered to them.

(c) Pharmacists and second-class pharmacists may receive, keep, and dispense prohibited drugs upon the prescription of a duly licensed and practicing physician, dentist, or veterinarian, and upon permit from the Collector of Internal Revenue may transfer and deliver the same to other pharmacists and second-class pharmacists or to any person or institution lawfully authorized to receive the same.

[2657—1717.]

SEC. 1576. *Importation of opium—Storage of same.*—Opium shall be imported only by the Philippine Government through the Bureau of Internal Revenue; and all imported opium, after the payment of duties, taxes, and charges, shall be delivered by the customs authorities to the Collector of Internal Revenue for storage in a place to be approved by him. Except in case of fire or similar necessity, opium so stored shall be removed only for delivery to a person authorized to receive the same, and before removal from storage the drug shall be marked or labeled in such manner as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau.

A reasonable charge may be made for such storage, to be paid before the opium is removed

[2657-1718.]

SEC. 1577. *Record to be kept by physicians, pharmacists, dentists, and veterinarians—Inspection of same.*—Physicians, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, and second-class pharmacists shall keep true and correct records of all prohibited drugs received and dispensed or transferred by them, in such form and manner as may be prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Such record and the stock of prohibited drugs on hand shall be subject to inspection at all times by the duly authorized officers, agents, or deputies of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who shall be qualified physicians or pharmacists legally practising their profession.

[2657-1719; 2971-1.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Remedies in general.*

SEC. 1578. *Injunction not available to restrain collection of tax.*—No court shall have authority to grant an injunction to restrain the collection of any internal-revenue tax.

[2657-1720.]

SEC. 1579. *Recovery of tax paid under protest.*—When the validity of any tax is questioned, or its amount disputed, or other question raised as to liability therefor, the person against whom or against whose property the same is sought to be enforced shall pay the tax under instant protest, or upon protest within ten days, and shall thereupon request

the decision of the Collector of Internal Revenue. If the decision of the Collector of Internal Revenue is adverse, or if no decision is made by him within six months from the date when his decision was requested, the taxpayer may proceed, at any time within two years after the payment of the tax, to bring an action against the Collector of Internal Revenue for the recovery without interest of the sum alleged to have been illegally collected, the process to be served upon him, upon the provincial treasurer, or upon the officer collecting the tax.

[2657—1721.]

SEC. 1580. *Action to contest forfeiture of chattel.*—In case of the seizure of personal property under claim of forfeiture the owner, desiring to contest the validity of the forfeiture, may at any time before sale or destruction of the property bring an action against the person seizing the property or having possession thereof to recover the same, and upon giving proper bond may enjoin the sale; or after the sale and within six months he may bring an action to recover the net proceeds realized at the sale.

[2657—1722.]

SEC. 1581. *Form and mode of proceeding in actions arising under Internal Revenue Law.*—Civil actions and proceedings instituted in behalf of the Government under the authority of this chapter or other law enforced by the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall be brought in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands and shall be conducted by the provincial fiscal, or the Attorney-General, or by any person designated by the latter; but no civil action for the recovery of taxes or the enforcement of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture under any such law shall be begun without the approval of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

[2657—1723.]

SEC. 1582. *Authority of Collector to make compromises and to refund taxes.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue may compromise any civil or other case arising under this chapter or other law or part of law administered by the

Bureau of Internal Revenue, may refund taxes erroneously or illegally received, or penalties imposed without authority, and may remit before payment any tax that appears to be unjustly assessed or excessive.

He shall refund the value of internal-revenue stamps when the same are returned in good condition by the purchaser, and may, in his discretion, redeem or exchange unused stamps that have been rendered unfit for use, and may refund their value upon proof of destruction.

[2657-1724; 2835-14.]

SEC. 1583. *Satisfaction of judgment recovered against treasurer or other officer.*—When an action is brought against any revenue officer to recover damages by reason of any act done in the performance of official duty, and the Collector of Internal Revenue is notified of such action in time to make defense against the same, through the Attorney-General, any judgment, damages, or costs recovered in such action shall be satisfied by the Collector of Internal Revenue upon approval of the Department Head, or if the same be paid by the person sued, shall be repaid or reimbursed to him.

No such judgment, damages, or costs shall be paid or reimbursed in behalf of a person who has acted negligently or in bad faith, or with willful oppression.

[2657-1725.]

SEC. 1584. *Remedy for enforcement of statutory penal provisions.*—The remedy for enforcement of statutory penalties of all sorts shall be by criminal or civil action, as the particular situation may require.

[2657-1726.]

SEC. 1585. *Remedy for enforcement of forfeitures.*—The forfeiture of chattels and removable fixtures of any sort shall be enforced by the seizure and sale, or destruction, of the specific forfeited property. The forfeiture of real property shall be enforced by a judgment of condemnation and sale in a legal action or proceeding, civil or criminal, as the case may require.

[2657-1727.]

SEC. 1586. *When property to be sold or destroyed.*—Sales of forfeited chattels and removable fixtures shall be effected, so far as practicable, in the same manner and under the same conditions as to public notice and the time and manner of sale as are prescribed for sales of personal property distrained for the nonpayment of taxes.

Prohibited drugs, opium apparatus, liquors, cigars, cigarettes, and other manufactured products of tobacco, and all apparatus used in or about the illicit production of such articles may, upon forfeiture, be destroyed by order of the Collector of Internal Revenue, when the sale of the same for consumption or use would be injurious to the public health or prejudicial to the enforcement of the law.

Forfeited property shall not be destroyed until at least twenty days after seizure.

[2657-1728.]

SEC. 1587. *Disposition of funds recovered in legal proceedings or obtained from forfeitures.*—All judgments and moneys recovered and received for taxes, costs, forfeitures, fines, and penalties shall be paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue or his authorized deputies as the taxes themselves are required to be paid, and except as specially provided, shall be accounted for and dealt with in the same way.

[2657-1729.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Civil remedies for collection of taxes*

SEC. 1588. *Nature and extent of tax lien.*—Every internal-revenue tax on property or on any business or occupation and every tax on resources and receipts, and any increment to any of them incident to delinquency, shall constitute a lien superior to all other charges or liens not only on the property itself upon which such tax may be imposed but also upon the property used in any business or occupation upon which the tax is imposed and upon all property rights therein.

The lien of the tax on inheritances, legacies, and other acquisitions *mortis causa* shall have preference over any real right created thereon subsequent to the death of the

predecessor, but this preference will be extinguished at the end of five years from the date when the tax becomes payable upon real property, and three years upon any other kind of property.

[2657—1730.]

If any person, corporation, partnership, joint-account (cuenta en participación), association, or insurance company liable to pay the income tax neglects or refuses to pay the same after demand, the amount shall be a lien in favor of the Government of the Philippine Islands from the time when the assessment was made by the Collector of Internal Revenue until paid, with interest, penalties, and cost that may accrue in addition thereto upon all property and rights to property belonging to the taxpayer: *Provided*, That this lien shall not be valid against any mortgagee, purchaser, or judgment creditor until notice of such lien shall be filed by the Collector in the office of the clerk of the Court of First Instance having jurisdiction over the property subject to tax.

[2833—29.]

SEC. 1589. *Civil remedies for collection of delinquent taxes.*—The civil remedies for the collection of internal-revenue taxes and any increment thereto resulting from delinquency shall be (a) by distraint of personal property and upon exhaustion thereof by levy upon real property and (b) by legal action. Either of these remedies or both simultaneously may be pursued in the discretion of the authorities charged with the collection of such taxes; but the civil remedy for the collection of the cedula tax shall be exclusively by distraint.

No exemption shall be allowed against the internal-revenue taxes in any case.

[2657—1731.]

SEC. 1590. *Distraint of personal property.*—The remedy by distraint shall proceed as follows: Upon the failure of the person owing any delinquent tax or delinquent revenue to pay the same, at the time required, the Collector of Internal Revenue or his deputy may seize and distrain

any personal property belonging to such person or any property subject to the tax lien, in sufficient quantity to satisfy the tax, or charge, together with any increment thereto incident to delinquency, and the expenses of the distraint.

[2657—1732.]

SEC. 1591. *Mode of procedure and disposition of proceeds.*—The officer levying the distraint shall make or cause to be made an account of the goods or effects distrained, a copy of which signed by himself shall be left either with the owner or person from whose possession such goods or effects were taken, or at the dwelling or place of business of such person and with some one of suitable age and discretion, to which list shall be added a statement of the sum demanded and note of the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be exhibited in not less than two public places in the municipality where the distraint is made, specifying the time and place of sale and the articles distrained. The time of sale shall not be less than twenty days after notice to the owner or possessor of the property as above specified and the publication or posting of such notice. One place for the posting of such notice shall be at the office of the president of the municipality in which the property is distrained. At the time and place fixed in such notice the said officer shall sell the goods, chattels, credits, or effects, so distrained, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any residue over and above what is required to pay the entire claim, including expenses, shall be returned to the owner of the property sold. The expenses chargeable upon such seizure and sale shall embrace only the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the local internal-revenue officer or his deputy.

[2657—1733.]

SEC. 1592. *Release of distrained property upon payment prior to sale.*—If at any time prior to the consummation

of the sale all proper charges are paid to the officer conducting the sale, the goods or effects distrained shall be restored to the owner.

[2657-1734.]

SEC. 1593. *Report of sale to Bureau of Internal Revenue.*—Within two days after the sale the officer making the same shall make a report of his proceedings in writing to the Collector of Internal Revenue and shall himself preserve a copy of such report as an official record.

[2657-1735.]

SEC. 1594. *Purchase by Government at sale upon distraint.*—When property advertised for sale under distraint is of a kind subject to the tax and the tax has not been paid, and the amount bid for such property is not equal to the amount of the tax or is very much less than the actual market value of the articles offered for sale, the provincial treasurer may purchase the same in behalf of the Insular Government for the amount of taxes, penalties, and costs due thereon.

Property so purchased may be resold by the provincial treasurer, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the net proceeds being paid into the Insular Treasury and accounted for as internal revenue.

[2657-1736.]

SEC. 1595. *Levy on real estate after exhaustion of personalty.*—When personal effects sufficient to satisfy the entire claim are not found recourse may be had to a levy upon any real property belonging to the delinquent.

To this end the provincial treasurer of the province wherein the tax accrued shall prepare a duly authenticated certificate showing the name of the taxpayer and the amounts of the tax and penalty due from him. Said certificate shall operate with the force of a legal execution throughout the province and, if endorsed by the Collector of Internal Revenue, shall have such force throughout the Philippine Islands. Levy shall be effected by writing upon said certificate a description of the property upon which levy is made. At the same time written notice of the levy

shall be mailed to or served upon the delinquent or, if he be absent from the Islands, to his agent or the manager of the business in respect to which the liability arose, or if there be none such to the occupant of the property in question.

[2657—1737.]

SEC. 1596. *Advertisement and sale.*—Within twenty days after levy the officer conducting the proceedings shall proceed to advertise the property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the claim and costs of sale; and such advertisement shall cover a period of at least thirty days. It shall be effectuated by posting a notice at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place in the barrio in which the real estate lies, and by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the municipality or city where the property is located, if there be such paper.

The advertisement shall contain a statement of the amount of the taxes and penalties so due and the time and place of sale, the name of the taxpayer against whom the taxes are levied, and a short description of the property to be sold. At any time before the day fixed for the sale the taxpayer may discontinue all proceedings by paying the taxes, penalties, and interest. If he does not do so the sale shall proceed and shall be held either at the main entrance of the municipal building or on the premises to be sold, as the officer conducting the proceedings shall determine and as the notice of sale shall specify.

Within five days after the sale a return of the proceedings shall be entered upon the records of the provincial treasurer; and the provincial treasurer shall then make out and deliver to the purchaser a certificate from his records, showing the proceedings of the sale, describing the property sold, stating the name of the purchaser, and setting out the exact amount of all public taxes, penalties, and interest.

[2657—1738.]

SEC. 1597. *Redemption by delinquent.*—Within one year from the date of sale the delinquent taxpayer, or anyone for him, shall have the right of paying to the provincial treasurer the amount of the public taxes, penalties, and interest thereon from the date of delinquency to the date of sale, together with interest on said purchase price at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of purchase to the date of redemption; and such payment shall entitle the person paying to the delivery of the certificate issued to the purchaser and a certificate from the said treasurer that he has thus redeemed the property, and the treasurer shall forthwith pay over to the purchaser the amount by which such property has thus been redeemed, and said property thereafter shall be free from the lien of such taxes and penalties.

[2657-1739.]

SEC. 1598. *Final deed to purchaser.*—In case the taxpayer shall not redeem the property as above provided, the provincial treasurer shall, as grantor, execute a deed conveying to the purchaser so much of the property against which the taxes have been assessed as has been sold, free from all liens of any kind whatsoever, and the deeds shall succinctly recite all the proceedings upon which the validity of the sale depends.

[2657-1740.]

SEC. 1599. *Forfeiture to Government for want of bidder.*—In case there is no bidder for real property exposed for sale as hereinabove provided or if the highest bid is for an amount insufficient to pay the taxes, penalties, and costs, the provincial treasurer shall declare the property forfeited to the Government in satisfaction of the claim in question and within two days thereafter shall make a return of his proceedings and the forfeiture, which shall be spread upon the records of his office.

Within one year from the date of such forfeiture the taxpayer, or anyone for him, may redeem said property by paying to the provincial treasurer the full amount of the taxes and penalties, together with interest thereon and

costs of sale; but if the property be not thus redeemed, the forfeiture shall become absolute.

[2657—1741.]

SEC. 1600. *Resale of real estate taken for taxes.*—The Collector of Internal Revenue shall have charge of any real estate obtained by the Government of the Philippine Islands in payment or satisfaction of debts, taxes, penalties, or costs arising under the Internal Revenue Law or in compromise or adjustment of any claim therefor; and said Collector may upon the giving of not less than twenty days' notice sell and dispose of the same, at public auction, or with the prior approval of the Department Head, may dispose of the same at private sale. In either case the proceeds of the sale shall be deposited in the Philippine Treasury, and an account of the same shall be rendered to the Auditor.

[2657—1742.]

SEC. 1601. *Further distraint or levy.*—The remedy by distraint of personal property and levy on realty may be repeated if necessary until the full amount due, including all expenses, is collected.

[2657—1743.]

Chapter 41.—BUREAU OF TREASURY

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ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1602. *Chief officials of Bureau of Treasury.*—The Bureau of the Treasury shall have one chief and one assistant chief. These officers shall be respectively the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands and the Assistant Treasurer of the Philippine Islands.

For brevity they may be designated as the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer, when the full title of the office otherwise appears in the document or paper requiring signature; and for purposes of discrimination the term "Insular Treasurer" may be used.

[2657—1760.]

Amended by Act 13619
SEC. 1603. Functions of Bureau of Treasury.—The Bureau of the Treasury shall be charged with the safekeeping of governmental funds, the supervision of banks, banking, and currency, and generally with the administration of the laws of the United States and of the Philippine Islands relating to coinage and currency in said Islands, and any other laws or parts of laws that may be expressly placed within its jurisdiction.

[2657—1761.]

SEC. 1604. Treasurer as custodian of governmental funds.—The Insular Treasurer shall receive for safekeeping all funds which by law may be covered into the Insular Treasury or deposited therein, whether revenues and receipts of the Government or trust and depositary funds either of the Government of the Philippine Islands or of the United States. He shall likewise receive special deposits of money or securities from individuals in connection with or relating to governmental transactions.

[2657—1762.]

SEC. 1605. Branches of Philippine Treasury in United States.—The Governor-General may in his discretion designate such depositaries of the Philippine Government in the United States as he may deem advisable to be branches of the Philippine Treasury.

[2657—1763.]

SEC. 1606. Permanent record of financial transactions of Treasury—Report regarding currency and gold standard fund.—The Insular Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of all financial transactions of his Bureau in permanent books of record. He shall keep separate accounts in said books dealing with the financial operations of the Government in coinage and currency matters and in the administration of the gold-standard fund, including therein detailed statements relating to the issuance and redemption of silver certificates, and shall make a monthly statement of the same to the Secretary of Finance.

[2657—1764.]

SEC. 1607. Investment of lendable funds by Insular Treasurer.—The Insular Treasurer shall have administra-

tive control over the loan and investment of such lendable funds in the Insular Treasury as are hereinbelow specified; and with the approval of the Governor-General, such funds shall be available for investment by him upon deposit at interest with Government depositaries, upon loans (for periods not exceeding ten years in any instance) to provincial and municipal governments for the construction of public works of a permanent character and for the payment of the provincial or municipal share of the cost of duly authorized cadastral surveys, and generally upon such loans and investments as are authorized for the funds of the Postal Savings Bank.

The following funds are declared to be lendable under the provisions of this section:

- (a) Sinking funds created by Insular appropriation.
- (b) The property-insurance fund.
- (c) The fidelity fund.
- (d) The land-registration assurance fund.
- (e) The provincial and municipal public-improvement fund.

(f) Any other fund which may hereafter be declared by law to be subject to loan or investment under the provisions of this section.

No loan from any sinking fund shall be made for a period extending beyond the time when the bond or obligation secured should be extinguished.

[2657—1765.]

SEC. 1608. *Treasurer's daily statement to Auditor.*—The Treasurer shall render to the Auditor, in such form and detail as the latter shall require, daily accounts of the receipts and disbursements of treasury funds, exhibiting the paid warrants to the Auditor for examination.

[2657—1766.]

SEC. 1609. *Treasurer's monthly report to Secretary of War.*—The Treasurer shall forward to the Secretary of War, and to the Secretary of Finance, through the Bureau of Audits, not later than ten days after the expiration of each month, a report, of moneys received and disbursed during such month.

[2657—1767.]

ARTICLE II.—*Philippine coins*

SEC. 1610. *Terms defined.*—"Silver peso" or peso means the metallic silver peso coined and issued by the Philippine Government under the authority of this Act or of the laws enacted by the Congress of the United States.

"Certificate of indebtedness" means the certificate of indebtedness issued under this Act and by authority of section six of an Act of Congress, approved March second, nineteen hundred and three, entitled "An Act to establish a standard of value and to provide for a coinage system in the Philippine Islands," as amended.

"Treasury certificate" means the certificate issued by authority of this Act, as well as certificates known either as "treasury certificates" or as "silver certificates" issued by authority of law before this Act became effective.

[2657-1768; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1611. *Unit of monetary value in Philippine Islands.*—The unit of value in the Philippine Islands shall be the gold peso (consisting of twelve and nine-tenths grains of gold, nine-tenths fine;) two pesos gold shall be equal in (weight, fineness, and value to the gold standard dollar of the United States.)

[2657-1770; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1612. *Legal tender.*—The Philippine silver peso and half peso, and gold coins of the United States at the rate of one dollar for two pesos, shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, unless otherwise specifically provided by contract. Philippine subsidiary coins of twenty centavos and ten centavos shall be legal tender in amounts not exceeding twenty pesos. Philippine minor coins of nickel and copper shall be legal tender in amounts not exceeding two pesos.

[2657-1771; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1613. *Weight and fineness of Philippine coins.*—The lawful weight and fineness of Philippine coins shall be as follows, and all coins hereafter coined shall be minted in accordance therewith:

The peso shall be equal to one hundred centavos and shall contain twenty grams of silver eight hundred thousandths fine.

The fifty-centavo piece shall contain ten grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine.

The twenty-centavo piece shall contain four grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine.

The ten-centavo piece shall contain two grams of silver seven hundred and fifty thousandths fine.

The alloy of the above-mentioned silver coins shall be copper.

The five-centavo piece shall contain four grams and eighty-seven centigrams of an alloy composed of seventy-five per cent of copper and twenty-five per cent of nickel.

The one-centavo piece shall contain five grams and one hundred and eighty-four milligrams of an alloy composed of ninety-five per cent of copper and five per cent of tin and zinc.

[2657—1769; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

SEC. 1614. *Coinage and recoinage of Philippine coins.*—At the request of the Insular Treasurer and with the approval of the Secretary of Finance and of the Governor-General, the coins authorized under the provisions of section sixteen hundred and thirteen may be coined in the amounts necessary to meet the legitimate demands of commerce.

The coinage may be executed in the Mint of the Philippine Islands, or in any of the mints of the United States by contract between the Government of the Philippine Islands and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and the order of the Governor-General, for which purpose the reasonable cost of the work shall be paid. The Secretary of Finance, with the approval of the Governor-General, shall prescribe the designs and inscriptions for said coins, showing that they are of the Philippine Islands, their value, and the year of coinage.

Philippine coins having greater weight or fineness than those prescribed herein if paid to any Government office or

treasury or to any bank doing business in the Philippine Islands or Philippine coins mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation if paid into any treasury of the Government shall not be reissued but shall be retained for recoinage in accordance with this law.

[2657-1772; 2766-1; 3058-1.]

ARTICLE III.—*Stamping of counterfeit coin*

SEC. 1615. *Word "false" to be stamped on counterfeit coin.*—When counterfeit coin is presented at the Insular Treasury or at any bank doing business in the Philippine Islands or when such coin comes into the official custody of any employee of such Treasury or bank, the word "false" shall be stamped thereon in characters clearly legible to casual inspection and with such instrument as may be prescribed by the Insular Treasurer.

[2657-1773; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Exchanges and redemption of currency and exchanges of drafts for currency by Insular and provincial treasurers*

SEC. 1616. *Exchange of silver pesos for subsidiary coins.*—Philippine silver pesos and half pesos shall be exchangeable in sums of ten pesos or any multiple thereof at the Treasury of the Philippine Islands and at the offices of provincial treasurers for subsidiary current coins of silver, and minor coins of nickel or copper of equivalent face amount.

[2657-1774; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1617. *Duty of Insular Treasurer to receive worn or mutilated currency of United States.*—When worn or mutilated circulating notes issued by the Treasurer of the United States or by any institution organized under the laws of the United States, are presented at the Philippine Treasury in such condition that they will be received and redeemed by the Treasury of the United States, they shall be received by the Insular Treasurer at their face value, or at such value as would be allowed upon redemption by the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be transmitted by him to the disbursing agent in Washington with instruc-

tions for their presentation at the Treasury of the United States for redemption.

[2657-1775; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1618. *Exchange drawn between Insular and provincial treasurers.*—The Insular Treasurer may exchange for Philippine currency, offered in sums of not less than five hundred pesos, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers for equivalent amounts upon funds in the hands of any provincial treasurer, when the same can be done without embarrassment to the provincial treasury; and a provincial treasurer may exchange for Philippine currency, offered in like sums, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers upon the Insular Treasury.

[2657-1776; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1619. *Exchange between provincial treasuries.*—Subject to the regulations of the Bureau of the Treasury, any provincial treasurer may exchange for Philippine currency, offered in sums of not less than five hundred pesos, demand drafts and telegraphic transfers for equivalent amounts upon another provincial treasurer.

[2657-1777; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

SEC. 1620. *Rates of insular exchange.*—For exchange sold under the last preceding two sections, a premium shall be charged at a rate to be fixed from time to time by the Secretary of Finance, and the premium for exchange sold by provincial treasurers shall accrue to the general fund of the respective province.

[2657-1778; 2776-1; 3058-1.]

ARTICLE V.—*Maintenance of parity*

SEC. 1621. *Powers and duties of Insular Treasurer in respect to maintenance of parity.*—For the purpose of maintaining the parity of the Philippine silver peso with the Philippine gold peso, and of keeping the currency equal in volume only to the demands of trade, the Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed—

(a) On demand, at the Insular Treasury in Manila, to sell for Philippine currency offered in sums of not less than ten thousand pesos or currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States, offered in sums of not less

than five thousand dollars, exchange for equivalent amounts on the "Gold Standard Fund" deposited in the United States, charging for the same a premium of three-quarters of one per centum for demand drafts and of one and one-eighth per centum for telegraphic transfers; and the Insular Treasurer is further authorized and directed to instruct the depositories of funds of the Philippine Government in the United States to sell on demand, in sums of not less than ten thousand pesos, exchange against the "Gold Standard Fund" in the Philippine Islands, charging for the same a premium of three-quarters of one per centum for demand drafts and of one and one-eighth per centum for telegraphic transfers, rendering accounts therefor to the Insular Treasurer and the Insular Auditor. All such dealings in exchange shall constitute operations through the "Gold Standard Fund" hereinafter provided for. The premium charge for drafts and telegraphic transfers in this paragraph mentioned may be temporarily increased or decreased by order issued by the Secretary of Finance, should conditions at any time existing, in his judgment, require such action.

[2776—1; 2939—2; 3058—1.]

(b) To exchange at par, on the approval of the Secretary of Finance, currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States, for Philippine currency, and Philippine currency for currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States.

(c) To exchange, on the approval of the Secretary of Finance, United States gold coin or gold bars in sums of not less than ten thousand pesos or five thousand dollars, for Philippine currency, charging for such gold coin or bars a premium sufficient to cover the expense at commercial rates of transporting United States gold coin or bars from New York to Manila. The Secretary of Finance shall determine the amount of premium required by this subsection.

(d) To withdraw from circulation Philippine currency received in the Insular Treasury in Manila in the manner provided in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section

until said Philippine currency is paid out in response to the demands upon it by the sale of exchange in the United States as provided in paragraph (a) of this section or until said Philippine currency is needed at the Insular Treasury for the purpose of effecting exchanges of said Philippine currency for currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States and for United States gold coin or gold bars as provided by paragraph (b) of this section.

(e) To withdraw from circulation currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States and United States gold coin and gold bars received in the Philippine Islands by the Insular Treasurer in exchange for Philippine currency or for exchange sold on the "Gold Standard Fund" in the United States, under paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section, until called out in response to the presentation of Philippine currency as above provided, or until an insufficiency of Philippine currency shall make necessary an increased coinage, in which case the funds so withdrawn may be used under this Act for the purpose of providing such coinage. The money so obtained shall become part of the "Gold Standard Fund."

[2657—1779; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

ARTICLE VI.—"Gold Standard Fund"

SEC. 1622. *How constituted.*—There is hereby constituted in the Insular Treasury a separate and trust fund, designated as the "Gold Standard Fund," which shall at all times be maintained in a sum not less than fifteen per centum of the money of the Government of the Philippine Islands in circulation and available for circulation, including both coin and Treasury certificates. If at any time and for any reason said fund shall fall below the minimum hereinabove fixed, the deficiency shall be made up out of any funds then in the Insular Treasury or thereafter paid into the Treasury, not specifically appropriated to meet the payment of the principal, sinking fund, or interest of the public debt, and such amount shall be considered as automatically appropriated for this purpose, and the Insular Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to transfer

the necessary amount to the "Gold Standard Fund" to make good any such deficiency therein.

In determining the minimum limitation of the "Gold Standard Fund" for any purposes in this Act, the proceeds of outstanding certificate of indebtedness shall not be counted as a part of the fund.

To the fund there shall be added from time to time the following:

(a) All profits of seigniorage made by the Insular Government in the purchase of bullion and the coinage therefrom, and the issue of Philippine pesos and subsidiary and minor coins, as well as all profits derived from the re-coinage of Philippine coins of greater weight and fineness than those prescribed by this Act.

(b) All profits from the sale of exchange by the Insular Government between the Philippine Islands and the United States for the purpose of maintaining the parity of the Philippine silver peso with the gold standard peso.

(c) All premiums arising from the sale of interisland telegraphic transfers and demand drafts by the Insular Treasurer in Manila upon provincial treasurers.

(d) All net proceeds of forfeitures of silver coin or bullion the exportation or importation of which is attempted or effected contrary to law.

(e) All interest or other profit from deposits made from the "Gold Standard Fund" in accordance with law.

(f) All other receipts derived by the Insular Government from the exercise of the functions of furnishing a currency for the Philippine Islands.

Such fund shall not be used to pay any of the expenses of the Government of the Philippine Islands or to satisfy any of the appropriations of said Government except only such expenses as follows:

(a) Those connected with the purchase of bullion, the coinage of the same into money of the Philippine Islands, and those expenses which are incidental to such coinage;

(b) Those connected with the putting of the money into circulation, including the preparation, issue, and destruc-

tion of treasury certificates, and including additional compensation to the members of the committee provided for in section sixteen hundred and twenty-five, paragraph (g) of this Act;

(c) Those connected with the carrying on of such transactions, by exchange or otherwise, as may be authorized by law to maintain the circulation of the currency of the Philippine Islands, and to maintain the parity of value between the gold standard peso and Philippine silver peso and subsidiary and minor coins.

[2657—1781; 2776—1; 2939—4; 3058—1.]

SEC. 1623. *How held.*—The “Gold Standard Fund” shall be held in the vaults of the Insular Treasury in Manila or may in part be held in the form of deposits with such Federal Reserve Banks or member banks of the Federal Reserve System in the United States as may be designated from time to time by the Governor-General to be branches of the Philippine Treasury for receiving such deposits: *Provided*, That no portion of the fund shall ever be deposited in any bank doing business in the Philippine Islands or in any branch or agency outside of said Islands of a bank doing business in said Islands, or in any bank doing business outside said Islands which may be controlled by a bank doing business in said Islands through the ownership of stock therein or otherwise: *And provided, further*, That not more than twenty per centum of the fund shall be deposited with any single depository in the United States, except with the bank where the Insular Treasurer keeps his deposits in current account in connection with his exchange operations. Such portion of the fund as is held in the Treasury at Manila shall be physically segregated in the vaults of the Insular Treasurer and kept separate and detached from all other funds in such vaults, and shall be under the same joint custody of the Committee as provided for the reserve vault in paragraph (e) of section sixteen hundred and twenty-five of this Act.

Philippine silver coin in the “Gold Standard Fund” may at any time be exchanged by the Insular Treasurer

for an equivalent amount, at par of gold on deposit in the United States in the "Treasury Certificate Fund."

[2657—1783; 2776—1; 2939—5; 3058—1.]

SEC. 1624. *Insufficiency of the fund and surplus accumulations.*—Should the minimum of the "Gold Standard Fund" as hereinbefore constituted be insufficient to maintain the parity of the Philippine silver peso with the gold standard peso, it may be augmented by the proceeds of the sale of certificates of indebtedness as provided by Act of Congress of March second, nineteen hundred and three, as amended. Such proceeds shall then constitute a part of said Fund. As the public interest permits, the Governor-General, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, may direct the payment from the fund of the principal and interest of all or any part of the certificates of indebtedness at any time outstanding.

The "Gold Standard Fund" shall be increased in amount through the additions provided for in section sixteen hundred and twenty-two of this Act until the amount of the said fund shall be equal to twenty-five per centum of the money of the Philippine Islands in circulation and available for circulation, including both coin and treasury certificates. Any surplus which may accumulate in the said fund in excess of the said twenty-five per centum may be transferred, in whole or in part, to the general fund of the Insular Treasury upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance and the approval of the Governor-General: *Provided*, That in calculating the twenty-five per centum the proceeds of the sale of outstanding certificates of indebtedness shall not be included: *And provided, further*, That no surplus shall be so transferred while certificates of indebtedness are outstanding.

[657—1782; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Issuance of treasury certificates and maintenance of fund to protect the same*

SEC. 1625. *Manner in which treasury certificates are to be dealt with.*—Treasury certificates shall be prepared and delivered to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, safeguarded, issued, withdrawn, and cancelled or destroyed,

and a record of such transactions shall be kept as hereinbelow provided.

(a) The necessary drawings, designs, plates, and engravings for such certificates shall be approved by the Governor-General upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Finance, and the printing thereof shall be made and executed through the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, upon request of the Governor-General.

(b) Such certificates, when completed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington, shall be delivered to the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department at Washington, the Chief of which Bureau shall receipt therefor in the name of the Government of the Philippines, after having verified the count thereof, the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs shall thereupon transmit such certificates to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, and shall also give notice to the Auditor for the Philippine Islands of the denominations and amount of treasury certificates transmitted to such Treasurer. Upon delivery of such certificates to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands, the Auditor shall receive from such Treasurer a receipt in duplicate of the denominations and amount of the certificates so received upon verifying the count thereof, and of the duplicate receipts so received the Auditor shall retain one, and the other shall be transmitted by the Auditor with his countersignature to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

(c) Upon receiving such certificates, the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall preserve the same free from all opportunity for loss by theft, and the certificates, in packages of convenient size inclosed in paper strips upon which are printed the denomination and amount inclosed therein, shall be deposited in a vault, called the reserve vault, where they shall remain until required for circulation. While the certificates remain in the reserve vault, they shall not be considered as available cash for the Government, and shall not appear as such on the books of the Treasury, though the Reserve Vault Committee shall be held responsible for the same as money.

(d) Upon the delivery to the Auditor for the Philippine Islands of the receipt of the Treasurer for the completed certificates transmitted to the Treasury by the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, the Auditor for the Philippine Islands shall enter upon a book kept by him for that purpose, the denominations, serial numbers, and amounts delivered to the Treasurer of the Philippine Islands. The Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall keep separate accounts in which shall be recorded the amount and the denominations of the certificates which are put into and withdrawn from said reserve vault. The Treasurer of the Philippine Islands shall furnish a transcript of the foregoing entries to the Insular Auditor, who shall enter the same on his books.

(e) The reserve vault wherein such certificates are deposited shall be under the joint custody of a committee composed of the Insular Treasurer, the Insular Auditor, and such other person as may be designated by the Governor-General, and it shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer and the Insular Auditor to keep a book record of the amount and denomination of all treasury certificates placed in or removed from such reserve vault, and they shall each take and duly preserve a receipt from the official to whom such certificates are released.

(f) For the purpose of making the exchange of treasury certificates for silver coin as provided in section sixteen hundred and twenty-six of this Act, the Insular Treasurer may from time to time withdraw treasury certificates from the reserve vault. When so withdrawn said certificates shall be exchanged for an equivalent par amount of silver coin which silver coin shall immediately be transferred to the "Treasury Certificate Fund:" *Provided, however,* That the Insular Treasurer may from time to time withdraw treasury certificates from the reserve vault for the purpose of exchanging the same for an equivalent par amount of silver coin from the general fund, and exchange of treasury certificates for silver coin as provided for in the above-mentioned section may be made from any certificates in the general fund: *And provided,*

further, That whenever and for whatever reason there shall accumulate in the general fund an amount of treasury certificates larger than said Treasurer deems necessary such excess of said certificates may be redeemed from the "Treasury Certificate Fund" and such redeemed certificates shall be retired immediately and placed in the reserve vault with other unissued certificates. All moneys in the Insular Treasury which do not form a part of the "Gold Standard Fund" or the "Treasury Certificate Fund" shall be considered as available for circulation.

(g) When treasury certificates mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation shall be paid into the Insular Treasury they shall not be reissued but shall be retained in the Treasury for destruction. From time to time when a sufficient amount of such certificates shall have accumulated a committee of accountants to be designated by the Secretary of Finance shall sort, verify, and count said certificates and shall in the presence of the Secretary of Finance, the Insular Treasurer, the Insular Auditor, and a representative of the Governor-General after noting the amounts and denominations of such certificates completely destroy the same by burning. Thereafter the Insular Treasurer shall be credited on his accounts in accordance with this action and the credit allowed shall be based upon the written report of the committee of accountants attested by the Secretary of Finance, the Insular Auditor, and the representative of the Governor-General. Certificates mutilated or unfit for circulation pending their destruction shall be held under the joint custody of the Reserve Vault Committee referred to in paragraph (e) of this section: *Provided*, That from time to time said Committee may place a sufficient amount of said certificates under the custody of the Treasurer to facilitate the sorting, counting, and verifying of the same while the reserve vault remains closed.

[2657—1780; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

SEC. 1626. *Issuance of treasury certificates.*—The Treasurer of the Philippine Islands is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to receive at the Insular Treasury or at any of its branches, deposits of silver pesos or half pesos authorized

herein, in sums of not less than twenty pesos, and to issue therefor treasury certificates of an equivalent face amount, in denominations of not less than one peso, nor more than five hundred pesos. Coin so received shall be retained in the Treasury and held for the payment of such certificates, on demand, and used for no other purpose, and shall constitute a separate and trust fund in the Insular Treasury, to be known as the "Treasury Certificate Fund."

The "Treasury Certificate Fund" shall at all times be equivalent in amount to one hundred per centum of all treasury certificates in circulation and available for circulation, and shall be constituted of silver coins received in exchange for the treasury certificates, and shall be held in the vaults of the Insular Treasury in Manila, and not elsewhere: *Provided, however,* That when the Government's supply of silver coin is insufficient to meet the demands of trade, gold coin of the United States may be substituted temporarily for silver pesos in the fund to such an extent as may be found necessary to release silver coins for circulation, pending the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of silver coins, which silver coins shall immediately be substituted for the gold placed in the fund: *And provided, further,* That as first set up and established by the provisions of this Act, and until such time as the Governor-General in writing may direct the purchase of silver bullion for the coinage of additional silver coins, the "Treasury Certificate Fund" instead of being constituted wholly of silver coins held in the vaults of the Insular Treasury in Manila, may be constituted in part of currency issued by and or under the authority of the United States, held in Manila and on deposit which such Federal Reserve Books or member banks of the Federal Reserve System in the United States as may from time to time be designated by the Governor-General to be branches of the Philippine Treasury for receiving such deposits. The "Treasury Certificate Fund" shall be segregated physically from all other funds in the Insular Treasury, and it shall be held under the joint custody of the Reserve Vault Committee.

Treasury certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes, and for all public dues in the Philippine Islands, and when so received may be reissued, and when held by any banking association in said Islands, may be counted as part of its lawful reserve.

[2657—1784; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

SEC. 1627. *Reports of Insular Treasurer upon condition of the "Gold Standard Fund" and the "Treasury Certificate Fund."*—At the opening of each regular session of the Legislature, the Insular Treasurer shall submit to the Secretary of Finance, who will transmit the same to the Governor-General, a special report containing a detailed statement of the amount and sources of the "Gold Standard Fund" and the "Treasury Certificate Fund" and of all the operations of the Treasury relating to said funds during the preceding year. Upon approval by the Governor-General a copy of such report shall be transmitted to each House of the Legislature.

The Insular Treasurer shall also submit to the Governor-General, through the Secretary of Finance, a monthly report containing a detailed statement of all operations of the Treasury relating to such funds.

[2657—1785; 2776—1; 3058—1.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Supervision over banking institutions and building and loan associations*

SEC. 1628. *Terms defined.*—"Bank" as used in this article, includes banker, commercial bank, bank of issue and discount, savings bank, trust corporation, and banking institutions of every kind.

"Institution," as used in this article with reference to banking institutions subject to the supervisory provisions hereof, includes both banks and building and loan associations.

[2657—1786.]

SEC. 1629. *Quarterly report of certain institutions to Insular Treasurer.*—Every bank and every building and loan association engaged in business in the Philippine Islands shall on or before the fifteenth day of January, April, July,

Repealed
by Act
3599
June 1, 1901

Repealed
by Act
3599

and October in each year, make a report to the Insular Treasurer. This quarterly report shall contain such information relative to the business of the person or institution making the report as may be generally prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of the Treasury or as may be called for by the Insular Treasurer in special inquiries.

When made by a corporation doing business in the Philippine Islands as a branch of a principal institution in another country, such report shall specifically state all the details of the business conducted during the preceding quarter in the Philippine branch thereof, and shall also report the financial condition of its principal at the latest practicable period prior to the date of such report.

Forms of reports shall be supplied by the Insular Treasurer to all institutions of which reports are required in the Islands; and it shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer therein to require the statement of such matter, as nearly as may be, as in the United States are required to be stated in the reports made by national banks to the Comptroller of the Currency under the laws and regulations there prevailing.

[2657—1787.]

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SEC. 1630. *Examinations into condition of institutions.*—It shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer, personally or by deputy, at least once in every twelve months, and at such other times as he may deem expedient, to make an examination of the books of every institution within the purview of this article in order to ascertain its cash and available assets in the Philippine Islands, and its general condition and method of doing business, and to make report of the same to the Secretary of Finance, who will transmit a copy of the said report to the Governor-General.

Every such institution shall afford to the Insular Treasurer, and to his authorized deputy, full opportunity to examine its books, its cash, its available assets, and general condition, at any time when requested so to do by the Treasurer: *Provided, however,* That none of the reports and other papers relative to the examination of banking institutions shall be open to inspection by the public except in so far as such publicity shall be incidental to the proceed-

ings hereinafter authorized or necessary for the prosecution of violations in connection with the business of the bank.

For the inspection or examination herein prescribed, the Insular Treasurer shall charge and collect fees in accordance with the total assets of each of the banks or institutions inspected or examined, exclusive, in the case of the central offices of such banks or institutions, of the total assets of their agencies or branches; and, in the case of their agencies or branches, exclusive of the total assets of their central offices, as follows:

Less than fifty thousand pesos, twenty-five pesos.

Fifty thousand pesos or more, but less than one hundred thousand pesos, forty-five pesos.

One hundred thousand pesos or more, but less than two hundred thousand pesos, seventy-five pesos.

Two hundred thousand pesos or more, but less than five hundred thousand pesos, one hundred and twenty pesos.

Five hundred thousand pesos or more, but less than one million pesos, one hundred and fifty pesos.

One million pesos or more, but less than two million pesos, one hundred and eighty pesos.

Two million pesos or more, but less than five million pesos, two hundred and twenty-five pesos.

Five million pesos or more, three hundred and twenty-five pesos:

Provided, That if the inspection or examination is made outside the City of Manila, the Insular Treasurer shall require the bank or institution examined or inspected to pay traveling and subsistence expenses in addition to the charges herein prescribed: *Provided, further*, That such traveling expenses shall not exceed twenty centavos per kilometer, computed from the City of Manila to the port where the branch of the bank or institution to be examined is located.

[2657—1788; 3212—1.]

SEC. 1631. *Proceedings to suspend operation of offending institution—Petition of Attorney-General.*—When the owner, agent, manager, or other responsible officer in charge of any institution within the purview of this article shall willfully refuse to file a report hereinabove required or to permit an examination of its affairs, as specified in the

Repealed by Act 3519

next preceding section hereof, it shall be the duty of the Insular Treasurer forthwith to give written information of such delinquency to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall be to address a petition to the Secretary of Finance praying that the offending institution be forbidden to continue the doing of business in the Philippine Islands, and also to institute criminal proceedings against the offending party.

[2657—1789.]

Repealed by act 3519
SEC. 1632. *Action upon petition.*—Upon receiving such petition, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Finance to investigate the facts set forth in said petition by hearing upon due notice to the institution in question, and if he finds them to be true, he may, with the approval of the Governor-General, forthwith forbid it to continue to do business in the Islands and direct the Treasurer to take charge of its affairs, liquidate its assets, and settle its obligations in the order of their legal priority.

The certificate of the Secretary of Finance to the effect that he finds the facts set forth in such petition to be true, and has directed the Treasurer to perform the duties prescribed above, shall be a sufficient warrant and justification for the Treasurer in performing all the duties therein prescribed.

[2657—1790.]

Repealed by act 3519 amended by act 3612
SEC. 1633. *Proceedings upon insolvency—Authority of Treasurer to take charge of assets.*—When, upon examination by the Insular Treasurer, or his deputy, into the condition of any such institution, it shall be disclosed to him that the condition of the same is one of insolvency, or that its continuance in business will involve probable loss to depositors or patrons, it shall be the duty of the Treasurer forthwith, in writing, to inform the Secretary of Finance of the facts, and if the Secretary of Finance finds the statements of the Treasurer to be true, he shall, with the approval of the Governor-General, forthwith forbid the institution to do business in the Islands and shall direct the Treasurer to take charge of its assets and proceed according to law.

[2657—1791.]

SEC. 1634. Duty of Treasurer to file petition in court.

Upon receiving the order from the Secretary of Finance mentioned in the last preceding section, the Treasurer shall, by the Attorney-General, file a petition in the Court of First Instance in the territorial jurisdiction of which the institution in question is situated, reciting the proceedings which have been taken and praying the assistance and supervision of the court in the liquidation of the affairs of the same. The Treasurer shall thereafter, under the supervision of the court and with all convenient speed, reduce the assets of the institution to money.

[2657-1792.]

SEC. 1635. Distribution of assets.—After payment of the costs of the proceedings, including reasonable commission and fees to the Treasurer, to be allowed by the court, the Treasurer shall pay the debts of the institution, under decree of the court, in the order of their legal priority.

[2657-1793.]

SEC. 1636. Disposition of fees and commissions.—All costs, fees, and commissions earned by the Insular Treasurer or any deputy of his in winding up the affairs and administering the assets of an insolvent institution under this article shall be deposited as a special fund with the Insular Treasurer, to be used to pay the salaries of the clerks and other employees whose employment is rendered necessary in the discharge of the trust, together with other additional expenses caused thereby. The balance of commissions, fees, and costs earned, after the payment of all expenses, shall be turned into the Insular Treasury.

[2657-1794.]

ARTICLE IX. ^{VIII} Supervision over mutual benefit, relief, and benevolent societies and associations

SEC. 1637. Initial report to Insular Treasurer upon organization of society.—Mutual benefit, relief, and benevolent societies or associations, whether incorporated or not, formed or organized for the purpose of paying sick benefits to members, or of furnishing support to members while out of employment, or of furnishing professional as-

sistance to members, or of paying to relatives of deceased members a fixed or any sum of money, or providing for any method of accident or life insurance out of dues or assessments collected from the membership, and societies or associations making either or any of such purposes features of their organization on the basis of fixed dues or assessments, shall report to the Insular Treasury within thirty days after their organization the fact of their formation, the name of the association, its principal place of business, the name of the president, secretary, and treasurer, and board of directors, or the names of officers having the usual duties of such offices by whatever name designated, the general purposes of such societies, and the provision of the constitution or by-laws fixing the amount of dues or assessments and their disposition.

[2657—1795.] 1638

See
3579
SEC. 1638. *Annual report to Insular Treasurer.*—Such societies or associations shall annually, within the first ten days of January, make a full report to the Insular Treasurer of their financial condition and a complete itemized statement of all their receipts and disbursements, including the name and address of the person from whom received and the name and address of the person to whom disbursed: *Provided*, That at the request of any authorized officer of such societies or associations, the Treasurer may grant an extension of time not to exceed two months within which such report and statement shall be submitted to him.

[2657—1796; 3212—2.] 1639

See
3519
SEC. 1639. *Examination by Insular Treasurer into financial condition of society.*—Once every two years, and whenever he deems it proper or necessary, the said Insular Treasurer either by himself or his duly authorized representative must make a careful examination into the financial affairs of such society or association, verify the resources and moneys on hand, check up the expenditures and ascertain its ability to meet its liabilities and fulfill the obligations entailed upon it by its constitution, by-laws, rules, or regulations: *Provided*, That the Insular Treasurer shall charge thirty pesos for each examination of such as-

sociation or society if the assets thereof are in excess of five thousand pesos.

[2657-1797; 3212-3.]

SEC. 1640. *Place of conducting examination.*—Such examination and inspection by the Insular Treasurer shall be had in the province in which such society or association has its principal place of business, and the Insular Treasurer may call upon the Attorney-General to assist in the conduct of the examination, either in person or by deputy or agent of the Attorney-General duly authorized.

[2657-1798.]

SEC. 1641. *Publicity of information obtained in investigation.*—The information obtained by the Insular Treasurer or the Attorney-General, or the deputy of either, in the exercise and performance of their powers and duties in connection with the inspection assigned to said officers by this article, shall be deemed public records and shall be open to inspection by the public during office hours, and certified copies of said records may be made for such purposes as the party concerned may contemplate.

[2657-1799; 3212-4.]

SEC. 1642. *Insolvency proceedings.*—Whenever the result of the examination by the Insular Treasurer shall show that the finances of the association are in such condition that it cannot meet its liabilities and that its funds have been diverted from the purposes for which it was organized, to such an extent as to require him to declare it to be insolvent, he shall report the same to the Attorney-General, who shall, in the name of the Insular Government, file a petition in the Court of First Instance to dissolve the association, sell its property, collect its assets, and distribute the proceeds to the persons by law entitled to receive the same. In the settlement of the affairs of the association it shall be within the discretion of the court either to appoint the Insular Treasurer as the agent of the association to close up the affairs of the association or to appoint a receiver who shall discharge the same duty.

[2657-1800.]

See Chapter 41 A
Banking Law Act 3519

Chapter 42.—BUREAU OF PRINTING

- SEC. 1643. Chief officials of Bureau of Printing.
- SEC. 1644. Function of Bureau of Printing.
- SEC. 1645. Requisition for work to be done by Bureau of Printing.
- SEC. 1646. Printing of forms having money value.
- SEC. 1647. Supervision of Director over printing of blank forms.
- SEC. 1648. Forms and style of printing and binding Government work.
- SEC. 1649. Stereotyping and electrotyping.
- SEC. 1650. Preservation of copies of printed matter.
- SEC. 1651. Price of Government publications.
- SEC. 1652. Sale or distribution.
- SEC. 1653. Free distribution.
- SEC. 1654. Filling of orders given by private parties for additional work or additional product.
- SEC. 1655. Charges for work done or service rendered by Bureau of Printing.
- SEC. 1656. Extra compensation for overtime work.
- SEC. 1657. Increase of compensation for native craftsmen.
- SEC. 1658. Separation from service.

SEC. 1643. *Chief officials of Bureau of Printing.*—The Bureau of Printing shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Director of Printing and the Assistant Director of Printing.

[2657—1970.]

SEC. 1644. *Function of Bureau of Printing.*—The Bureau of Printing shall be charged with the execution of all printing and binding, including work incidental to those processes, required by the Insular Government and such other work of the same character as said Bureau may, by law or by order of the Secretary of Finance, be authorized to undertake, and shall have the control and operation of all branch printing and bookbinding offices maintained for the accomplishment of such service.

[2657—1971.]

SEC. 1645. *Requisition for work to be done by Bureau of Printing.*—All Government work done in the Bureau of

Printing, except such as is required for the Bureau itself, shall be ordered on blanks prepared for that purpose by the Director of Printing, and these blanks shall be numbered consecutively in a series for the Governor-General and one for each Department, and must be approved by the Governor-General or the Secretary of the Department for which the work is to be done, as the case may be, and the Governor-General or the Secretary approving the requisition shall specify and determine the number of copies to be printed.

No Bureau or Office shall purchase any material for the use of the Bureau of Printing in connection with requisitions for printing and binding without the prior approval of the proper Head of Department.

[2657—1972.]

SEC. 1646. *Printing of forms having money value.*—Requisitions for the printing of official stamps, tickets, certificates, and other forms (except cédulas) which possess a face money value shall be forwarded to the Bureau of Printing through the Department Head of the Bureau or Office for which the work is required and through the Bureau of Audits, and such printing shall be executed by the Bureau of Printing, after approval of the requisition by the Insular Auditor, under the supervision of a committee designated by the latter. The Insular Auditor shall be the custodian of all drawings, plates, or copy and proofs of whatever nature prepared for or utilized in such printing, and they shall be properly safeguarded by him when not in actual use by the aforesaid committee during the time employed in printing.

[2657—1973.]

SEC. 1647. *Supervision of Director over printing of blank forms.*—The Director of Printing shall carefully examine all requisitions for the printing of blank forms and shall make such suggestions to the offices from which they emanate as will secure good workmanship and general uniformity in the forms used for the same general purpose as well as economy in the cost of production.

The Bureau of Printing may keep printed forms in stock, as deemed expedient by the Insular Auditor in the case of accounting forms and by the proper Department Head in case of other forms.

[2657-1974.]

SEC. 1648. *Forms and style of printing and binding Government work.*—The forms and style in which the printing and binding of Government work shall be executed and the material and the size of type to be used shall be determined by the Director of Printing, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of Finance, having proper regard for uniformity, economy, workmanship, and the purposes for which the work is needed. The printing on stationery shall conform to such requirements as are prescribed by the Governor-General. Any requisition for apparently unnecessary printing or for printing which is believed to be unnecessarily costly shall be especially called to the attention of the Department Head of the Office making such requisition.

[2657-1975.]

SEC. 1649. *Stereotyping and electrotyping.*—The Director of Printing may cause matter to be stereotyped or electrotyped when a large number of copies will be needed, or there is reason to believe that there will be a demand for the printing of other copies after the first order shall have been exhausted.

[2657-1976.]

SEC. 1650. *Preservation of copies of printed matter.*—There shall be preserved in the Bureau of Printing at least one copy of each form, sheets, document, pamphlet, or volume printed, numbered according to the numbers of the orders under which they are printed.

[2657-1977.]

SEC. 1651. *Price of Government publications.*—The prices at which documents, pamphlets, or publications of the Insular Government may be sold shall be fixed, after recommendation of the Director of Printing, by the Head of the Department for which the printing is done, by whom also shall be determined whether the same shall be vendible to the public at large.

[2657-1978.]

SEC. 1652. *Sale or distribution.*—The publications of the Insular Government shall be sold or distributed by the Bureau of Printing, or if in the judgment of the proper Head of Department the public interests so demand, in whole or in part by the Bureau or Office for which the printing was done.

[2657—1979.]

SEC. 1653. *Free distribution.*—There shall be no free distribution of any public document, pamphlet, or publication except by express authority of the Head of Department having executive supervision over the Bureau of Printing.

[2657—1980.]

SEC. 1654. *Filling of orders given by private parties for additional work or additional product.*—The Director of Printing is authorized, as the requirements of Government work will permit, to execute for private persons, on the product of the Bureau, such additional work as may be requested; and, with the approval of the Department Head, he shall furnish, to applicants giving notice before the matter is put to press, such number of copies of bills, reports, and documents as may be ordered, not exceeding two hundred and fifty to any one applicant.

[2657—1981.]

SEC. 1655. *Charges for work done or service rendered by Bureau of Printing.*—Government work shall be done by the Bureau of Printing at cost, which may include a reasonable fixed surcharge to cover elements of expense properly distributable over the entire product of the plant. Where salable documents or publications are retained for distribution by the Bureau, an additional charge may be made for storage. Work done for private parties or the United States Government shall be done upon terms fixed by the Director of Printing, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657—1982.]

SEC. 1656. *Extra compensation for overtime work.*—Technical employees of the Bureau of Printing and other employees whose services are required to facilitate the accomplishment of technical work shall be paid, for overtime

work on regular work days, twenty per centum more, and on holidays one hundred per centum more, than they receive for the same amount of ordinary day labor.

[2657—1983.]

SEC. 1657. Increase of compensation for native craftsmen.—Native craftsmen from the date of their entrance into the service, and native apprentices from the date of their entrance into the third year of apprenticeship, for each year of honest, faithful, satisfactory, and continuous service in the Bureau of Printing shall be entitled to receive, at the end of the next succeeding year of honest, faithful, satisfactory, and continuous service, extra compensation as follows: Twenty centavos per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of one peso and twenty centavos or more but less than two pesos and forty centavos; forty centavos per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of two pesos and forty centavos or more but less than three pesos and twenty centavos; and sixty centavos per diem for each full day of actual service rendered at a daily wage of three pesos and twenty centavos or more.

Service shall be deemed to be "continuous," for the purposes hereof, until the employee is definitely separated from the service in the Bureau of Printing; but periods of unexcused absence shall not contribute towards the maturing of the privileges herein granted.

[2657—1984.]

SEC. 1658. Separation from service.—A native craftsman or apprentice separated from the Bureau after extra compensation has been earned and before it becomes due shall not be entitled to receive any part thereof unless such separation shall be on account of lack of work, permanent disability, or death, in which event such native craftsman or apprentice, or his estate in case of death, may, on the recommendation of the Director, approved by the Department Head, receive the extra compensation accumulated at the time of separation.

[2657—1985.]

Chapter 43.—BUREAU OF JUSTICE

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ARTICLE I.—*Office of Attorney-General*

SEC. 1659. *Chief officials of Bureau of Justice.*—The Bureau of Justice shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General. There shall also be in this Bureau such number of assistant attorneys as may from time to time be available under current appropriations and as the conditions of the service shall require.

The qualifications for appointment to the positions of chief and assistant chief of the Bureau of Justice shall be the same as those prescribed for judges of Courts of First Instance.

[2657—1278.]

SEC. 1660. *Function of Bureau of Justice.*—The Bureau of Justice constitutes the law office of the Government of the Philippine Islands and by it shall be performed duties requiring the services of a law officer.

The Bureau of Justice shall have general supervision over provincial and city fiscals or attorneys and all other prosecuting officers throughout the Islands, shall prepare rules for their guidance, and may require reports from them concerning the public business in the courts of their respective provinces or concerning other matters relating to the administration of justice therein.

[2657—1279, 1807.]

SEC. 1661. *Duties of Attorney-General.*—As principal law officer of the Government, the Attorney-General shall have authority to act for and represent the Government of the Philippine Islands, its officers, and agents in any official investigation, proceeding, or matter requiring the services of a lawyer. Upon the request of the President of any of the Houses of the Legislature, the Attorney-General or his authorized representative, shall assist and attend any legislative committee that may be practising any investigation ordered by the Legislature, or by any of the Houses thereof.

[2781—1.]

It shall among other things be his duty, in person or by proper subordinate:

(a) To prepare, upon request of the Governor-General or other officer of the Insular Government, drafts for contracts, forms, or other writings needed for official use.

(b) To represent the United States in the Supreme Court in all criminal cases, and to represent the United States and the Government of the Philippine Islands in the Supreme Court in all civil actions and special proceedings in which either of said Government or any officer thereof in his official capacity is a party.

(c) To prosecute or defend in the Supreme Court, except as otherwise specially provided, all causes in which a province may be a party.

(d) To institute and prosecute, at the request of the Governor-General or other proper officer of the Insular Government, actions on bonds or contracts in which the Government is interested, upon breach thereof.

(e) To pursue the collection of any claim or judgment in favor of the Government outside of the Philippine Islands, to which end he may, with the approval of the Governor-General, employ counsel to assist in such collection.

(f) To institute and prosecute actions to enforce penalties or forfeitures under laws of the United States in force in the Philippine Islands.

[2657—1280.]

SEC. 1662. *Opinions of Attorney-General.*—When thereunto requested in writing he shall give advice, in form of written opinions, to any of the following functionaries, upon any question of law relative to the powers or duties of themselves or subordinates or relative to the interpretation of any law or laws affecting their offices or functions, to wit: The Governor-General, the President of the Upper House of the Philippine Legislature, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the respective heads of the Executive Departments, the chiefs of the organized Bureaus, the trustee of any Government institution, and any provincial fiscal.

[2657—1281.]

SEC. 1663. *Publication of opinions.*—The Attorney-General shall, under the supervision of the Department Head, from time to time, edit or cause to be edited, such of the

opinions of his office as shall be deemed valuable for preservation in volumes, and cause to be printed by the Director of Printing an edition of five hundred copies thereof, which volumes shall contain not less than seven hundred and fifty pages of printed matter, and, as to quality of paper, printing, and binding, shall be uniform in style and appearance with the Philippine Reports, and shall be numbered in the order of the volumes published. Each volume shall contain proper headnotes, a full and complete index, and such footnotes as the Attorney-General may approve.

[2657-1282.]

sed ✓ SEC. 1664. *Additional counsel to assist Attorney-General.*—The Attorney-General shall, when in his opinion the public interest requires it, upon the approval of the Department Head, employ and retain in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands such attorneys as he may deem necessary to assist him in the discharge of his duties. Such attorneys shall be entitled to travel expenses, if incurred, and such compensation as shall be stipulated for.

[2657-1283.]

SEC. 1665. *Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the assistant attorneys of the Bureau of Justice, and provincial fiscals are authorized to administer oaths in matters of official business. The Attorney-General and Solicitor-General and any assistant attorney or provincial fiscal thereunto especially deputed by the Attorney-General shall have further authority to take testimony in any matter or investigation within the competency of the Bureau of Justice.

[2657-1284.]

SEC. 1666. *Annual report of Attorney-General.*—The annual report of the Attorney-General shall, among other things, contain a statement of the conditions affecting the administration of justice throughout the Islands and an account of public litigation pending in the courts.

[2657-1285.]

ARTICLE II.—*Estates of Government employees*

SEC. 1667. *Settlement of estates of American citizens.*—When a citizen of the United States shall die leaving personal or real property in the Philippine Islands, the Attorney-General, if no regular administration of his estate is had and if there are no relatives applying for letters of administration, shall either in person or through a delegate designated by him take possession of the estate, make a complete inventory thereof, and file the same with the Insular Auditor.

He shall thereupon proceed to ascertain by the best means within his power the names and residences of the persons who are lawfully entitled to the estate and shall proceed to settle the same and to dispose of the assets in accordance herewith. He may charge for his work such fees as he may deem just, which shall be paid into the Insular Treasury.

[2657—1286; 2996—1.]

SEC. 1668. *Conversion of deceased's estate into cash.*—If the Attorney-General shall find it to be for the best interest of the parties concerned in the estate to convert the whole or any part thereof into cash, he may dispose of the same at public or private sale, as may be deemed most advantageous. Any such sale shall convey to the purchaser all the title and interest of the deceased in the property sold.

[2657—1287.]

SEC. 1669. *Payment of debts.*—From the proceeds of the estate the Attorney-General shall pay the burial expenses of the deceased, including the cost of conveying the remains to the United States where the same are so conveyed at the request of the surviving relatives, together with the expenses necessarily incurred by the Attorney-General under the provisions hereof and any other debts which the Attorney-General shall adjudge to be justly due from the estate of the deceased.

[2657—1288.]

SEC. 1670. *Final transmission of assets to persons entitled.*—After the payment of the debts the Attorney-General shall, upon receiving proper vouchers, transmit the balance of the cash assets and any personal property remaining unsold to the person or persons whom he shall adjudge to be lawfully entitled thereto; and he shall likewise convey any real property remaining unsold to the person or persons whom he shall adjudge to be lawfully entitled to the same.

If at any time prior to the final distribution or payment over of the assets of the estate, a regular administration of the estate shall be begun in the Philippine Islands by any person lawfully entitled to administer the same, the property, or any part thereof remaining in the hands of the Attorney-General, shall be surrendered or conveyed to such administrator, to be dealt with by the latter in ordinary course of administration.

No personal property not converted into cash shall be delivered nor any unsold real property shall be conveyed to any person until all the debts of the deceased for which claims have been presented shall have been satisfied in full or disallowed by the Attorney-General.

[2657-1289.]

SEC. 1671. *Effect of settlement of estate by Attorney-General.*—After the Attorney-General shall have disposed of any estate in conformity with the foregoing provisions, his accounts pertaining thereto being approved by the Insular Auditor, such estate shall, as regards the property so disposed of, be deemed to be lawfully settled; and the Attorney-General shall no longer be answerable therefor to any person. But this shall not preclude any lawful heir or creditor from bringing an action against the person or persons who have so received the proceeds of the estate for the enforcement of any lawful claim thereto.

[2657-1290.]

SEC. 1672. *Custody of property of insane employee.*—When a citizen of the United States who is an employee of the Philippine Government or who is a civilian employee of the United States in the Philippine Islands shall become

insane and shall be received for treatment in a Government hospital, it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to assume the control and management of the property and personal effects of such employee until his recovery or removal to the United States, or until he shall have died or a guardian shall have been appointed according to law.

[2657—1291.]

ARTICLE III.—*Provincial fiscals*

SEC. 1673. Office of provincial fiscal.—Except as otherwise provided there shall be a provincial fiscal for each province. To be eligible for appointment to this position a person shall be a citizen of the United States or of the Philippine Islands who has been duly admitted to practice in the courts of said Islands. He must be able to speak and write the Spanish language or the English language and, being thus conversant with one, he shall have at least a fair knowledge of the other. No person shall hold the office of fiscal after he attains the age of sixty-five years; and after the thirty-first day of December, nineteen hundred and seventeen, any fiscal of greater age shall vacate his office.

The salary of the provincial fiscal and all other expenses incident to the maintenance of his office shall be paid by the province or provinces to which the service rendered pertains.

Clerks, interpreters, and other subordinates in the office of the provincial fiscal shall be appointed and their salaries fixed in the same manner as in case of employees in other provincial offices.

[2657—1292.]

SEC. 1674. Deputy provincial fiscal.—Where the provincial board shall authorize the appointment of a deputy provincial fiscal in the office of the provincial fiscal, the person appointed thereto shall be a lawyer who has been duly admitted to practice in the courts but he shall not be subject to the examination requirements of the Civil Service Law.

[2657—1293.]

SEC. 1675. *Salaries of provincial fiscals.*—The provincial fiscals shall receive the salaries hereinbelow fixed:

(a) In the Provinces of Bulacan, Cebu, Iloilo, Laguna, Leyte, Nueva Ecija, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, Pangasinan, Rizal, Samar, and Tayabas, five thousand pesos.

(b) In the Provinces of Albay, Batangas, Bohol, Cagayan, Camarines Sur, Capiz, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Misamis, Oriental Negros, and Tarlac, four thousand five hundred pesos.

(c) In the Provinces of Cavite, La Union, and Sorsogon, four thousand pesos.

(d) In the Provinces of Antique, Isabela, and Surigao, three thousand five hundred pesos.

(e) In the Provinces of Abra, Bataan, Romblon, and Zambales, two thousand four hundred pesos.

[2829—1, 2.]

(f) In the Provinces of Batanes, Camarines Norte, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, and Palawan, two thousand four hundred pesos.

[3028—1.]

Provided, That vacancies left by provincial fiscals who retired or may retire under Act Numbered Two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes," or any other retirement Act that may hereafter be enacted, shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this section.

[2657—1294.]

SEC. 1676. *Authority of Governor-General to consolidate offices.*—Whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted by the consolidation of the offices of two or more provincial fiscals, the Governor-General may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, declare such positions consolidated, appoint a fiscal thereto, fix the salary of the position resulting therefrom at not to exceed seventy-five per centum of the sum of the salaries of the positions consolidated, determine the residence of the fiscal so ap-

pointed, and apportion among the provinces served the charges for salary, travel expenses, clerical and other necessary expenses incident to the performance of the duties of the combined office.

[2657—1295.]

SEC. 1677. *Authority of Governor-General to declare vacancy.*—Whenever, in his judgment, the public interests will be promoted thereby, the Governor-General may, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, declare the position of provincial fiscal in any province vacant, and direct that the duties imposed by law upon the provincial fiscal of such province be performed by an assistant attorney of the Bureau of Justice designated by the Attorney-General; and such province shall reimburse the Bureau of Justice for the necessary travel expenses, salary of such assistant attorney, and other expenses necessarily incident to the services rendered, in such amount as shall be fixed by the Attorney-General, with the approval of the Secretary of Justice, not exceeding seventy-five per centum of the salary previously fixed for the fiscal of said province.

[2657—1296.]

SEC. 1678. *Reestablishment of consolidated or vacated offices.*—Where the offices of two or more fiscals are consolidated or when the office of any fiscal has been declared vacant, as contemplated above, the Governor-General, upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Justice, may reestablish, upon its previous footing, the office of fiscal in any province thus affected, if in his opinion the public interest will be better served thereby.

[2657—1297.]

SEC. 1679. *When court shall appoint acting provincial fiscal.*—When a provincial fiscal shall be disqualified by personal interest to act in a particular case or when for any reason he shall be unable, or shall fail, to discharge any of the duties of his position, the judge of the Court of First Instance of the province shall appoint an acting provincial fiscal, who shall discharge all the duties of the regular provincial fiscal which the latter shall fail or be unable to perform. Such officer shall, for the days actually

employed, be paid out of the provincial treasury the same compensation per day as that provided by law for the regular provincial fiscal. The person so appointed shall be either a practising attorney or some competent employee from the Bureau of Justice or office of any provincial fiscal.
[2657-1298.]

SEC. 1680. *Temporary detail of provincial fiscal to other province.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Attorney-General may, in the interest of the public service, direct the temporary detail of any provincial fiscal from one province to any other province in the Islands there to perform such duties pertaining to the office of provincial fiscal as may be specified by the Attorney-General in such assignment.

The travel expense of a provincial fiscal so detailed shall be paid by the province to which he is temporarily assigned.
[2657-1299.]

SEC. 1681. *General functions of provincial fiscal.*—The provincial fiscal shall be the law officer of the province, and as such shall therein discharge the duties incident to the institution of criminal prosecutions and represent the United States in all criminal cases in the courts held in such province. It shall also be his duty, consistently with other provisions of law, to represent in said courts the Government of the Philippine Islands and the officers and branches thereof in all civil actions and special proceedings and generally to act in such province in all matters wherein said Government, or any branch or officer thereof, shall require the services of a lawyer.

He shall assist Government officers in the enforcement of administrative laws by making prompt investigation into offenses against such laws which may be reported to him and by instituting, in accordance with law, such prosecutions or proceedings as may be required.

[2657-1300.]

SEC. 1682. *Duty of fiscal as legal adviser of province and provincial subdivisions.*—The provincial fiscal shall be the legal adviser of the provincial government and its officers, including district health officers, and of the president and

council of the various municipalities, townships, and settlements of the province. As such he shall, when so requested, submit his opinion in writing upon any legal question submitted to him by any such officer or body pertinent to the duties thereof.

In case the provincial fiscal is performing the duties of fiscal for more than one province he shall be disqualified, in controversies between such provinces, to act as attorney or legal adviser for either of them, and the Secretary of Justice shall, in accordance with law, direct the temporary detail of a fiscal for the performance of such duties for each province.

[2657-1301.]

SEC. 1683. *Duty of fiscal to represent provinces and provincial subdivisions in litigation.*—The provincial fiscal shall represent the province and any municipality, township, or settlement thereof in any court, except in cases whereof original jurisdiction is vested in the Supreme Court or in cases where the municipality, township, or settlement in question is a party adverse to the provincial government or to some other municipality, township, or settlement in the same province. When the interests of a provincial government and of any political division thereof are opposed, the provincial fiscal shall act on behalf of the province.

When the provincial fiscal is disqualified to serve any municipality or other political subdivision of a province, a special attorney may be employed by its council.

[2657-1302.]

SEC. 1684. *Report of provincial fiscal on criminal cases appealed to Supreme Court.*—When any criminal case is appealed to the Supreme Court, the provincial fiscal shall forthwith make a report to the Attorney-General explaining the questions of law and fact appearing therein and the conclusions of the court.

[2657-1303.]

SEC. 1685. *When provincial fiscal may appear in Supreme Court.*—In litigation in the Supreme Court provincial fiscals may appear in behalf of the Government or any

officer thereof under the conditions and subject to the qualifications hereinafter specified:

(a) Where the interest of a province is adverse to that of the United States, or of the Insular Government, or of some officer of either acting in his official capacity, the office of the Attorney-General shall represent, in the Supreme Court, the interest adverse to the province, and the latter shall be represented by its fiscal.

(b) Where two provinces are adversely interested in the same suit, the office of the Attorney-General shall not represent either in the Supreme Court; and they shall in such case be represented by their respective provincial fiscals.

(c) The Attorney-General may, in his discretion, require the provincial fiscal of any province to appear or render service in the Supreme Court in any case wherein the province to which he pertains, or a municipality thereof, is interested, or when the case in question originated in such province.

[2657—1304.]

SEC. 1686. *Additional counsel to assist fiscal.*—The Attorney-General may appoint any lawyer, being either a subordinate from his office or, with the approval of the Department Head, a competent person not in the public service, temporarily to assist a fiscal or prosecuting attorney in the discharge of his duties, and with the same authority therein as might be exercised by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General.

In addition to travel expense, such appointee, if not in the Government service, shall receive such compensation as shall be stipulated for, not exceeding thirty pesos per day for the time employed.

[2657—1305.]

SEC. 1687. *Authority of fiscal to conduct investigation in criminal matter.*—A provincial fiscal shall have authority, if he deems it wise, to conduct an investigation into the matter of any crime or misdemeanor. To this end he may summon reputed witnesses and require them to appear and testify upon oath before him. The attendance or evidence of absent or recalcitrant witnesses who may be sum-

moned or whose testimony may be required by a provincial fiscal under the authority herein conferred shall be enforced by proper process upon application to be made by the provincial fiscal to any judge of first instance of the judicial district or to the justice of the peace of the municipality in which the investigation is held. But no witness summoned to testify under this section shall be compelled to give testimony tending to criminate himself.

This section shall not be construed to authorize a provincial fiscal to act as justice of the peace in any preliminary investigation, but only as authorizing him to secure the attendance of witnesses before him in making necessary investigations for the purpose of instituting or carrying on criminal prosecutions.

[2657—1306.]

Chapter 44.—PHILIPPINE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

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- SEC. 1689. Powers and functions in general.
- SEC. 1690. Authority to accept gifts.
- SEC. 1691. Transfer of Government property to custody of Philippine Library and Museum.
- SEC. 1692. Data and documents to be supplied to Philippine Library and Museum.

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- SEC. 1699. Division of archives, patents, etc.
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ARTICLE I.—*Organization and functions of Philippine Library and Museum*

SEC. 1688. *Chief officials of Philippine Library and Museum.*—The Philippine Library and Museum shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum and the Assistant Director of the Philippine Library and Museum.

The Director of the Philippine Library and Museum shall possess the powers conferred generally on Bureau chiefs.

[2572—2.]

SEC. 1689. *Powers and functions in general.*—The Philippine Library and Museum shall have the following powers, duties, functions, and aims:

(a) The preservation of all books, libraries, and library material or equipment belonging to the institution or confided to its custody.

(b) The acquisition, by purchase, loan, or gift, of additional books, libraries, or other material contributory to its ends and purposes.

(c) The supplying of adequate reading facilities to the public in the City of Manila, and so far as practicable, the extension of such facilities into the provinces, in response to the needs and increasing advancement of the people of the Philippine Islands.

(d) The supervision over the use of the facilities of the institution by the public at large, with a view to the most advantageous utilization of the means of study and culture supplied by it.

(e) The organization, preservation, equipment, and maintenance of a special administrative and legislative reference library, to be of aid to the several departments of the Government and especially to the Houses of the Philippine Legislature, their committees or members, in the consideration, preparation, and drafting of bills.

(f) The acquisition, organization, preservation, administration, and increase, as the resources of the treasury may allow, of a museum containing pictures, paintings, sculptures, portraits, photographs, maps, geographical charts, and all objects which, by reason of their archeological, artistic, scientific, or commemorative value should be permanently preserved as a memento of, and out of veneration for the great men of the country, as a testimony of the national history and culture, or for the benefit of culture in general.

(g) The preparation, printing, and publication of prints, pamphlets, bibliographic catalogues, manuscripts, mono-

graphs, or any literary or scientific work deserving to be published in the interest of the Government, of the public welfare, of the history of the Philippines, or of science and art in general.

(h) The exercise of the powers and duties pertaining to the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations.

(i) The organization of a system of filing, distributing, and exchanging publications and objects of art and natural history with foreign countries or institutions which may desire to reciprocate in such exchanges.

[2572-3.]

SEC. 1690. *Authority to accept gifts.*—The Philippine Library and Museum is authorized to receive and accept devises, bequests, and other gifts, loans, or beneficial transfers of property, money, books, and other objects appropriate to the use of the institution or contributory to the exercise of its proper functions.

[1935-7.]

SEC. 1691. *Transfer of Government property to custody of Philippine Library and Museum.*—The Governor-General shall have authority to direct that pictures, paintings, photographs, books, documents, manuscripts, pamphlets, monographs, maps, and all objects of artistic, historical, or scientific value of any kind, of any Bureau, Office, or dependency of the Government, which are not absolutely necessary for the work and current official use of the Office, Bureau, or dependency concerned, shall be transferred, upon proper inventory, to the Philippine Library and Museum to be preserved and administered by it.

[2572-6.]

SEC. 1692. *Data and documents to be supplied to Philippine Library and Museum.*—The various Departments, Bureaus, Offices, and branches of the Government, including provinces and municipalities, shall furnish without charge to the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum all data or information that may be required in the performance of the functions of said institution and shall

send to him at least fifty copies of all printed reports or documents published relative to their official work.

The printing establishments of the country shall also be obliged to send without charge to the Philippine Library and Museum at least two copies of each book, newspaper, or pamphlet printed or published by them, except in case of the registration of copyrights, in which the provisions of the law shall be complied with.

[2572-7.]

ARTICLE II.—*Of the library*

SEC. 1693. *Scope of library.*—To the Philippine Library and Museum shall pertain not only books, libraries, and library material acquired for its immediate use but also all books, libraries, and library material belonging to the Insular Government or to any Department, Bureau, Office, or subdivision thereof, subject to action by the Governor-General under section one thousand six hundred and ninety-one hereof.

[1935-2.]

SEC. 1694. *Philippine division.*—It shall be the duty of the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum to procure and collect from time to time, as may be practicable, books, papers, documents, and periodicals relating to the history of the Philippine Islands or to the Filipino people. Such material shall be properly classified and arranged and shall be preserved as an historical collection devoted exclusively to Philippine subjects.

[1935-8.]

SEC. 1695. *Union catalogue.*—The Philippine Library and Museum will install and maintain, for the purpose of cataloguing all Insular Government books, a Union Catalogue and will, from time to time, render such assistance and instructions to librarians or persons in charge of books in the various Bureaus and Offices as may be necessary for the proper listing and indexing of books.

SEC. 1696. *Housing of certain portions of library.*—Until otherwise disposed by the Governor-General, the scientific section of the library shall be housed in the

building of the Bureau of Science; and the section devoted to law and jurisprudence shall be housed in such place as the Supreme Court shall direct. Other parts of the library shall be consolidated and housed in one place so far as practicable, but any portion of the library may be kept in some other place than in the main Library, if the purposes of the library can be better served thereby.

The property responsibility for such portions of the library as are housed in a Bureau or Office not under the control of the Philippine Library and Museum shall rest upon the Bureau or Office having the custody thereof; and the employees occupied in cataloguing and caring for the books shall be employees of such Bureau or Office.

[1935—3.]

SEC. 1697. *Purchases for library purposes.*—All books, papers, periodicals, documents, and other reading matter required for the uses and purposes of the library may be ordered and purchased without the intervention of the Purchasing Agent. Books for all sections of the library shall be purchased in such manner and in such quantities as will reduce the price to the minimum.

The purchase of books for branches of the library in the keeping of other Bureaus and Offices shall be financed by the Bureau or Office concerned. Requisitions for such purchases, after approval by the proper head of Office, shall be forwarded to the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum who shall examine the same and if it be found that any contemplated purchase would apparently result in unnecessary duplication, the requisitioning officer shall be so advised. The duplication of purchases shall be avoided so far as may be consistent with the requirements of the public service.

[1935—3.]

SEC. 1698. *Regulations.*—The regulations of the Philippine Library and Museum shall contain provisions governing the use by the public of books, reading material, and other objects held by the institution for purposes of inspection or exhibition. All parts of the library shall be kept available at proper hours, for the use of teachers

and students of either public or private schools, by the establishment of suitable reading rooms, and the opening of library and reading rooms for such use, and for the use of the public, at all times, including holidays and evenings.

Provisions shall also be made for the temporary placing of books in the high school and in other public schools, or with Bureaus which may desire to use particular books at certain times.

[1935-4.]

ARTICLE III.—*Division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations*

SEC. 1699. *Division of archives, patents, etc.*—In the division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations shall be kept such public records, papers, and documents as may, in accordance with law or by order of the Governor-General, be deposited therein.

The chief of said division shall be an *ex officio* notary public.

[2657-32.]

SEC. 1700. *Seal of division.*—The division of archives, patents, copyrights, trade-marks, and corporations shall have a seal of such design as shall be prescribed by law or order of the Governor-General.

Said seal shall be used on all certified copies of documents and papers issued by the division and on all other papers upon which a seal from said office may be required, whether in notarial capacity or otherwise.

[2657-33.]

SEC. 1701. *Information for official purposes—Delivery of original documents.*—The chief of said division shall furnish, or cause to be furnished without charge, for official use, such information from the Insular archives and such papers and certified copies of papers contained therein as may be requested in writing by the Governor-General, any senator, the head of any Department, Bureau, or Office of the Insular Government, or by any provincial board or municipal council.

No original document or file copy of any documents shall be delivered to the head of any Bureau or Office or to any provincial board or municipal council without the written approval of the proper Department Head.

The person or persons to whom such original document or paper or file copy is delivered shall be held responsible for its proper care and custody while in his or their possession.

[2657-34.]

SEC. 1702. *Copies for private purposes—Fees.*—Said chief shall also furnish, or cause to be furnished, to any private person or persons making written application for the same, one or more copies of any document or paper in the archives in which such person or persons may be personally concerned and to which he or they may be entitled, the same to be accompanied by a certificate of its correctness, if desired, on the payment of the following fees:

For each certificate of correctness, with seal of office, fifty centavos.

For each folio, or fraction thereof, consisting of a sheet approximately two hundred sixteen by three hundred thirty millimeters with proper heading, double space, and approximately three centimeters margin, one peso.

[2657-35.]

SEC. 1703. *Seal and signature on certificate of registry.*—Certificates of registry of trade-marks and trade-names shall be issued in the name of the Government of the Philippine Islands, under the seal of the division and shall be signed by the chief of division; and a record thereof, together with printed copies of the specific trade-marks or trade-names, shall be kept by him in books for that purpose.

[2657-36.]

SEC. 1704. *Regulations concerning transfer of trade-marks and trade-names.*—Regulations prescribing the forms to be used in the transfer of the right to use trade-marks and trade-names and the manner of the recording of such transfers shall be prescribed by the Director of the Philippine Library and Museum, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657-37.]

Chapter 45.—BUREAU OF PRISONS

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SEC. 1705. Title of chapter.

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- SEC. 1707. General jurisdiction of Bureau.
- SEC. 1708. Main prison.
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- SEC. 1711. Privileges based upon behavior and service.
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SEC. 1741. Insular prisoners.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1705. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Prison Law.

[2657-1918.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1706. *Chief officials of Bureau of Prisons.*—The Bureau of Prisons shall have one chief and two assistant chiefs, to be known respectively as the Director of Prisons, the Assistant Director of Prisons, and Second Assistant Director of Prisons.

These officers shall be supplied with furnished quarters at the main prison and shall be allowed laundry service and such other services to be rendered by prisoners as shall be sanctioned by the Department Head.

[2657-1919.]

SEC. 1707. *General jurisdiction of Bureau.*—The Bureau of Prisons shall have the general supervision and control

of Insular and provincial prisons and of all penal settlements and shall be charged with the safe-keeping of all prisoners confined therein or committed to the custody of said Bureau.

[2657—1920.]

SEC. 1708. *Main prison.*—In the main prison shall be confined all Insular prisoners except as otherwise provided by law or regulation. This prison may also be used as a place of detention for other classes of prisoners or for the temporary safe-keeping of any person detained upon legal process.

[2657—1921.]

SEC. 1709. *Iwahig penal colony.*—Upon the Iwahig reservation, in the Province of Palawan, there shall be maintained an institution subsidiary to the main prison, to be known as the Iwahig penal colony.

In this colony shall be kept such prisoners as may be transferred thereto from the main prison in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Director of Prisons. The discipline of the persons detained in this colony shall be of a reformatory and probationary character, and the surveillance over said colony and the colonists shall be less strict than is maintained in the main prison.

[2657—1931.]

SEC. 1710. *Superintendent of colony—Justice of peace.*—The Iwahig penal colony shall be under the immediate supervision of a superintendent, who shall be an *ex officio* justice of the peace, and shall, within the limits of the colony, have the jurisdiction and all powers conferred upon justices of the peace by the laws of the Philippine Islands.

[2657—1932.]

SEC. 1711. *Privileges based upon behavior and service.*—Persons detained at the Iwahig penal colony shall be known as colonists, and they may be divided into classes and graded according to conduct, efficiency, and length of service; and subject to such regulations as shall be prescribed in reference thereto, they may be granted such extraordinary privileges as in the judgment of the superintendent

of the colony their conduct, behavior, habits of industry, and length of service may justify.

[2657-1933.]

SEC. 1712. *Fishing rights in waters adjacent to colony.*—The fishing rights in the waters of the bay along the shore line of the eastern boundary of the Iwahig penal colony, Island of Palawan, for a distance seaward of one and one-quarter statute miles are reserved for the exclusive use of the Government, for the subsistence and maintenance of the colonists, the prison officials and their families in said colony, and such pardoned or released colonists as may continue to reside therein.

[2657-1934.]

SEC. 1713. *Assignment of land and implements to colonists.*—Any colonist detained at the Iwahig penal colony may be provisionally granted a suitable plot of land within the reservation for the purpose of cultivating and improving the same, and may be furnished with such tools, implements, and agricultural supplies as may be deemed necessary for the proper cultivation of said land.

[2657-1935.]

SEC. 1714. *Families of colonists.*—The Iwahig colonists may, subject to the regulations of the Bureau governing the colony, be allowed to have their wives, children, and women to whom they are to be married, transported to the colony at Government expense and to have their families live on the reservation. Such privilege may, in any case, be revoked at any time by order of the superintendent of the colony, with the approval of the Director of Prisons. All members of the families of colonists living on the reservation shall be subject to the regulations governing the colony.

Families living in the colony may be subsisted from the general products of the colony until such time as the land cultivated in the colony by them shall be sufficiently productive for their support.

[2657-1936.]

SEC. 1715. *Clothing and household supplies for colonists' families.*—In addition to the subsistence for colonists' wives

and children hereinabove authorized, the superintendent of the colony may furnish, as a special reward to such colonists as in his opinion may merit the same, a reasonable amount of clothing and ordinary household supplies for their families living in the colony, said clothing and supplies to be paid for out of the regular appropriation for the maintenance of the Iwahig penal colony. Advances of this character may also be made by way of loan, subject to repayment if the financial condition of the colonist at a later date should warrant.

[2657—1937.]

SEC. 1716. *Participation of colonists in proceeds of products.*—Products grown, manufactured, or otherwise produced by the colonists may be sold under the supervision of the superintendent; and subject to such regulations as may be prescribed in reference thereto, the persons producing the same may be allowed such part of the proceeds thereof as shall be approved by the Department Head.

[2657—1938.]

SEC. 1717. *Monthly allowance in cash.*—Colonists occupying positions of special trust may, with the approval of the Department Head, be granted a monthly allowance in cash, not to exceed five pesos, or an equivalent amount of supplies from the general store, to be paid or paid for from the regular appropriation for contingent expenses of the Iwahig penal colony.

[2657—1939.]

SEC. 1718. *Right of released colonists to remain in colony.*—On the expiration of the sentence of any colonist he may, subject to the regulations, be allowed to continue to reside upon the reservation and to cultivate land and occupy a house to be designated and selected by the superintendent of the colony.

[2657—1940.]

SEC. 1719. *Supply store for Iwahig penal colony.*—The Director of Prisons, with the approval of the Department Head, shall establish and maintain a general store for the sale of merchandise which may be required by the residents

of the settlement, and for the purchase of produce which, under authority from the Department Head, colonists residing at the settlement may dispose of for their own profit. Colony produce may be sold to others than residents of the settlement should there be more to be disposed of than is required for the use of the colony and the main prison.

The supply-store fund shall be reimbursable, the receipts from the business of the supply store being available for the payment of the cost of supplies and other expenses incident to the conduct of said store, without reappropriation. [2657—1941.]

SEC. 1720. *San Ramon penal farm*.—A penal farm shall be maintained at San Ramon, in the Province of Zamboanga, Department of Mindanao and Sulu, for the confinement of Insular prisoners and such other prisoners as may be remitted thereto in accordance with law.

The Director of Prisons shall have authority to designate the Superintendent of the San Ramon penal farm as summary court, by whom members of the San Ramon penal farm guard may be tried for violation of the regulations governing the same for willful or neglectful waste, loss, or destruction of arms, ammunitions or accouterments, for disobedience or disrespect toward their superior officers, absence from quarters or duty without leave, drunkenness, abandonment of employment without having secured proper release, willful violation or neglect of duty, or misconduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline. The punishment which may be imposed by this summary court shall not exceed the forfeiture of one month's pay, or discharge. [2657—1922.]

SEC. 1721. *Bontoc prison*.—A prison shall be maintained at Bontoc for the detention and confinement of provincial prisoners of the Mountain Province and of Insular prisoners who are non-Christian inhabitants of the Mountain Province or of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

The maintenance of Insular prisoners of the Mountain Province or of Nueva Vizcaya detained or confined at Bontoc, and the return transportation of all such Insular prisoners from their place of detention or confinement to their

homes when discharged, shall be paid from the funds of the Mountain Province or of the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, as the case may be.

[2657-1923.]

SEC. 1722. *Establishment of penal institutions by Governor-General—Transfers of prisoners.*—The Governor-General shall have authority to designate and establish Insular penal institutions or settlements. He shall also have the power to direct, as occasion may require, the transfer of Insular prisoners between Insular penal institutions, or from an Insular penal institution to a provincial prison, or *vice versa*. The expenses of such transfers shall be borne by the Bureau of Prisons, except the cost of escort service rendered by the Constabulary.

[2657-1924.]

ARTICLE II.—*Prison régime in general*

SEC. 1723. *Detail of prisoners to public works.*—The Governor-General may, from time to time, detail Insular prisoners to work in any part of the Islands upon any public work not within the purview of section one thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven hereof; and the Department Head shall fix the terms and conditions upon which any branch of the Government may receive the labor of such Insular prisoners.

[2657-1925.]

SEC. 1724. *Regulations of Bureau of Prisons.*—The regulations of the Bureau of Prisons shall contain such rules as will best promote discipline in all Insular and provincial prisons and penal settlements and best secure the reformation and safe custody of prisoners of all classes.

[2657-1926.]

SEC. 1725. *Duty of prison authorities to enforce sanitary orders of Director of Health.*—The officers in charge of all prisons, penal settlements, jails, and other places of confinement shall comply with and cause to be executed all sanitary orders, and put into force all sanitary regulations issued by the Director of Health for their several institutions.

[2657-1927.]

SEC. 1726. *Mode of treatment of prisoners.*—Prisoners shall be treated with humanity. Juvenile prisoners shall be kept, if the jail will admit of it, in apartments separate from those containing prisoners of more than eighteen years of age; and the different sexes shall be kept apart. The visits of parents and friends who desire to exert a moral influence over prisoners shall at all reasonable times be permitted under proper regulations.

[2657—1928.]

SEC. 1727. *Liability of prisoners to labor.*—All convicted, able-bodied, male prisoners not over sixty years of age, may be compelled to work in and about prisons, jails, public buildings, grounds, roads, and other public works of the Insular Government, the provinces, or the municipalities, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Director of Prisons, with the approval of the Department Head. Persons detained on civil process or confined for contempt of court and persons detained pending a determination of their appeals may be compelled to police their cells and to perform such other labor as may be deemed necessary for hygienic or sanitary reasons.

[2657—1929.]

SEC. 1728. *Assignment of women to work.*—Convicted female prisoners may be assigned to work suitable to their age, sex, and physical condition.

[2657—1930.]

ARTICLE III.—*Provincial jails*

SEC. 1729. *Provincial jails.*—A jail for the safe-keeping of prisoners shall be maintained at the capital of each province; and in the absence of special provision all expenses incident to the maintenance thereof and of maintaining prisoners therein shall be borne by the province.

Until the City of Manila shall maintain a separate institution for its prisoners, they shall be kept in the main prison, whether their status be that of provincial prisoners or municipal prisoners.

[2657—1942.]

SEC. 1730. *Visitation and inspection of provincial jails.*—The judge of the Court of First Instance and the pro-

vincial board shall, as often as the judge of the Court of First Instance is required to hold court in the province, make personal inspection of the provincial jail as to the sufficiency thereof for the safe-keeping and reformation of prisoners, their proper accomodation and health, and shall inquire into the manner in which the same has been kept since the last inspection. A report of such visitation shall be submitted to the Secretary of Justice, who shall forward the same or a copy thereof to the Director of Prisons.

Once during each month the senior inspector of Constabulary in a province shall visit the provincial jail and make report upon its condition to the Director of Prisons.

[2657—1943.]

SEC. 1731. *Provincial governor as keeper of jail.*—The governor of the province shall be charged with the keeping of the provincial jail, and it shall be his duty to administer the same in accordance with law and the regulations prescribed for the government of provincial prisons. The immediate custody and supervision of the jail may be committed to the care of a jailer to be appointed by the provincial governor. The position of jailer shall be regarded as within the unclassified civil service but may be filled in the manner in which classified positions are filled, and if so filled, the appointee shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of classified employees, except that he shall hold office only during the term of office of the appointing governor and until a successor in the office of jailer is appointed and qualified, unless sooner separated.

The provincial governor shall, under the direction of the provincial board and at the expense of the province, supply proper food and clothing for the prisoners; though the provincial board may, in its discretion, let the contract for the feeding of the prisoners to some other person.

[2657—1944.]

SEC. 1732. *Amount of allowance for feeding of prisoners.*—The ordinary allowance to be made by the provincial board for the feeding of prisoners by the governor of the province or such other person as may have the contract therefor shall, in case of persons arrested on criminal

process, not exceed twenty centavos each per day; but the provincial board may pay more when necessary to the proper maintenance of the prisoners.

The compensation for the support of a prisoner arrested on civil process shall be at the rate of forty centavos per day, to be advanced weekly to the jailer by the plaintiff in the civil process, and to be taxable as costs.

[2657-1945.]

SEC. 1733. *Record of prisoners to be kept by jailer.*—The governor, or the jailer appointed by him, shall keep a true and exact record of all prisoners committed to the provincial jail, and of all provincial prisoners awaiting trial before the Court of First Instance detained in any municipal jail of the province, which record shall contain the names of all persons who are committed, their place of abode, the time of commitment, the cause of their commitment, the authority that committed them, and the description of their persons; and when any prisoner is liberated such calendar shall state the time when and the authority by which such liberation took place; if any prisoner shall escape, it shall state particularly the time and manner of such escape; if any prisoner shall die, the date and cause of his death shall be entered on the record.

[2657-1946.]

SEC. 1734. *Submission of record to court.*—At the opening of each term of the Court of First Instance within his province, the governor shall return a copy of such record under his hand to the judge of such court; and if the same be not forthcoming, it shall be the duty of the judge to require its production under penalty of contempt.

[2657-1947.]

SEC. 1735. *Transfer of custody of jail to Constabulary officer.*—In any province in which, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the provincial jail is not safely guarded, he shall have authority by executive order to direct that the senior Constabulary officer of such province shall take custody of the jail under the supervision of the provincial governor and guard the prisoners therein, using for this purpose members of the Philippine Constabulary as jail guards.

Such action shall in no wise alter the liability of the province for the expenses incident to the maintenance of prisoners or the keeping, repair, and construction of the jail; but the payment and subsistence of the Constabulary guard shall be at the expense of the Constabulary.

[2657-1948.]

SEC. 1736. *Preservation of documents relating to confinement of prisoners.*—All warrants and documents of any kind, or attested copies thereof, by which a prisoner is committed or liberated, shall be regularly indorsed, filed, and kept in a suitable box by such governor or by his deputy acting as jailer, and such box, with its contents, shall be delivered to the successor of the officer having charge of the prisoner.

When a prisoner is confined by virtue of any process directed to the governor or sheriff and which shall require to be returned to the court whence it issued, such governor or sheriff shall keep a copy of the same, together with his return made thereon, which copy, duly certified by said governor or sheriff, shall be presumptive evidence of his right to retain such prisoner in his custody.

[2657-1949.]

SEC. 1737. *Transfer of prisoners to jail of neighboring province.*—In case there should be no jail in any province, or in case a provincial jail of any province be insecure or insufficient for the accommodation of all provincial prisoners, it shall be the duty of the provincial board to make arrangements for the safe-keeping of the prisoners of the province with the provincial board of some neighboring province in the jail of such neighboring province, and when such arrangement has been made it shall be the duty of the officer having custody of the prisoner to commit him to the jail of such neighboring province, and he shall be there detained with the same legal effect as though confined in the jail of the province where the offense for which he was arrested was committed.

[2657-1950.]

SEC. 1738. *Use of jail for detention of fugitives from justice.*—Any provincial jail may be used for the safe-keeping of any fugitive from justice from any province,

and the jailer shall in such case be entitled to receive the same compensation for the support and custody of such fugitive from justice as is provided for other prisoners, to be paid by the officer demanding the custody of the prisoner, who shall be reimbursed for such outlay as a part of the costs of the prosecution.

[2657—1951.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Status of prisoners*

SEC. 1739. *Persons deemed to be municipal prisoners.*—The following persons are to be considered municipal prisoners:

(a) Persons detained or sentenced for violation of municipal or city ordinances.

(b) Persons detained pending trial before justices of the peace or before municipal courts.

(c) Persons detained by order of a justice of the peace or judge of a municipal court pending preliminary investigation of the crime charged, until the court shall remand them to the Court of First Instance.

(d) Persons who by reason of their sentence may be deprived of liberty for not more than thirty days. The imposition of subsidiary imprisonment shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the status of a prisoner hereunder except when the sentence imposes a fine only.

[2657—1952.]

SEC. 1740. *Persons deemed to be provincial prisoners.*—The following persons, not being municipal prisoners, shall be considered provincial prisoners:

(a) Persons detained pending preliminary investigation before a judge of the Court of First Instance or pending trial before the Court of First Instance.

(b) Persons who by reason of their sentence may be deprived of liberty for not more than one year or are subjected to a fine of not more than five hundred pesos, or are subjected to both penalties; but if a prisoner receives two or more sentences in the aggregate exceeding the period of one year, he shall not be considered a provincial prisoner. The imposition of subsidiary imprisonment shall not be taken into consideration in fixing the status of a

prisoner hereunder except when the sentence imposes a fine only.

[2657-1953.]

SEC. 1741. *Insular prisoners.*—Prisoners who are neither municipal nor provincial prisoners shall be considered Insular prisoners, among whom shall be reckoned, in any event, all persons sentenced for violation of the Customs Law or other law within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Customs or enforceable by it.

[2657-1954.]

SEC. 1742. *Confinement of provincial prisoners in municipal jails.*—When the sentence of a provincial prisoner does not exceed three months, the provincial board may authorize his confinement during such period in a municipal jail if in the judgment of said board the public interest will be subserved thereby.

Provincial boards may, also, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, direct the confinement of persons detained pending preliminary investigation before a judge of the Court of First Instance or pending trial before the Court of First Instance, in the jail of the municipality where such investigation or trial is to be held, if no provincial jail be located therein.

[2657-1955.]

SEC. 1743. *Confinement of municipal prisoners in provincial jails.*—Provincial boards may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, direct the confinement of municipal prisoners in provincial jails when by reason of the lack, inadequacy, or insecurity of municipal jails such action becomes necessary, or when in their judgment such confinement would best subserve the public interest.

[2657-1956.]

SEC. 1744. *Expense of maintenance.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the expense of the maintenance of prisoners shall be borne as follows, regardless of the place of confinement: in the case of a municipal prisoner, by the city or municipality in which the offense with which the prisoner is charged or of which he stands convicted was committed; in the case of a provincial prisoner, by the

province in which the offense was committed; and in the case of an Insular prisoner, by the Bureau of Prisons.

[2657-1957.]

SEC. 1745. *Status of prisoners as affected by parole, allowance for good behavior, etc.*—The provisions of law relative to paroles, conditional pardons, and the diminution of sentences for good behavior shall not be construed to change the original status of prisoners or to affect liability for their maintenance.

[2657-1958.]

SEC. 1746. *Status of prisoner as affected by appeal.*—Pending an appeal, the status of a prisoner shall not be changed, and whenever upon appeal to, or review by, a higher court, the status of a prisoner, as hereinbefore fixed, shall be changed by an increase or diminution of his sentence, the responsibility of the Insular Government or the provinces or municipalities, as the case may be, for the maintenance of such prisoner due to such change in sentence shall take effect from the date of judgment of the higher court and shall not be retroactive.

[2657-1959.]

ARTICLE V.—Miscellaneous provisions

SEC. 1747. *Transportation expenses payable by municipality.*—All actual and necessary expenses incurred in the transportation and guarding and subsistence of prisoners during transportation, from municipal jails to provincial jails, except the expenses of Constabulary escorts, if any, shall be paid from the funds of the proper municipality.

[2657-1960.]

SEC. 1748. *Transportation expenses payable by province.*—All actual and necessary expenses incurred in the transportation, and guarding and subsistence during transportation, of Insular prisoners from provincial jails to an Insular prison, reformatory, or Insular penal institution, except the expenses of the Constabulary escort, if any there be, shall be borne by the proper province.

[2657-1961.]

SEC. 1749. *Return transportation to be borne by Bureau of Prisons.*—The return transportation of all discharged

Insular prisoners from their place of confinement to their homes shall be paid out of the appropriation for the Bureau of Prisons, except as otherwise especially provided.

[2657—1962.]

SEC. 1750. *Transfer of prisoners from provincial or municipal jail to Insular prison or vice versa.*—When, in the discretion of the Governor-General, the insanitary or insecure condition of any provincial or municipal jail makes it advisable, or when the public interests require, he may transfer to any Insular prison or penal institution all or any of the prisoners committed to such jail, and may also direct the return of said prisoners to provincial or municipal jails when deemed expedient. The Governor-General may also, whenever in his opinion it will be to the best interest of the province or municipality concerned, authorize the confinement of any prisoner sentenced to less than three months' imprisonment, including subsidiary imprisonment, in the jail of the municipality wherein the prisoner may have been convicted. The order of commitment of such prisoners, together with a copy of the order directing their transfer, shall accompany the prisoners and be delivered with them to the officer in charge of the penal institution to which they are sent.

The expenses of the transportation, guarding, subsistence, care, and maintenance of any prisoner transferred to any Insular prison or penal institution, or returned to any province for trial or for appearance as a witness or otherwise hereunder shall be a charge against the treasury of the province from which he was transferred, and the amount of said expenses shall be fixed by the Department Head, with the approval of the Governor-General.

[2657—1963.]

SEC. 1751. *Transportation and clothes for released prisoner.*—Upon the release of an Insular prisoner he shall be supplied by the Bureau of Prisons with transportation to his home, including a gratuity to cover the probable cost of subsistence en route, and if necessary, a suit of clothes of the value of not more than ten pesos, or in case the prisoner is deported, of not more than forty pesos.

[2657—1964.]

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ARTICLE IV.—*Board of Veterinary Examiners*

- SEC. 1797. Board of Veterinary Examiners.
- SEC. 1798. Functions and duties of Board.
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ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1752. *Chief officials of Bureau of Agriculture.*—The Bureau of Agriculture shall have one chief and two assistant chiefs, to be known respectively as the Director of Agriculture and the Assistant Directors of Agriculture.

[2657—1849.]

SEC. 1753. *Functions of Bureau of Agriculture.*—It shall be the function of said Bureau to collect and disseminate useful information pertaining to agriculture in the Philippine Islands, to encourage the use of improved agricultural methods; and, in general, to promote the development of the agricultural resources of the Archipelago, as follows:

(a) By the introduction of new domesticated animals, and the improvement of the breeds of domesticated animals now found in the Islands;

(b) By the control and eradication of diseases of live stock;

(c) By the investigation of soil and climatic conditions, and the methods of producing and handling agricultural products;

(d) By the introduction, production, and distribution of improved seeds and plants;

(e) By the control and eradication of diseases, insects, and other pests injurious to cultivated plants;

(f) By the operation of a system of demonstration and agricultural extension work;

(g) By the collection of agricultural statistics; and

(h) By the publication and distribution of bulletins, circulars, and other printed matter.

[2657—1850.]

SEC. 1754. *Experiment stations, farms, and stations for agricultural instruction.*—In such places in the Philippine Islands as may be considered suitable for the purpose, the Director of Agriculture, with the approval of the Head of the Department, shall, as funds shall be available therefor, establish, equip, maintain, and operate experiment stations, farms, stock farms, and stations for practical agricultural instruction.

In the Bureau of Agriculture is also vested the supervision and control of American agricultural colonies.

[2657-1851.]

SEC. 1755. *Stations operated jointly by Bureau of Agriculture and other body.*—Where circumstances are deemed favorable, stations for practical agricultural instruction may be established and operated by the Bureau of Agriculture in coöperation with any province, municipality or agricultural association of the Philippine Islands, but such stations shall, in all cases, be managed under the supervision and control of the Director of Agriculture.

[2657-1852.]

SEC. 1756. *Control over exportation and importation of plant material.*—The exportation from and the importation into the Philippine Islands of all plant material or parts thereof or of any material whatsoever which may be used for packing material or covering thereof is prohibited except through such ports as may be designated by and subject to such rules and regulations as may from time to time be prescribed by the Director of Agriculture, with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657-1853.]

SEC. 1757. *Protection of agricultural interests from plant diseases.*—The Director of Agriculture shall, subject to the approval of the Department Head, make and enforce such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary to protect the agricultural interests in any district infested or infected with any injurious or dangerous plant pest or disease which may have become established or which is liable to become a menace to said interests.

[2657-1854.]

SEC. 1758. *Provincial agricultural nurseries under supervision of Director of Agriculture.*—The provincial board of each province of the Philippine Islands shall establish, maintain, and hereafter provide for the necessary operating expenses of at least one public agricultural nursery for the cultivation and propagation of fruit trees and other agricultural products, which shall be located at the capital

or the most suitable place of the province, to be fixed by the Director of Agriculture, who shall in this respect be guided by the climatic conditions, productivity of the soil, means of communication, and other pertinent considerations. In case the public good requires it, such nursery may be transferred, upon recommendation of the Director of Agriculture, from one place of the province to another where a nursery does not yet exist, as hereinafter provided.

[2657—1855.]

SEC. 1759. *Municipal agricultural nurseries under supervision of Director of Agriculture.*—Any municipal council may establish, maintain, and operate similar nurseries on its own account, upon petition by such municipal council, approved by the provincial board, with the concurrence of the Director of Agriculture.

[2657—1856.]

SEC. 1760. *Supervisory authority of Director of Agriculture.*—The Director of Agriculture shall have the exclusive general supervision of all agricultural work done in these nurseries, and shall from time to time confer with the provincial board concerning the progress made and shall recommend the improvements that should be introduced in said nurseries. The Director of Agriculture may, for good cause, at any time close any nursery temporarily, informing the public of this fact by posting a notice to this effect at a conspicuous place in said nursery.

[2657—1857.]

ARTICLE II.—*Animal quarantine*

SEC. 1761. *Terms defined.*—"Domestic animals," as herein used, includes horses, mules, asses, cattle, carabaos, hogs, sheep, goats, dogs, deer, and circus animals or those intended to be used for show purposes.

"Dangerous communicable disease," as herein used, includes glanders or farcy, surra, rinderpest, hemorrhagic septicemia, hog cholera, foot-and-mouth disease, contagious pleuropneumonia, or any other acute communicable disease which may cause a mortality of over five per centum in the period of one month.

[2657—1858.]

SEC. 1762. *Bringing of animals imported from foreign countries into the Philippine Islands.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation to import, bring or introduce live cattle into the Philippine Islands from any foreign country. The Director of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Head of the Department first had, authorize the importation, bringing or introduction of various classes of thoroughbred cattle from foreign countries for breeding the same to the native cattle of these Islands, and such as may be necessary for the improvement of the breed, not to exceed five hundred head per annum: *Provided, however,* That the Director of Agriculture shall in all cases permit the importation, bringing or introduction of draft cattle and bovine cattle for the manufacture of serum: *Provided, further,* That all live cattle from foreign countries the importation, bringing or introduction of which into the Islands is authorized by this Act, shall be submitted to regulations issued by the Director of Agriculture, with the approval of the Head of the Department, prior to authorizing its transfer to other provinces.

At the time of the approval of this Act, the Governor-General shall issue regulations and orders to provide against a raising of the price of both fresh and refrigerated meat. The Governor-General also may, by executive order, suspend this prohibition for a fixed period in case local conditions require it.

[2657—1859; 3052—1.]

SEC. 1763. *Removal of diseased animal from province to province prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to ship, drive, or otherwise take or transport from one island, province, municipality, township, or settlement to another any domestic animal suffering from any dangerous communicable disease or to expose such animal, either alive or dead, on any public road, street, or highway where it may come in contact with other domestic animals.

[2657—1860.]

SEC. 1764. *Regulation concerning removal of diseased animals from infected localities.*—When the Department

Head shall declare that a dangerous communicable animal disease prevails in any island, province, municipality, township, or settlement, and that there is danger of spreading such disease by shipping, driving, or otherwise transporting or taking out of such island, province, municipality, township, or settlement any class of domestic animals, it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to ship, drive, or otherwise remove the kind of animals so specified from such locality except when accompanied by a certificate issued by authority of the Director of Agriculture stating the number and kind of animals authorized to be shipped, driven, taken, or transported, their destination, the manner in which they are authorized to be shipped, driven, taken, or transported, and their brands and distinguishing marks. Such certificate shall also state that the animals in question have been inspected by a duly authorized agent of the Director of Agriculture and found free from dangerous communicable animal diseases and shall give the date of such inspection.

[2657—1861.]

SEC. 1765. *Powers of Director of Agriculture relative to animal quarantine, inspection, and sanitation.*—The Director of Agriculture is hereby authorized—

(a) To maintain inoculation, quarantine, and detention stations for domestic animals in such places as may be approved from time to time by the Department Head, and to place all animals arriving from foreign and domestic ports or interior places in quarantine for such time as he may deem necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of dangerous communicable animal diseases.

(b) To inspect all domestic animals arriving by boat, rail, or otherwise in the cities, ports, or places where quarantine stations are maintained and in such other places as he may deem necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction and spread of dangerous communicable animal diseases within the Philippine Islands.

(c) To require that animals which are suffering from dangerous communicable diseases or have been exposed thereto be placed in quarantine at such place and for such

time as may be deemed by him necessary to prevent the spread of such disease.

(d) To require the cleaning and disinfecting of any utensil, place, corral, yard, or building deemed by him to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease, and to prohibit the keeping of any domestic animals in such place, corral, yard, or building until it has been placed in a sanitary condition.

(e) To require the cleaning and disinfecting of any boat, car, vehicle, or other conveyance deemed by him to be infected with dangerous communicable animal disease, and to prohibit its further use for transporting domestic animals until it has been placed in a sanitary condition.

(f) To coöperate with provincial and municipal boards in the suppression of dangerous communicable animal diseases and in the establishment and maintenance of municipal slaughterhouse and milk-inspection systems, the object of which shall be to prevent the slaughter and sale of animals having diseases or injuries of such a nature as to render the meats and other food products derived from them dangerous or unwholesome for human food.

(g) To prescribe all necessary measures for the enforcement of the provisions of subsections (c), (d), and (e) above. The provincial governor of the province concerned shall have the direction of and be responsible for the enforcement of the measures so prescribed.

[2657—1862.]

SEC. 1766. *Delivery of diseased animal to place of quarantine.*—When the Director of Agriculture shall order any animal to be placed in quarantine under the provisions of this article, the owner of such animal, or his agent, shall deliver it at the place designated for the quarantine and shall provide it with proper food, water, and attendance. Should the owner or his agent fail to comply with this requirement the Director of Agriculture may furnish supplies and attendance needed, and the reasonable cost of such supplies and attendance shall be collectible from the owner or his agent.

[2657—1863.]

SEC. 1767. *Disposition of body of animal dying of rinderpest.*—The owners of animals which die having rinderpest shall, where practicable, cause their bodies to be burned and shall inter any unconsumed portions remaining. Where it is impracticable to burn such bodies, they shall cause them to be interred at a depth of at least one meter below the surface of the ground and thoroughly covered with earth.

It shall be unlawful to remove the skin, horns, or any part of the body of an animal which dies having rinderpest, except the bile or blood serum for use in immunizing other animals against the disease, and the removal of such materials shall be effected only by a veterinarian duly authorized by the Director of Agriculture.

[2657—1864.]

SEC. 1768. *Unlawful disposition of parts of animal dying of rinderpest.*—It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to have in his possession, or knowingly to sell, offer for sale, or export the skin, horns, or any other part of an animal which has died having rinderpest, except the bile or blood serum; and all persons having in their possession skins, horns, or other portions of such animals shall destroy them by burning or shall inter them. Officers of the law are hereby authorized to seize and destroy such skins, horns, or other portions of the body of any animal which has died having rinderpest wherever found.

[2657—1865.]

SEC. 1769. *Marking of cattle afflicted with surra.*—It shall be lawful for any duly authorized agent of the Bureau of Agriculture or of the Bureau of Science to mark any animal found to be afflicted with surra by fastening in its right ear a metal tag marked with the letter "S" and with a number. It shall be unlawful to remove any such tag affixed as provided in this section until the animal so marked has been pronounced free from surra by a duly authorized agent of the Bureau of Agriculture or of the Bureau of Science.

[2657—1866.]

SEC. 1770. *Prohibition against bringing of animals from infected foreign countries.*—When the Department Head shall by general order declare that a dangerous communicable animal disease prevails in any foreign country, port, or place and that there is danger of spreading such disease by the importation of domestic animals therefrom, it shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to ship or bring into the Philippine Islands any such animal, animal effects, parts, or products from such place, unless the importation thereof shall be authorized under the regulations of the Bureau of Agriculture.

[2657—1867.]

ARTICLE III.—*Grading of fibers*

SEC. 1771. *Words defined.*—The words used in this law shall be taken in the sense indicated below:

(a) "Fiber" shall mean in this law the raw material only and not fibers partially or entirely manufactured. It shall be interpreted according to its common and commercial significance and not according to its scientific meaning.

(b) "Abacá" shall mean the fiber of the plant of the same name known in botany as *Musa textilis*.

(c) "Maguey" shall mean the fiber retted in sea water or in fresh water, or the knife- or machine-stripped fiber, washed in sea water, of the true sisal plant of the same name, known in botany by the name of *Agave cantala* Per.

(d) "Cantala" shall mean the knife- or machine-stripped fiber, whether or not washed in fresh water, of the plant of the same name known in botany by the name of *Agave cantala* Roxb.

(e) "Sisal" shall mean the fiber retted in sea water or in fresh water, or the knife- or machine-stripped fiber washed in salt water, of the true sisal plant of the same name, known in botany by the name of *Agave sisalana* Per.

(f) "Sisalana" shall mean the knife- or machine-stripped fiber, whether or not washed in fresh water, of the true sisal plant known in botany by the name of *Agave sisalana* Per.

[2657—1868; 3263—1.]

SEC. 1771-A. *Philippines fiber inspection service.*—There is hereby created an office which shall have charge of the classification, baling, and inspection of Philippine fibers and shall be designated and known as "Philippines Fiber Inspection Service" and be governed by a standardization board.

SEC. 1771-B. *Standardization Board.*—There is hereby created a board which shall be designated and known as "Fiber Standardization Board" and shall be vested with the powers and duties hereinafter specified. Said Board shall consist of seven members, with the Director of Agriculture as its permanent chairman and executive officer, and the other members shall be appointed by the Governor-General, with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided*, That one member shall represent the local rope manufacturers; two members shall represent the fiber exporters; one member shall represent the dealers or middlemen; and two members shall represent the fiber producers.

SEC. 1771-C. *Terms of service of members of Standardization Board.*—The members of the Standardization Board, with the exception of the Director of Agriculture, shall hold office as follows:

The manufacturer for three years; one exporter for two years, and one exporter for three years; the dealer for three years; one producer for two years, and one producer for three years. At the expiration of their respective terms of service, a successor shall be appointed for the term of three years from the date of such expiration. All vacancies, except through expiration of the term, shall be filled for the unexpired term only.

SEC. 1771-D. *Officers and employees of the Board.*—The said Board shall, immediately after its appointment, organize by electing a secretary-treasurer. The Board shall appoint such employees as it may deem necessary, and fix their duties, compensation, and terms of service. None of the said employees shall, during their service with the Board, be a member thereof.

SEC. 1771-E. *Duties of the secretary-treasurer.*—The secretary-treasurer shall keep full and correct minutes of

all the transactions and proceedings of the Board, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the Board. He shall also pay out of the funds in his charge all properly approved accounts and shall, in general, manage the funds entrusted to him by and on behalf of the Board as authorized by law and regulations. He shall execute a bond in favor of the Board, conditioned upon the faithful performance of all the duties of his office, which bond shall be approved by the Board and be in such amount as the latter may determine.

SEC. 1771-F. *Meetings of Board.*—The Board shall have its main office in the City of Manila, at such place as it may designate, and shall meet at such times as it may designate. The Board shall have authority to make the necessary rules not inconsistent with this law to carry out its functions.

SEC. 1771-G. *Transaction of business.*—The presence of five members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for transacting any of the business of the Board. In the absence of a quorum, the members present may adjourn the Board until there shall be a quorum. The concurrence of not less than five members of the Board shall be necessary to the formulation and promulgation of a rule or order.

SEC. 1771-H. *Reports of proceedings.*—The Board shall transmit to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, through the Director of Agriculture, copies of the minutes of its meetings, and also a monthly report of all work performed and of all funds collected during said month.

As soon as practicable after the first of January of each year, the Board shall transmit to the Governor-General, through the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, its annual report covering all the phases of the work performed and making such recommendations as it may deem proper.

[3263—2.]

SEC. 1772. *Official standards for commercial grades of fibers.*—The Fiber Standardization Board shall determine the official standards for the various commercial grades of

See decision of Court of First Instance of Manila, re Fiber Standardization Board.

Philippine fibers that are or may hereafter be produced in the Philippine Islands for shipment abroad. Each grade shall have its proper name and designation which, together with the basis upon which the several grades are determined, shall be defined by the said Board in a general order. Such order shall have the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources; and for the dissemination of information, copies of the same shall be supplied gratis to the foreign markets, provincial governors, municipal presidents, and to such other persons and agencies as shall make request therefor.

If it is considered expedient to change these standards at any time, notice shall be given in the local and foreign markets for a period of at least six months before the new standard shall go into effect.

[2657—1869; 3263—3.]

SEC. 1773. *Official standards for certain other fibers.*—When the condition of the fiber trade renders such course expedient, the Director of Agriculture may likewise fix standard grades for abacá which may have been partially cleaned or prepared in the form of tow, waste, or strings. He may also establish standards for the fiber of any species of *Musa* other than abacá for which there shall be a demand in the market.

[2657—1870; Repealed by Act 3263—4.]

SEC. 1774. *Preservation of official standards.*—The originals of all official standards shall be prepared in suitable form and shall be securely kept at the main office of the Fiber Standardization Board, subject to renewal in the discretion of said Board, but without variation of the standards, as occasion may require.

[2657—1871; 3263—5.]

SEC. 1775. *Supply of secondary standards for use of trade.*—Specimens of the different grades of fibers conforming to the original official standards shall be prepared under the supervision of the Fiber Standardization Board, and shall, upon request, be supplied as secondary official standards, to all authorized establishments of chambers of commerce, planters' associations, and other institutions or

to maintain them for use of various persons and institutions.

persons directly interested in the trade, the actual cost of the specimens to be paid in advance by the party requesting the same.

Secondary standards prepared by the Fiber Standardization Board or its authorized agents, shall be deemed to be official standards for all purposes, and for such periods as the Board may determine.

[2657—1872; 3263—6.]

SEC. 1776. *Renewal of secondary standards by grading establishments.*—Grading establishments may, solely for their own use, prepare duplicates of secondary official standards kept by them; but it shall be unlawful for any person to use such duplicate before it shall have been approved and certified by the Director of Agriculture or his authorized agent.

[2657—1873; Repealed by Act 3263—7.]

SEC. 1777. *Classes of grading establishments.*—There shall be four classes of grading establishments which shall be determined by the number of bales baled per annum as follows: First-class establishments, those baling fifty thousand bales and above; second-class establishments, those baling between thirty thousand and fifty thousand; third-class establishments, those baling between ten thousand and thirty thousand; and fourth-class establishments, those baling less than ten thousand bales.

The classification of fiber grading establishments shall be based on the number of bales baled during the year previous to the one for which a fiber grading permit is desired. In the case of a new grading establishment, it shall pay an initial fee equivalent to the amount paid by the lowest class grading establishment.

[2657—1874; 3263—8.]

SEC. 1778. *Grading permits.*—No person shall engage in grading and baling fibers which have established official standards, unless he shall have previously obtained a permit which shall be issued by the Fiber Standardization Board and signed by the chairman thereof, such permits to be known as "grading permits."

[2657—1875; 3263—9.]

SEC. 1779. *Fees for grading permits.*—Grading permits shall be furnished to any grading establishment the owner or owners of which shall prove to the Fiber Standardization Board that they possess the necessary qualifications to carry on the work, and shall pay in advance an annual fee of one thousand pesos for first-class, five hundred pesos for second-class, two hundred and fifty pesos for third-class, and one hundred pesos for fourth-class establishments.

The Fiber Standardization Board may, after giving the grading establishment one month's notice, cancel the grading permit of any establishment when it shall have been proved that such establishment has not carried on its grading and baling work in accordance with the provisions of this law and the authorized orders of the Fiber Standardization Board. The order of cancellation must be concurred in by not less than five members of the Fiber Standardization Board to be final, and shall take effect immediately.

[2657—1876; 3263—10.]

SEC. 1780. *Charges for grading and baling.*—So far as their facilities shall extend beyond the requirements of their own business, grading establishments may grade and bale fibers for others when delivered in fit condition for such process. The charges for such services shall be fixed by the Fiber Standardization Board.

[2657—1877; 3263—11.]

SEC. 1781. *Grading of fibers.*—In the grading of fibers, each grade prepared shall correspond to one of the official standards, and it shall also bear the same designation and mark as the latter. The set of official standards shall be placed in a prominent position in the grading shed for reference.

[2657—1878.]

SEC. 1782. *Use of registered mark by exporters.*—Every grading establishment in the fiber business shall have the right to use a mark (initial or initials) in connection with the designation of the official standard, providing that such mark shall have been previously registered with the Fiber Standardization Board and its use authorized by the same. The Board shall issue rules and regulations governing the

registration and use of these marks. The Fiber Standardization Board shall have the power to cancel the registered mark of any grading establishment when, in its discretion, the use of such mark has not been made in accordance with the prescribed rules and regulations.

[2657-1879; 3263-12.]

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SEC. 1783. *Baling of fibers for export.*—All fibers within the purview of this law which are intended for export shall be pressed in uniform bales. The approximate volume and net weight of each bale, together with the manner of binding, marking, wrapping, and stamping of the same, shall be defined in a general order by the Fiber Standardization Board.

For any grade of abacá in which the quality may be injured by excessive pressure, or for any grade which, owing to the nature of the fiber, it shall be practically impossible to press to the dimensions of the bale prescribed in the first paragraph of this section, the approximate volume of each bale of such fiber shall be determined in a general order by the Fiber Standardization Board.

[2657-1880; 3263-13.]

SEC. 1784. *Supervision of grading and baling of fibers.*—Grading establishments and the grading and baling of fibers shall be subject to the supervision of the Fiber Standardization Board or its duly authorized agents; and it shall be the duty of said Board to provide an adequate force of inspectors for the inspection and supervision of such places and processes. The Board is hereby authorized to fix the duties, compensation, terms of service, and distribution of all fiber inspectors; to provide for the manner of inspection and certification of any quantity of fiber submitted for such purpose, and to fix and regulate the collection of the inspection fees.

[2657-1881; 3263-14.]

SEC. 1785. *Distribution and duties of fiber inspectors.*—One or more fiber inspectors, and such number of assistants as may be required, shall be stationed at each export port and at such other grading stations as the Director of Agriculture may deem necessary, upon the request of the party

or parties concerned. The duty of such inspectors shall be to make a periodical inspection of all grading establishments within their jurisdiction; to inspect all graded and baled fibers within the purview of this law, which are intended for export; to collect all fees of inspection; and to issue to the shipper or owner of the fiber a certificate or certificates to be known as "certificates of inspection" which shall set forth the result of his inspection by showing the total number of bales inspected by him for each shipper or owner, the number of such bales of each grade and mark (if any), and such other additional data as may be stipulated by the Director of Agriculture.

[2657-1882; Repealed by Act 3263-15.]

SEC. 1786. *Detail of fiber inspectors for instruction of producers.*—The Director of Agriculture shall, from time to time, and as the conditions of the service permit, detail fiber inspectors for educational work among the fiber producers of the Islands. It shall be the duty of such inspectors to instruct the producers as to the manner in which they should prepare their product so as to meet the requirements of this article, and to give them such other information as will enable them to understand the grade or grades of fibers they prepare and the current prices therefor.

[2657-1883.]

SEC. 1787. *Grading, baling, and inspection of fibers.*—All fibers of which the official standards shall have been established as hereinabove contemplated shall be graded, baled, inspected, approved, and certified as in this law provided.

[2657-1884.]

SEC. 1788. *General requirement as to grading and certification of fiber.*—No fiber within the purview of this law shall be exported from the Philippine Islands in quantity greater than the amount sufficient to make one bale, without being graded, baled, inspected, and certified as in this law provided.

[2657-1885; 3263-16.]

SEC. 1789. *Notice to be given to fiber inspectors.*—A grading establishment shall give the fiber inspector four days' notice in writing when practicable, stating the num-

ber of bales ready for inspection, and, when practicable, the name of the steamer on which same is to be shipped, and the destination of the shipment.

[2657—1886; Repealed by Act 3263—17.]

SEC. 1790. *Place and manner of inspecting fibers.*—Inspections shall be made in the regular grading shed, where one bale of every twenty, and such additional bales as the inspector shall deem necessary, shall be opened and thoroughly examined. In case of the receipt of a shipment of fiber which has been graded and baled but not inspected, inspection of any such shipment shall be made at such place as he may designate, and the owner of such fiber shall provide for the transportation of the bales to be inspected to and from the place of inspection.

It shall be the duty of the fiber inspector to determine whether or not the grade inspected conforms with the official standard for the same, whether or not the private mark (if any) used is correct, and whether the baling and labeling is in conformity with law and the lawful orders or regulations of the Bureau of Agriculture.

[2657—1887; Repealed by Act 3263—17.]

SEC. 1791. *Inspection of premises of grading establishment.*—The fiber inspector or other person acting under his authority shall have free access to the grading and baling sheds; and also to the warehouses where the bales are stored, of any grading establishment within his jurisdiction, during working hours, to make an inspection, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the propriety of the methods used therein. He shall also see that the approved set of official standards is always carefully preserved and renewed within the specified period.

[2657—1888.]

SEC. 1792. *Certification of inspected fibers.*—Every shipment of graded and baled abacá, maguey, or sisal, which has been inspected and approved, shall be accompanied by a certificate or certificates of inspection attached to the bill of lading and duly signed by the fiber inspector who made the inspection. All certificates of grading shall be prepared in quadruplicate, the original and one copy to be

given the owner, one copy to be forwarded to the Director of Agriculture, and one copy to be filed in the inspector's office.

[2657—1889; Repealed by Act 3263—17.]

SEC. 1793. *Transfer of certificate to new owner—Issuance of secondary certificate.*—When a lot of fiber, which has been graded, baled, and duly inspected and approved, is transferred by sale or otherwise from one owner to another, the certificate of inspection shall accompany the lot and the transfer of ownership noted thereon by the fiber inspector in the locality where the transfer has taken place. If, however, a new certificate is desired by the purchaser, the same shall be issued to him by the local fiber inspector. Such certificate, however, shall be known as "secondary certificate of inspection."

[2657—1890; Repealed by Act 3263—17.]

SEC. 1794. *Second inspection of fiber shipped from port to port.*—Fiber which has been duly inspected, graded, baled, and shipped from one port to another in the Philippine Islands shall not be subject to further inspection at the port of destination, except upon complaint received by the chief fiber inspector, providing that during transit the bales shall not have been exposed to moisture or any other agency which is likely to impair their quality.

[2657—1891; Repealed by Act 3263—17.]

SEC. 1794½. *Arbitration.*—The Fiber Standardization Board may make rules and regulations for the settlement of all disputes which shall arise concerning the grading, baling, and condition of all fibers within the purview of this law.

[3263—18.]

SEC. 1795. *Inspection fees.*—A fee of not more than thirty centavos nor less than ten centavos shall be charged and collected by the Fiber Standardization Board or its authorized agent for each bale inspected and stamped, whether approved or rejected. Such charges shall be paid by the owner of the bale and receipt therefor shall be given him. This fee may be changed at any time by the Fiber Standardization Board: *Provided*, That the Board shall

give general notice in writing of its intention to change the amount of the fee not less than a month nor more than three months previous to the date on which such new fee takes effect.

[2657—1892; 3263—19.]

SEC. 1796. *Refund of inspection fee upon fibers used in local manufactures.*—Any person purchasing graded, baled, and inspected fiber for manufacture in the Philippine Islands into yarn, twine, rope, or other articles shall be refunded the inspection fee hereinbefore provided for upon presentation to the Fiber Standardization Board of the certificate of inspection covering the number of bales consumed in such manufacture, together with an affidavit that said number of bales has actually been consumed in such manufacture within the Islands.

[2657—1893; 3263—20.]

SEC. 1796-A. *Fiber inspection section of the Fiber Division of the Bureau of Agriculture.*—The fiber inspection section of the Fiber Division of the Bureau of Agriculture is hereby abolished and all records and data in its files and all business pertaining to fiber production and inspection pending at the time of the approval of this Act shall be transferred to the Fiber Standardization Board.

[3263—21.]

SEC. 1796-B. *Disposition of funds.*—All receipts of the Fiber Standardization Board coming into its possession from all fees collected for grading permits, baling of fibers, and sale of specimens of the official standards shall be deposited in the Insular Treasury to the credit of the Fiber Standardization Board. The said Board shall use such funds for the payment of salaries of its inspectors and other employees, and for all just expenses incurred in the performance of its duties and powers: *Provided*, That not less than twenty per centum of all fees collected may be used by the Director of Agriculture, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, upon the recommendation of the Fiber Standardization Board, for the following purposes:

(a) For scientific and economic research work to be carried on in Philippine fibers;

(b) For the control of plant pests and diseases injurious to Philippine fiber plants;

(c) For educational work among Philippine fiber producers;

(d) For such other purposes as in the judgment of the Director of Agriculture have for their object the promotion, encouragement, improvement, etc., of the Philippine fiber industry.

Any surplus money remaining unexpended at the end of any year may be used by said Board to defray the cost of such project or projects as it may deem necessary to carry out for the benefit of the fiber industry of the Philippine Islands in general: *Provided*, That the expenditure of such surplus money shall be subject to the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

[3263-21.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Board of Veterinary Examiners*

SEC. 1797. *Board of Veterinary Examiners.*—The Board of Veterinary Examiners shall consist of three reputable veterinarians, to be appointed by the Governor-General. Each of the appointees shall be a graduate of some reputable school of veterinary medicine and shall have practiced or taught veterinary science or medicine for not less than three years.

[2245-2.]

SEC. 1798. *Functions and duties of Board.*—The Board of Veterinary Examiners is vested with authority, conformably with the provisions of this article, to issue and revoke certificates of registration for veterinary practitioners. The Board shall study the conditions affecting the practice of veterinary medicine in all parts of the Philippine Islands and shall exercise the powers herein conferred with a view to the maintenance of proper standards of practice among members of the veterinary profession.

SEC. 1799. *Term of members of Board.*—Each member of the Board shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of the appointment, the terms of the first appointees having been so adjusted that one expires each

year. Interim vacancies shall be filled by appointment for the unexpired term only.

[2245—3.]

SEC. 1800. *Removal for cause.*—Members of the Board may, by the Governor-General, be removed for misconduct, incapacity, neglect of duty, or other just and sufficient cause.

[2245—5.]

SEC. 1801. *Annual election of officers.*—The Board shall have a president and a secretary-treasurer, to be chosen annually by the Board from its own membership.

[2245—7.]

SEC. 1802. *Compensation of members.*—The members of the Board of Veterinary Examiners shall receive a fee of five pesos each for each person examined for registration as a veterinarian.

[2245—21.]

SEC. 1803. *Duties of secretary-treasurer.*—The secretary-treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and a register of all persons to whom certificates are issued, setting forth the name, age, and place of business of each, his post-office address, and a statement of the names and locations of the institutions of veterinary science attended by him, with the duration of his studies therein, and the degrees or certificates conferred upon him.

[2245—15, 16.]

SEC. 1804. *Annual examination.*—The Board of Veterinary Examiners shall meet not less frequently than once in each year for the purpose of examining applicants for registration as veterinarians.

Such notice of this meeting shall be given as the regulations of the Board shall prescribe.

[2245—7.]

SEC. 1805. *Inhibition against practice of veterinary medicine by uncertificated persons.*—Except as in this section provided, no person shall practice veterinary medicine in the Philippine Islands without holding a certificate of registration as veterinarian issued by the Board of Veterinary Examiners.

A person shall be deemed to be practicing veterinary medicine, within the meaning of this article, who shall, for compensation or reward, either direct or indirect, to himself or other person, treat, operate upon, prescribe, or advise for any animal ailment, disease, or injury.

Nothing herein shall be applicable to veterinarians in the service of the United States Government or to veterinarians in the service of the Government of the Philippine Islands so long as they do not engage in private practice.

[2245—1 (b), 20, 23 (a).]

SEC. 1806. *Examination requirement.*—All applicants for registration under the provisions of this article shall be subjected to examination.

[2245—9, 11.]

SEC. 1807. *Preliminary requisites to examination.*—Every applicant for examination under the provisions of this article shall present to the Board satisfactory proof that he is a resident of the Philippine Islands, is of good moral character, and not less than twenty-one years of age. He shall also be required to show that he has studied and duly passed examination in at least the subjects specified in the next succeeding section hereof, or holds a certificate or diploma from some recognized and reputable school of veterinary science.

[2245—11, 12.]

SEC. 1808. *Subjects of examination.*—The examinations to be given to applicants for registration shall be prepared and designed to test and establish their knowledge and qualifications with regard to the following and such other subjects as the Board may deem advisable or desirable:

Comparative anatomy, physiology, chemistry, veterinary surgery, obstetrics, pathology, bacteriology, practice, materia medica, and therapeutics.

[2245—9.]

SEC. 1809. *Examination fee.*—No person shall be admitted to examination until he shall have paid to the secretary-treasurer of the Board the sum of twenty-five pesos as a fee for such examination. No such fee shall be returned

to any person unless he decides before he has begun the examination to retire or withdraw therefrom.

[2245-12.]

SEC. 1810. *Registration and certification of qualified applicants.*—Such applicants for examination as shall pass the same satisfactorily and shall in other respects fulfill the requirements of this article shall be registered and certified as veterinarians and shall thereafter be entitled to practice the profession of veterinary medicine in the Philippine Islands.

All certificates shall be signed by a majority of the members of the Board and shall be attested by its official seal.

[2245-13.]

SEC. 1811. *Issuance of duplicate certificate.*—Upon proof satisfactory to the Board that any certificate of registration has been destroyed or lost under such conditions that the improper use of it by some other person is improbable, said Board may issue a duplicate certificate to the person to whom the original certificate was issued upon the payment of five pesos.

[2245-19.]

SEC. 1812. *Refusal or revocation of certificate.*—The board may refuse to examine or grant a certificate to practice veterinary medicine, or revoke a certificate already issued, for serious and justified reasons, in which case the interested person shall be so informed and what he has to say in his defense heard, and an appeal shall lie to the Department Head.

[2245-11.]

SEC. 1813. *Authority to make regulations.*—Regulations governing examinations and determining the standards to be attained in them and generally such other regulations as may be necessary to carry the provisions of this article into effect shall be promulgated by the Board of Veterinary Examiners, with the approval of the Department Head.

Chapter 47.—BUREAU OF FORESTRY

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1814. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1815. Chief of Bureau of Forestry.

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SEC. 1817. Regulations of Bureau of Forestry.

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ARTICLE II.—*Regulation and use of forests and forest products*

SEC. 1820. Words and phrases defined.

SEC. 1821. Groups of trees.

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SEC. 1824. Principle governing administration of forests.

SEC. 1825. Extent of public rights in forests and forest products.

SEC. 1826. Regulation setting apart forest reserves—Revocation of same.

SEC. 1827. Assignment of forest land for agricultural purposes.

SEC. 1828. Establishment of boundaries for public forests.

SEC. 1829. Registration of title of private forest land.

SEC. 1830. Sale of forest products by Director of Forestry.

SEC. 1831. License required for taking or removal of forest products.

SEC. 1832. Authority of Director of Forestry to issue gratuitous licenses for certain purposes.

SEC. 1833. Miner's license to use timber for mining purposes.

SEC. 1834. Conditions imposed on grantee of license.

SEC. 1835. Duration of license—Cancellation or suspension of privilege granted by license.

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SEC. 1838. Leasing of forest land for special purposes.

ARTICLE III.—*Communal forests*

SEC. 1839. Establishment of communal forests.

SEC. 1840. Taking of lower-group timber without license.

SEC. 1841. Administration of communal forest.

SEC. 1842. Cutting of first-group timber in communal forest.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1814. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Forest Law.

[2657—1006.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1815. *Chief of Bureau of Forestry.*—The chief of the Bureau of Forestry shall be known as the Director of Forestry.

[2657—1007.]

SEC. 1816. *Jurisdiction of Bureau of Forestry.*—The Bureau of Forestry shall have jurisdiction and authority over the demarcation, protection, management, reproduction, reforestation, occupancy, and use of all public forests and forest reserves and over the granting of licenses for the taking of products, including stone and earth, therefrom.

[2657—1008.]

SEC. 1817. *Regulations of Bureau of Forestry.*—The regulations of the Bureau of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head first had, shall, among other things, contain provisions deemed expedient or necessary to secure the protection and conservation of the public forests in such manner as to insure a continued supply of valuable timber and other forest products for the future, and regulating the use and occupancy of the forests and forest reserves, to the same end.

The regulations shall also specify the kinds of licenses that will be issued by the Bureau of Forestry.

[2657—1009.]

SEC. 1818. *Authority of employees of Bureau of Forestry to make arrests and seizures.*—Officers and employees of the Bureau of Forestry may arrest, in a public forest or

territory adjacent thereto, any person committing or attempting to commit an offense against the provisions of this chapter; and they may also make seizures of forest products liable to seizure under this chapter or under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law applicable to public forests and forest products. In the latter case the most accessible internal-revenue officer shall be notified and the property shall be delivered to him or held subject to his orders.

A person arrested by an employee of the Bureau of Forestry under the authority hereinabove given shall, if such be reasonably practicable, be brought within twenty-four hours after arrest, before a judge or justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law.

[2657—1010.]

SEC. 1819. *President of municipality to act in absence of local forest officer.*—In the absence of a local forest officer, the president of the municipality or settlement within which timber or other forest products are cut, collected, or disposed of, shall, when so instructed by the Director of Forestry, act in his stead for the performance of duties imposed upon such officer by or under the authority of this chapter.

[2657—1011.]

ARTICLE II.—*Regulation and use of forests and forest products*

SEC. 1820. *Words and phrases defined.*—For the purposes of this chapter, "public forest" includes, except as otherwise specially indicated, all unreserved public land including nipa and mangrove swamps and all forest reserves of whatever character.

"Forest product," as used in this chapter and in the Internal Revenue Law, includes timber, firewood, barks, tree-tops, resins, gums, wood-oils, beeswax, nipa, rattans, or other forest growth and also stone or earth when taken elsewhere in a forest than from a mining claim.

[2657—1012.]

SEC. 1821. *Groups of trees.*—The various trees shall be divided into four groups:

The first group shall include acle, baticulin, betis, camagon, ebony, ipil, lanete, mancono, molave, narra, tindalo, and yacal.

The second group shall include alupag, aranga, banaba, bansalaguin, banuyo, batitinan, bolongeta, calamansanay, calantas, dungon, guiyo, macaasin, malacadios, mangachapuy, palomaria, supa, teak, and tucan-calao.

The third group shall include agoho, amuguis, anubing, apitong, batino, bitanhol, calumpit, catmon, dalinsi, dita, dungonlate, malacmalac, malapapaya, malasantol, mayapis, nato, palosapis, panao, sacat, santol, tamayuan, and tanguille.

The fourth group shall include all species not included in any of the other groups.

The Director of Forestry may in his discretion by public order or regulation and with the approval of the Department Head change the permanent grouping of any tree; but no change in the grouping of a particular tree shall be made with greater frequency than at intervals of five years.

[2657—1013.]

SEC. 1822. *Duty of forest officers to coöperate with Bureau of Internal Revenue.*—Forest officers and employees of the Bureau of Forestry shall coöperate with the Bureau of Internal Revenue in securing the payment of charges on forest products and shall assist said Bureau generally in the enforcement of the Internal Revenue Law in so far as it relates to forests and forest products.

[2657—1014.]

SEC. 1823. *Pecuniary interest of employees in public forests and forest products.*—Exclusive of guards and assistant guards, no officer or employee of the Bureau of Forestry shall have pecuniary interest in any forest or in any forest product therein or taken therefrom.

[2657—1015.]

SEC. 1824. *Principle governing administration of forests.*—The public forests of the Philippine Islands shall be held and administered for the protection of the public in-

terests, the utility and safety of the forests, and the perpetuation thereof in productive condition by wise use; and it is the purpose of this chapter to provide for the same.
[2657-1016.]

SEC. 1825. *Extent of public rights in forests and forest products.*—No prescriptive right to the use, possession, or enjoyment of any forest product, nor any permanent concession, continuing right, privilege or easement of any kind whatsoever upon or within the public forests and respecting the products thereof, shall accrue or be granted otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this law, and except as specially provided, all such forests shall be and remain open to the people of the Philippine Islands for all lawful purposes.

[2657-1017.]

SEC. 1826. *Regulation setting apart forest reserves—Revocation of same.*—Upon the recommendation of the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head, the Governor-General may set apart forest reserves from the public lands, and he shall by proclamation declare the establishment of such reserves and the boundaries thereof, and thereafter such forest reserves shall not be entered, sold, or otherwise disposed of, but shall remain as such for forest uses, and shall be administered in the same manner as public forests.

The Governor-General may in like manner by proclamation alter or modify the boundaries of any forest reserve from time to time, or revoke any such proclamation, and upon such revocation such forest reserve shall be and become part of the public lands as though such proclamation had never been made.

[2657-1018.]

SEC. 1827. *Assignment of forest land for agricultural purposes.*—Lands in public forests, not including forest reserves, upon the certification of the Director of Forestry that said lands are better adapted and more valuable for agricultural than for forest purposes and not required by the public interests to be kept under forest, shall be declared by the Department Head to be agricultural lands.

[2657-1019.]

SEC. 1828. *Establishment of boundaries for public forests.*—When the public interest requires the establishment of the boundaries of any public forest the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head, may make requisition upon the Bureau of Lands to establish the boundaries of such forest and erect monuments defining the same. The cost of such demarcation shall be defrayed from the revenues of the public forests.

[2657—1020.]

SEC. 1829. *Registration of title of private forest land.*—Every private owner of forest land shall register his title to the same with the Director of Forestry. A list of such owners, with a statement of the boundaries of their property, shall be furnished by said Director to the Collector of Internal Revenue, and the same shall be supplemented from time to time as occasion may require.

Upon application of the Director of Forestry the fiscal of the province in which any such land lies shall render assistance in the examination of the title thereof with a view to its registration in the Bureau of Forestry.

[2657—1021.]

SEC. 1830. *Sale of forest products by Director of Forestry.*—When not detrimental to the forest or to the interests which depend upon them, the Director of Forestry may select or designate forest products for sale or disposal and may sell or dispose of the same, upon licenses, at the prices specified in the Internal Revenue Law or as otherwise determined in accordance with law.

[2657—1022.]

SEC. 1831. *License required for taking or removal of forest products.*—Except as herein provided, forest products shall be cut, gathered, or removed in or from any forest only upon license from the Bureau of Forestry.

[2657—1023.]

SEC. 1832. *Authority of Director of Forestry to issue gratuitous licenses for certain purposes.*—The Director of Forestry may, subject to regulations to be prescribed by him, and approved by the Head of the Department, grant gratuitous licenses for the use of forest products in reasonable quantities and within definite territorial limits, for

domestic purposes or for public works, churches, convents, and schoolhouses only, and not for sale or barter. When desirable for the preservation, betterment, or use of a forest such license may be granted for the removal of tops of fallen timber, regardless of the use to which the same may be put.

[2657—1024.]

SEC. 1833. *Miner's license to use timber for mining purposes.*—A gratuitous license to cut and use timber for mining purposes shall be granted on application to the holder, locator, owner, lessee, or operator of a mining claim. Said license shall be limited to the claim on which the timber is cut, and no timber shall be used under such license except in the development of the claim upon which it is cut. Said license shall specify the kinds and uses of the timber to which it entitles the holder and the territorial limits within which it is valid.

A miner's timber license to cut timber in the public forests or forest reserves other than that standing on the claim and desired for the development of said claim may be obtained on application by the holder, locator, owner, lessee, or operator of a mining claim. Said license shall specify the kinds and uses of the timber to which it entitles the holder and the territorial limits within which it is valid.

[2657—1025.]

SEC. 1834. *Conditions imposed on grantee of license.*—Upon granting any license the Director of Forestry may prescribe and insert therein such terms, conditions, and limitations, not inconsistent with law, as may be deemed by him to be in the public interest.

[2657—1026.]

SEC. 1835. *Duration of license—Cancellation or suspension of privilege granted by license.*—No license granted by the Director of Forestry shall continue in force for more than twenty years; and any license may be canceled or temporarily suspended by the Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head, upon violation by the licensee, of any provision of the Forest Law or regulations of the Bureau of Forestry relating to the taking, re-

moval, or use of forest products under license, or for violation of any material condition expressed in the license itself.
[2657—1027.]

SEC. 1836. *Specifications of license.*—Every license for the taking or removal of forest products shall specify in detail the rights to which it entitles the holder, and all licenses issued to purchaser of forest products shall, when practicable, provide for exclusive territory in similar products to each licensee, and timber licenses shall provide for the selection of the timber before cutting, when such selection is feasible.

[2657—1028.]

SEC. 1837. *Taking of forest products by unlicensed person to prejudice of licensee.*—Where a license is issued for the taking of forest products and a person other than the licensee unlawfully enters or operates without license in the territory covered thereby and cuts, gathers, or removes any forest products contrary to the terms of said license, or attempts to remove any products so cut or gathered, the same may be seized and delivered to the proper licensee, upon the payment of the regular charges thereon, free from any claim on the part of the offending person. Should the licensee, upon receiving notice of the seizure, refuse to accept such products and pay said charges, the property shall be deemed to be forfeited and upon delivery to the Bureau of Internal Revenue shall be disposed of under the Internal Revenue Law as such.

[2657—1029.]

SEC. 1838. *Leasing of forest land for special purposes.*—The Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, may, upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, lease or grant permits for the use of forest land or vacant public lands not declared agricultural land, for the establishment of sawmills and timber depots, and for the construction of hotels, sanatoria, bathing establishments, residences, or for camps, fishponds, pastures for large or small cattle, or other lawful purposes, as herein provided, to any person or association of persons duly incorporated, for a period not to exceed twenty years

and not more than ten hectares in area, except so far as fishponds and cattle pasture are concerned, for which the maximum area shall be two hundred hectares.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources may grant free rights of way through any public land to enable the persons interested to get access to the land mentioned in this section.

[Senate Bill No. 17, passed February 8 and approved by Governor-General, March 9, 1917.]

ARTICLE III.—*Communal forests*

Amended by Act 3398 SEC. 1839. *Establishment of communal forests.*—The Director of Forestry, with the approval of the Department Head, may set aside, as communal forest, for the particular use of the inhabitants of any municipality, township, or settlement one or more tracts of public-forest land, more suitable for forest uses than for agriculture. Such assignments shall be preferably made from land in the province of the community to be served; but if there be no such land conveniently situated for the use of such community, a communal forest may be assigned for its use in a neighboring province. If the public interests so require, the Director of Forestry may, with like approval, change the location or boundaries of a communal forest or disestablish it altogether.

[2657—1031.]

men and Act 577 SEC. 1840. *Taking of lower-group timber without license.*—Until the twenty-fifth day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty, residents of a place for which a communal forest shall not have been set aside may, without license and free of charge, take timber of the second and lower groups, minor forest products, and stone or earth which they need for personal purposes, and not for sale, provided such products are taken in a public forest, but not in a forest reserve: *Provided*, That a permit from the Bureau of Forestry to be issued free of charge shall be required for the transportation of said products from their place of origin to the municipality, municipal district, township, or settlement wherein the applicant resides.

[2657—1032; 2902—1; 3225—1.]

SEC. 1841. *Administration of communal forest.*—Communal forests shall be administered by the Director of Forestry, subject to the approval of the Department Head, in such a way as to assure to the people having rights therein a continued supply of forest products necessary for their home use, and to this end the Director of Forestry may prescribe the species and sizes of trees that may be cut and the manner of removal of such trees or other forest products, stone, or earth. Exploitation of a communal forest for revenue shall be allowed by the Director of Forestry only when the best interest of the forest requires cutting in excess of local needs.

[2657—1033.]

SEC. 1842. *Cutting of first-group timber in communal forest.*—Upon a satisfactory showing that a resident of any municipality, township, or settlement for which a communal forest has been set aside will erect for his personal use a house of strong materials, the Director of Forestry may issue or cause to be issued to such resident a written permit for the cutting within such communal forest of the requisite amount of first-group timber without charge, provided that if a communal forest has not been set aside such permit may be given for any public forest in the jurisdiction of the municipality, township, or settlement, in which the building is to be erected; but the privilege herein conferred shall be subject to abrogation or restriction by executive order in the discretion of the Governor-General.

"House of strong materials," as here used, means any dwelling-house which has its frame, floor, and sides made of wood, or if not wholly of wood, of concrete, steel, stone, or other like material.

[2657—1034.]

*Amended
by act
3368*

Chapter 48.—BUREAU OF LANDS

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

- SEC. 1843. Chief officials of Bureau of Lands.
- SEC. 1844. Powers. Functions of Bureau of Lands.
- SEC. 1845. Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.

ARTICLES II.—*Land districts*

- SEC. 1846. Land districts.
- SEC. 1847. Local land officer.
- SEC. 1848. Mining recorder.
- SEC. 1849. Designation of persons to perform duties of local land officer or mining recorder.

ARTICLE III.—*Cadastral surveys*

- SEC. 1850. Order for making of cadastral survey.
- SEC. 1851. Publication of notice of survey.
- SEC. 1852. Notice of commencement of survey.
- SEC. 1853. Right of surveyor to enter upon lands.
- SEC. 1854. Duty of claimants to communicate information regarding boundaries.
- SEC. 1855. Institution of registration proceedings.
- SEC. 1856. Boundaries and divisions of lots.
- SEC. 1857. Cadastral survey funds—Monthly statements of Director of Lands.

ARTICLE IV.—*Private land surveys and surveyors*

- SEC. 1858. Private land surveys.
- SEC. 1859. Procedure incident to making of survey notice to adjoining owners.
- SEC. 1860. Demarcation of boundaries.
- SEC. 1861. Expenses of rectification of errors.
- SEC. 1862. Regulations relative to private surveyors.
- SEC. 1863. Qualifications of private surveyors.
- SEC. 1864. Certification of private surveyor.
- SEC. 1865. Cancellation of certificate and suspension of practice.

ARTICLE V.—*Apprentice and junior surveyors*

- SEC. 1866. Certification of students to be trained as surveyors.
- SEC. 1867. Appointment as apprentice surveyor—Course of training.
- SEC. 1868. Examination after completion of one year of service.

SEC. 1869. Completion of three years' service—Appointment as surveyor.

SEC. 1870. Consequence of violation of contract.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1843. *Chief officials of Bureau of Lands.*—The Bureau of Lands shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Director of Lands and the Assistant Director of Lands.

[2657—976.]

SEC. 1844. *Powers and functions of Bureau of Lands.*—The Bureau of Lands shall be charged with the administration of all laws relative to public lands not classified as timber lands, the mineral lands, the friar lands, and of all other public real property not placed under the control of any other branch, department, bureau or office of the Government by legislative enactment or competent administrative authority.

As custodian and administrator of the public lands classified by the Bureau of Forestry as nontimber lands, and of other real property of the Insular Government, the Bureau of Lands, with the approval of the Department Head, shall have power to regulate the occupation or provisional use thereof, specifying in its regulations what kinds of licenses shall be issued by the Bureau of Lands, including licenses for the taking of stone, earth, and other products, where such taking is not otherwise regulated under existing law. *Amended by Act 3852*

The officers and employees of the Bureau of Lands shall have police authority over lands classified by the Bureau of Forestry as nontimber public lands, and other public real property under the custody and control of said Bureau and declared to be of the public domain by the courts, and shall have power to execute the decisions, resolutions, and decrees of the Bureau of Lands relative thereto, unless such decisions, resolutions or decrees are revoked or suspended by order of the Court of First Instance of the province in which the public land or real property in question is situated.

The said Bureau shall conduct surveys of the public domain and other public property, cadastral surveys, and offi-

cial surveys of private property, and shall exercise such other powers as are hereinafter conferred.

All existing records of Spanish grants and concessions of agricultural or mineral lands shall be preserved in the Bureau of Lands.

The Director of Lands shall furnish, or cause to be furnished, to any private person or persons applying for the same, one or more copies of such records in which such person or persons may be personally concerned and to which he or they may be entitled, the same to be accompanied by a certificate of its correctness, if desired, on the payment of the following fees:

For each certificate of correctness, with seal of office, one peso.

For each folio, or fraction thereof, consisting of a sheet approximately two hundred and sixteen by three hundred thirty millimeters with proper heading, double space, and approximately three centimeters margin, one peso.

[2657—977; 3077—1.]

SEC. 1845. *Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Director of Lands, the Assistant Director of Lands, and the chiefs of division in the Bureau of Lands, are authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments in matters of official business, and to take testimony in official investigations conducted under the authority of the laws and regulations relating to the Bureau of Lands.

A local land officer, mining recorder, and any person designated by the Director of Lands as friar-land agent, chief of a survey party, or inspector of the Bureau of Lands may administer oaths and take acknowledgments as aforesaid and, when thereunto deputed by the Director of Lands, may exercise the same authority to take testimony as other officers hereinabove named.

[2657—978.]

ARTICLE II.—*Land districts.*

SEC. 1846. *Land districts.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Director of Lands may establish

land districts, which shall be, so far as practicable, co-extensive with the territory of the respective provinces; but when the local conditions so require, two or more provinces or parts of provinces may be included in the same land district.

[2657—979.]

SEC. 1847. *Local land officer.*—In each land district there shall be a local land officer who, under the supervision of the Director of Lands, shall perform such duties relative to public agricultural lands as may be prescribed by law or regulation.

When no other official is designated as local land officer, the provincial treasurer shall perform the duties of such office for the land district which comprises his province; and when two or more provinces or parts of provinces are included in the same land district, the Director of Lands shall designate the provincial treasurer who shall perform such duties.

[2657—980.]

SEC. 1848. *Mining recorder.*—In land districts where there are sufficient mining interests to warrant the appointment, there shall be a mining recorder, who shall keep such records and perform such duties relative to public mineral lands as may be prescribed by law or regulation. *Amended by Act 3837*

Where no other officer is designated, the duties of mining recorder shall be performed by the secretary of the provincial board; and until otherwise provided, the duties of mining recorder for the subprovince of Masbate shall be discharged by the local deputy of the treasurer of the province of Sorsogon.

[2657—981.]

SEC. 1849. *Designation of persons to perform duties of local land officer or mining recorder.*—Until other provision shall be made for filling such offices, the Governor-General may by executive order impose the performance of the duties of local land officer or mining recorder upon any official or employee in the public service.

[2657—982.]

ARTICLE III.—*Cadastral surveys*

SEC. 1850. *Order for making of cadastral survey.*—When, in the opinion of the Governor-General, the public interests require that the title to any lands be settled and adjudicated, he may to this end order the Director of Lands to make a survey and plan thereof.

[2657—988.]

SEC. 1851. *Publication of notice of survey.*—The Director of Lands shall, thereupon, give notice to persons claiming an interest in the lands, and to the general public, of the day on which such survey will begin, giving as full and accurate a description as possible of the lands to be surveyed. Such notice shall be published in two successive issues of the Official Gazette, and a copy of the notice in the English and Spanish languages shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the lands to be surveyed, and also in a conspicuous place on the chief municipal building of the municipality, township or settlement in which the lands, or any portion thereof, are situated. A copy of the notice shall also be sent to the president of such municipality, township, or settlement, and to the provincial board.

[2657—984.]

SEC. 1852. *Notice of commencement of survey.*—The surveyor or other employee of the Bureau of Lands in charge of the survey shall give reasonable notice of the day on which the survey of any portion of such lands is to begin, and shall post such notice in the usual place on the chief municipal building of such municipality, township or settlement in which the lands are situated, and shall mark the boundaries of the lands by monuments set up at proper places thereon.

[2657—985.]

SEC. 1853. *Right of surveyor to enter upon lands.*—It shall be lawful for surveyors and other employees of the Bureau of Lands to enter upon the lands whenever necessary for the making of such survey or for the placing of monuments.

[2657—986.]

SEC. 1854. *Duty of claimants to communicate information regarding boundaries.*—It shall be the duty of every person claiming an interest in the lands to be surveyed, or in any parcel thereof, to communicate to the surveyor in charge upon his request therefor all information possessed by such person concerning the boundary lines of any lands to which he claims title or in which he claims any interest.

[2657—987.]

SEC. 1855. *Institution of registration proceedings.*—When the lands have been surveyed and platted, the Director of Lands, represented by the Attorney-General, shall institute registration proceedings, by petition against the holders, claimants, possessors or occupants of such lands or any part thereof, stating in substance that the public interests require that the titles to such lands be settled and adjudicated, and praying that such titles be so settled and adjudicated.

The petition shall contain a description of the lands and shall be accompanied by a plan thereof, and may contain such other data as may serve to furnish full notice to the occupants of the lands and to all persons who may claim any right or interest therein.

[2657—988.]

SEC. 1856. *Boundaries and divisions of lots.*—If the lands contain two or more parcels held or occupied by different persons the plan shall indicate the boundaries or limits of the various parcels as correctly as may be. The parcels shall be known as "lots" and shall on the plans filed in the case be given separate numbers by the Director of Lands, which numbers shall be known as "cadastral numbers." The lots situated within each municipality, township or settlement, shall, as far as practicable be numbered consecutively beginning with the number "one" and only one series of numbers shall be used for that purpose in each municipality, township or settlement.

In cities or townsites a designation of the land holdings by block and lot numbers may be employed instead of the

designation by cadastral numbers and shall have the same effect for all purposes as the latter.

[2657-989.]

SEC. 1857. *Cadastral survey funds—Monthly statements of Director of Lands.*—The Director of Lands shall at the end of each month certify to the Insular Auditor and the Insular Treasurer a statement showing the amounts reimbursed or collected on cadastral surveys made by the Bureau of Lands, and the Insular Treasurer is authorized and empowered to pay to the Bureau of Lands an amount equal to the amounts so certified as having been collected, and the necessary amounts to make such payments are hereby appropriated out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and such amounts shall be credited to the appropriation of the Bureau of Lands for further cadastral surveys.

[2657-990; 3077-2.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Private land surveys and surveyors*

SEC. 1858. *Private land surveys.*—The Bureau of Lands may, upon application therefor, make private land surveys, for which a reasonable charge shall be made.

Private land surveys may also be made by private land surveyors, duly qualified as hereinafter provided; but no plan of such survey, whether it be original or subdivision, shall be admitted in land registration proceedings until approved by the Director of Lands.

[2657-991; 3077-3.]

SEC. 1859. *Procedure incident to making of survey notice to adjoining owners.*—The surveyors employed to make surveys for registration purposes, or to prepare maps and plats of property in connection therewith, shall give due notice in advance to the adjoining owners, whose addresses are known, of the date and hour when they should present themselves on the property for the purpose of making such objections to the boundaries of the properties to be surveyed as they consider necessary for the protection of their rights.

Surveyors shall report all objections made by adjoining property owners, and occupants or claimants of any portion of the lands at the time of the survey and demarcation, giv-

ing a proper description of the boundaries claimed by such owners, occupants, or claimants.

[2657—992.]

SEC. 1860. *Demarcation of boundaries.*—Surveyors shall define the boundaries of the lands, surveyed for registration purposes, by means of monuments placed thereon and shall indicate on the maps or plats the respective boundaries as designated, both by the applicant for the survey and adverse claimants of adjoining properties; but the work of survey and demarcation of the boundaries of the lands as occupied by the said applicant need not be suspended because of the presentation of any complaint or objection.

[2657—993.]

SEC. 1861. *Expenses of rectification of errors.*—If, in any registration proceeding involving such survey, the court shall find the boundary line designated by an adverse claimant to be incorrect and that designated by the applicant to be correct, the expense of making any extra survey over that required by the applicant shall be assessed by the court as costs against the adverse claimant.

[2657—994.]

SEC. 1862. *Regulations relative to private surveyors.*—Private surveyors employed in making a survey as hereinabove contemplated shall be subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Lands in respect to such surveys and shall execute the same in accordance with current instructions relative thereto as issued by the Director of Lands. Promptly upon completing their work, it shall be their duty to send their original field notes, computations, reports, surveys, maps, and plats of the property in question to the Bureau of Lands, for verification and approval.

[2657—995.]

SEC. 1863. *Qualifications of private surveyors.*—Except as hereinbelow provided, no private surveyor shall be qualified to make a survey to be used in registration proceedings unless he shall have passed either the appropriate civil-service examination provided for surveyors or a special examination prepared by the Bureau of Lands for the purpose of determining his competency for such work. When so requested by the Director of Lands such special exami-

nation may be given under the supervision of the Bureau of Civil Service upon the dates and at the places of scheduled civil-service examinations, the papers being returned to the Director of Lands for rating by him.

Surveyors who have held the office of assistant in one of the technical corps of engineers of public works, forests, mines, and agronomists during the Spanish Government and surveyors holding an academic diploma issued by a duly authorized and recognized university, college or school, who furnish satisfactory proof to the Director of Lands that they have practiced surveying in the Philippine Islands prior to June first, nineteen hundred and nine, shall be exempt from the examination hereinabove required, excepting those who, having taken the said examination, failed to obtain a rating of fifty per centum therein. "Surveyors holding an academic diploma," as herein used, shall include all those who, with similar diplomas under the Spanish Government, were considered as surveyors or as entitled to practice the said profession in the Philippine Islands.

[2657—996.]

SEC. 1864. *Certification of private surveyor.*—A private surveyor possessing the prescribed qualifications shall, upon application to the Director of Lands, be given a certificate authorizing him to make surveys as contemplated in this article; and without such certificate no private surveyor shall make any survey for land registration purposes.

[2657—997.]

SEC. 1865. *Cancellation of certificate and suspension from practice.*—When the Director of Lands shall find that any certificated private surveyor submits any plan or survey made by him which is defective, incorrect, or substantially erroneous, owing to incompetency, inexperience, bad faith, or inexcusable negligence; or fails to forward within a reasonable length of time to the Bureau of Lands for verification any survey work contracted by him to the prejudice and detriment of his clients; or that he is guilty of any fraud, deceit, malpractice, or misconduct in the exercise of his profession, or of disregarding the instructions, rules, and regulations issued by the said Bureau concerning the survey and preparation of his plans, the said Director may, after

due investigation, suspend or cancel the certificate of such surveyor; but the latter may, within thirty days after receiving notice of such action, take an appeal to a committee composed of the Department Head, the Judge of the fourth branch of the Court of First Instance for the Ninth Judicial District, and a duly authorized surveyor appointed by the Governor-General. Pending appeal the right of the surveyor shall be suspended, and the action of said committee shall be final.

[2657—998; 3092—1.]

ARTICLE V.—*Apprentice and junior surveyors*

SEC. 1866. *Certification of students to be trained as surveyors.*—At the beginning of each school year, the Director of Education shall certify to the Director of Lands the names of such number of students as may be provided for in the annual appropriation Acts and as may be best qualified to receive and profit by a course of instruction and education in surveying, for a term of five years, under the direction of the Bureau of Lands.

To be eligible for certification, a student must be of sound physical condition, of good moral character, and not less than seventeen years of age. He must also have educational qualifications such as are obtained by the satisfactory completion of the second year of instruction in the Manila High School or the second year of high-school work in a provincial school, normal school, or the Philippine Nautical School.

[2657—999.]

SEC. 1867. *Appointment as apprentice surveyor—Course of training.*—Each student so certified may be appointed as apprentice surveyor in the Bureau of Lands at such annual compensation as may be fixed by law; and when so appointed, he shall continue in such school as the Secretary of Public Instruction shall determine, and during forenoons shall pursue therein a special course of study to be prescribed by the Director of Education.

During the afternoons of school days, as well as during regular office hours on Saturdays, and during school vacations, apprentices shall be employed in the Bureau of Lands, and shall perform such duties as may be assigned to them

by the Director of Lands, such as office work, drawing, platting, practical computing, use of instruments, and similar work.

[2657-1000.]

SEC. 1868. *Examination after completion of one year of service—Appointment as junior surveyor.*—Upon the completion of one year's service as apprentices, student surveyors shall be examined by the Bureau of Civil Service as to their qualifications for appointment as junior surveyors. Students who fail to pass this examination shall be required to continue their studies in the same status as first-year students until such time as they shall pass said examination or are separated from the service. Each student who qualifies shall, before receiving such appointment as junior surveyor, be required to sign an agreement, approved by his parents or guardian if he be under twenty-one years of age, to the effect that he will remain with the Bureau of Lands for the term of four years from date of appointment as junior surveyor and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Director of Lands, unless sooner released.

[2657-1001.]

SEC. 1869. *Completion of three years' service—Appointment as surveyor.*—Upon the completion of three years' service as junior surveyor, students shall be examined by the Bureau of Civil Service as to their qualifications for appointment as surveyors. Students qualifying in such examination shall be eligible for appointment as surveyors at such salaries as may be determined by competent authority. Students failing to qualify shall continue on the same basis until such time as they shall qualify as surveyors in the manner herein prescribed or until separated from the service.

[2657-1002.]

SEC. 1870. *Consequence of violation of contract.*—Upon the expiration of their contracts, students may leave the service of the Government without prejudice; but any student separating himself from the service during his term of contract without the approval of the Department Head shall be debarred thereafter from holding any position in the Philippine civil service.

[2657-1003.]

Chapter 49.—BUREAU OF SCIENCE

- SEC. 1871. Chief officials of Bureau of Science.
SEC. 1872. Function of Bureau of Science.
SEC. 1873. Ethnology of non-Christian peoples.
SEC. 1874. Ethnological work to be done upon request of other Bureau.
SEC. 1875. Special laboratories—Accomplishment of work for other Bureaus.
SEC. 1876. Investigations into quality of Philippine sugars and means of improving same.
SEC. 1877. Classification of sugar in cases of dispute between contracting parties.
SEC. 1878. Establishment of standard samples by sugar chemist of Iloilo laboratory.
SEC. 1879. Sale of supplies and performance of work.
SEC. 1880. Price of serum products.
SEC. 1881. Charges for work by sugar laboratory.
SEC. 1882. Museum of Bureau of Science—Aquarium at Manila.
SEC. 1883. Importation of silkworms, eggs, cocoons, or moths.
SEC. 1884. Philippine Journal of Science.

SEC. 1871. *Chief officials of Bureau of Science.*—The Bureau of Science shall have one chief and one assistant chief, designated, respectively, as the Director of the Bureau of Science and the Assistant Director of the Bureau of Science.

[2657—945.]

SEC. 1872. *Function of Bureau of Science.*—It shall be the function of the Bureau of Science to make investigations, conduct researches, and do work of a scientific nature and to coördinate and make available the results thereof as permanent contribution to knowledge.

Among the particular duties to be accomplished and ends to be subserved by the Bureau of Science are these:

(a) The conduct of researches in anthropology and ethnology among the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

(b) The maintenance of a Government herbarium and of collections of insects and other natural-history specimens.

(c) The conduct of researches in botany, entomology, ornithology, and zoölogy, and the accomplishment of biological work in general.

(d) The establishment, equipment, and maintenance of laboratories, museums, and aquariums created or supported from Insular funds or other funds under the control of the Bureau of Science.

(e) The keeping, at Manila, of the fundamental standards of weights and measures for the Philippine Islands and instruments of precision; the comparison of the secondary standards therewith; and the certification of the secondary standard according to law.

(f) The conduct of investigations into the causes, pathology, and methods of diagnosing and combating the diseases of man and of domesticated animals, and of animals utilized for food, and of plants useful to man.

(g) The making of special investigations and the accomplishment of special work which may be needed by other Bureau or Office of the Insular Government and which may require laboratory facilities or scientific knowledge of a specialized character.

(h) The conduct and encouragement of investigations into the mineral resources and geology of the Philippine Islands; the collection of statistics concerning the occurrence of the economically important minerals and the methods pursued in making their valuable constituents available for commercial use.

(i) The conduct of investigations into the quality, composition, or properties of articles of food and drink; of gums, resins, drugs, herbs, oils, and other plant products; of soils and fertilizers; of cement and other construction and commercial materials; and of the minerals and mineromedicinal waters of the Philippine Islands.

(j) The gathering and dissemination of useful information concerning the mineral wealth and other natural resources of the Philippine Islands; the inculcation of knowledge concerning the best methods of utilizing such resources; and the encouragement of Philippine industries generally.

(k) The care of the scientific division of the Philippine Library, which shall be housed in the Bureau of Science.

[2657-946.]

SEC. 1873. *Ethnology of non-Christian peoples.*—The ethnological investigations conducted by the Bureau of Science with reference to the non-Christian peoples shall take account of the names of each tribe, the limits of the territory which it occupies, the approximate number of individuals which compose it, their social organizations and their languages, beliefs, manners, and customs, with special view to determining the most practicable means for bringing about their advancement in civilization and material prosperity.

[2657-947.]

SEC. 1874. *Ethnological work to be done upon request of other Bureau.*—The head of any Department of the Insular Government may, through the Department Head of the Bureau of Science, call upon the Director to make investigation, through the ethnological staff, concerning any matters referring to the inhabitants of the Philippines upon which information may be needed.

[2657-948.]

SEC. 1875. *Special laboratories—Accomplishment of work for other Bureaus.*—The Bureau of Science shall maintain laboratories respectively devoted to biology, chemistry, and the manufacture of serums, in which shall be conducted all Government work appropriate to their several functions, whether required by the Bureau of Science itself or other Department or Bureau of the Insular Government. Work done in these laboratories shall be accomplished by the members of the staff of the Bureau of Science or, in the discretion of the Director of the Bureau of Science and subject to his supervision by properly qualified employees of the Department or Bureau for which the work may be done.

[2657-949.]

SEC. 1876. *Investigations into quality of Philippine sugars and means of improving same.*—The Director of the Bureau of Science shall conduct, or cause to be conducted, investigations into the quality of Philippine sugars and the means

of improving the same. The results of such investigations shall from time to time be published for the benefit of sugar producers.

[2657-950.]

SEC. 1877. *Classification of sugar in cases of dispute between contracting parties.*—In cases of dispute between contracting parties with respect to the classification of any sugar, any one of them may send to a sugar laboratory of the Bureau of Science a sample of the said sugar for its classification. The result of the classification made by the sugar chemist shall be set forth in a certified report which shall be transmitted in each case to the person sending the sample. A suitable portion of each sample of sugar the classification of which shall have been thus fixed, shall be deposited in a glass container which shall be closed with sealing wax, on which shall be stamped the seal of the Bureau of Science, and shall be properly marked so that it can be identified, and shall be transmitted to the person sending the sample.

A classification of a sample of sugar thus made and certified shall be accepted by the court as determining the classification of the sugar in question, unless the adverse party shall prove it to be incorrect.

[2657-951.]

SEC. 1878. *Establishment of standard samples by sugar chemist of Iloilo laboratory.*—It shall be the duty of the sugar chemist of the sugar laboratory at Iloilo, under regulations to be prescribed by the Director of the Bureau of Science, duly approved by the proper Head of the Department, to fix and establish on or before the fifteenth day of November of each year, standard samples of sugars number one, number two, number three, superior damp, and current of Iloilo, which shall govern during the twelve months immediately following said fifteenth of November.

[2657-952.]

SEC. 1879. *Sale of supplies and performance of work.*—The Bureau of Science, with the approval of the proper Head of the Department, may sell to the public or to public func-

tionaries for official use natural-history specimens, photographs, vaccine virus, serums, bacterial vaccines, prophylactics, by-products, and such apparatus or supplies as are not procurable in the markets of Manila, and may perform analyses, make examinations, or do any other work within the scope of its functions for provincial and municipal governments or for the public.

Animals used in connection with the operation of the serum laboratory may be sold, with the approval of the proper Head of the Department, by the Director of the Bureau of Science at public or private sale, when no longer adapted to such use.

[2657—953.]

SEC. 1880. *Price of serum products.*—The charge for virus, serums, and prophylactics, when furnished for official use, shall be fixed at the actual cost of producing or securing and furnishing the same; but these supplies, if manufactured by the serum laboratory, shall be furnished to the Philippine Health Service in such quantity as the Director of Health shall deem necessary for the work of said Philippine Health Service, when the Director of the Bureau of Science can furnish the same, without unduly depleting the stock necessary to the continuation of the work of the laboratory.

[2657—954.]

SEC. 1881. *Charges for work done by sugar laboratory.*—The charges to private persons for the determination of the degrees of polarization of sugar, and for the determination of its color, its hygrometric state, its granulation, and its crystallization shall not exceed the actual cost to the Government of performing the work.

[2657—955.]

SEC. 1882. *Museum of Bureau of Science—Aquarium at Manila.*—The Bureau of Science shall be charged with the collection of specimens and exhibits of a scientific, educational, or commercial character; and by it shall be maintained in Manila a museum for their proper display. In making this collection special attention shall be devoted to

the acquisition of material pertaining to the natural history, geology, and ethnology of the Philippine Islands and to their mineral and economic resources.

The Bureau of Science shall also maintain the Aquarium at Manila.

[2657—956.]

SEC. 1883. *Importation of silkworms, eggs, cocoons, or moths.*—Silkworms, their eggs or cocoons, or the moths which produce silkworm eggs, shall not be imported into the Philippine Islands except by the Bureau of Science.

[2657—957.]

SEC. 1884. *Philippine Journal of Science.*—As a vehicle for the publication of original contributions to scientific knowledge, the Director of the Bureau of Science shall publish and circulate, by subscription or otherwise, a periodical to be known as the Philippine Journal of Science.

[2657—958.]

Chapter 50.—WEATHER BUREAU

- SEC. 1885. Chief officials of the Weather Bureau.
SEC. 1886. Designation of assistant to serve as acting chief.
SEC. 1887. Duties of the Director of Weather Bureau.
SEC. 1888. Powers and duties of Assistant Director.
SEC. 1889. Office hours of certain employees.
SEC. 1890. Publications of Weather Bureau.
SEC. 1891. Daily publication of standard time—Rating of chronometers.
SEC. 1892. Stations of Weather Bureau.
SEC. 1893. Meteorological records to be kept at different stations—Weather reports.
SEC. 1894. Spread of typhoon warnings.
SEC. 1895. Provincial quarters for Weather Bureau service.
SEC. 1896. Municipal quarters for Weather Bureau service.
SEC. 1897. Determination of adequacy of accommodations furnished.
SEC. 1898. Employment of persons in Government service as Weather Bureau observers.
SEC. 1899. Right of employees to engage in additional employment.

SEC. 1885. *Chief officials of the Weather Bureau.*—The Weather Bureau shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known as Director and Assistant Director, respectively, and three officials appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, who shall be assigned to be the heads of one or more divisions of the Weather Bureau and shall bear the designation of chief of the division or divisions to which they are assigned.

[2657—960; 2952—1.]

SEC. 1886. (Repealed by 2952, sec. 2.)

SEC. 1887. *Duties of the Director of Weather Bureau.*—The Director shall maintain an efficient system of weather forecasts and storm warnings to be sent at his discretion to the commandants of the naval stations at Cavite and Olongapo, to the customhouse of Manila, to the public press, to all branch stations in telegraphic communication with the central office, and to other persons who may ask for the warnings or be in particular need of them accord-

ing to the judgment of the Director. When dangerous storms threaten any portion of the Archipelago, telegraphic warnings shall be sent to the threatened districts, through the governors of the respective provinces, if there is no branch station of the Weather Bureau in the capitals thereof.

The Director shall be in charge of the display of typhoon signals in Manila and in the other main harbors or cities of the Archipelago, these signals to be hoisted according to orders received from the Central Observatory.

Typhoon warnings shall be sent at the discretion of the Director to the Directors of the Central Meteorological Observatory of Japan, Formosa, and Indo-China, to the Directors of Hongkong and Zikawei (Shanghai) observatories, to the American consul at Hongkong, to the commandant of the harbor at Macao, and to such other persons as may be officially designated by other governments to receive them.

Daily weather maps of the Far East shall be prepared at the central office and distributed shortly after noon to some of the more prominent places of Manila for the benefit of the public.

[2657—962.]

SEC. 1888. *Powers and duties of Assistant Director.*—The Assistant Director of the Weather Bureau shall aid the Director in his official correspondence, shall have charge and direction of the mailing department and supervision over the observers, and shall perform such other duties, scientific or administrative, as the Director may assign to him.

[2657—963; 2952—3.]

SEC. 1889. *Office hours of certain employees.*—The official general forecaster of the Weather Bureau, or person acting for him in case of absence or disability, shall not be required to keep ordinary office hours but shall be guided in respect to his periods of daily duty by the directions of the Bureau Chief.

When necessary duty beyond office hours or upon a holiday is required of any employee engaged in the weather or time service at the central station, an equal amount of

time may be allowed him on a regular work day, if compatible with the requirements of the service.

[2657-964.]

SEC. 1890. *Publications of Weather Bureau.*—The Director shall cause to be prepared and published for distribution a monthly bulletin and annual report.

The monthly bulletin shall contain some of the chief meteorological phenomena of the month, a comparison, if practicable, between the phenomena observed and normal conditions for the month in question, the discussion of typhoons, if there were any, with their approximate tracks, a note of all the earthquakes felt in the Philippines during the month with a discussion of the most important ones, and a complete list of the records of the microseismographic instruments. The discussion of any other meteorological, seismic, magnetic, or astronomical observations may also be included in this Bulletin.

The annual report shall contain the observations made at the central and branch stations, or such portions thereof as may be valuable, together with such data and scientific discussion as the Director may deem advisable.

With the approval of the Department Head, the Director of the Weather Bureau shall from time to time cause to be prepared such meteorological, seismic, magnetic, and astronomical reports, charts, and maps as the service shall require. When deemed desirable such material may be printed and published, subject to the same approval.

[2657-965.]

SEC. 1891. *Daily publication of standard time—Rating of chronometers.*—The Director shall cause standard time to be furnished daily to the City of Manila and to all branch stations in telegraphic communication with the central station. He shall further provide for the free rating of all chronometers brought to the Manila Observatory for this purpose.

[2657-966.]

SEC. 1892. *Stations of Weather Bureau.*—The Manila Observatory shall be the central station of the Bureau. There shall also be maintained throughout the Philippine Islands

at points to be determined by the Director of the Weather Bureau, with the approval of the Department Head, such number of subordinate meteorological stations as may from time to time be provided for under the current appropriations. These stations shall be of four classes, namely: first-class stations, second-class stations, third-class stations, and rain stations.

[2657-967.]

SEC. 1893. *Meteorological records to be kept at different stations—Weather reports.*—At all subordinate stations such meteorological observations shall be taken and records kept as shall be prescribed in the regulations of the Weather Bureau; and reports of the same shall be forwarded to the central station at such intervals and in such manner as the Director of said Bureau shall require.

[2657-968.]

SEC. 1894. *Spread of typhoon warnings.*—All Weather Bureau observes shall communicate typhoon warnings received from the central office to the governor of the province or municipal president and shall otherwise give such publicity to them as may be possible, for the benefit of agriculture, commerce, and navigation.

[2657-969.]

SEC. 1895. *Provincial quarters for Weather Bureau service.*—In each province where a first, second, or third-class station is maintained at the provincial capital, the provincial board shall, at the expense of the province, provide room adequate for the installation of the meteorological instruments and office equipment of the station and shall supply sleeping accommodations for the observers. The office, or station, shall be in the provincial building, if practicable.

[2657-970.]

SEC. 1896. *Municipal quarters for Weather Bureau service.*—Likewise, in each municipality, not a provincial capital, where a first, second, or third-class station is maintained, the municipal council shall, at the expense of the municipality, provide similar suitable accommodations for the service.

[2657-971.]

SEC. 1897. *Determination of adequacy of accommodations furnished.*—The question of the adequacy of the accommodations furnished by provincial or municipal governments shall be determined by the Director of the Weather Bureau, subject to an appeal to the Governor-General, whose decision shall be final.

[2657—972.]

SEC. 1898. *Employment of persons in Government service as Weather Bureau observers.*—At subordinate stations where other suitable persons are not procurable the Director of the Weather Bureau may appoint any suitable Government employee to act as observer for and during such time as the head of the Department to which the employee in question pertain shall approve.

Persons so appointed may receive salaries as Weather Bureau observers in addition to their other compensation as Government employees.

[2657—973.]

SEC. 1899. *Right of employees to engage in additional employment.*—Upon authorization by the Head of the Department any third-class observer, rain observer, or assistant to a first-class observer, may engage in private business or accept employment from another branch of the Insular or Federal Government and receive compensation therefor; but additional Government employment shall be entered upon only after arrangement therefor shall have been mutually agreed upon between the Head of the Department and the head of the other Bureau or Office concerned.

[2657—974.]

Chapter 51.—BUREAU OF PUBLIC WORKS

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

- SEC. 1900. Chief officials of Bureau of Public Works.
- SEC. 1901. Functions of Bureau of Public Works.
- SEC. 1902. Execution of work for private parties.
- SEC. 1903. Supervision over architectural features of Manila improvements.
- SEC. 1904. Request of Municipal Board for recommendation of consulting architect.
- SEC. 1905. Burnham plans for improvements in Manila and Baguio.
- SEC. 1906. Authority of officials to administer oaths and take testimony.
- SEC. 1907. Execution of contracts and leases for public buildings.
- SEC. 1908. Medical supplies and attendance for employees of Bureau.

ARTICLE II.—*District engineers*

- SEC. 1909. Engineering districts.
- SEC. 1910. District engineer.
- SEC. 1911. Functions of district engineer.
- SEC. 1912. District engineer as adviser to municipalities and townships.
- SEC. 1913. Supplies and materials for use in prosecution of municipal works.
- SEC. 1914. Expenses of work done by district engineer.
- SEC. 1915. Special assignment of engineer to superintend provincial construction work.
- SEC. 1916. District engineer in capacity of sanitary engineer.

ARTICLE III.—*Contracts for public works*

- SEC. 1917. Letting of contracts for Insular works.
- SEC. 1918. Authority to reject bids.
- SEC. 1919. Letting of contracts for provincial works.
- SEC. 1920. Execution of contracts for public works.
- SEC. 1921. Bond to be given by contractor.
- SEC. 1922. Certificate showing completion of work.
- SEC. 1923. Discharge of bond.

ARTICLE IV.—*Establishment of harbor lines*

- SEC. 1924. Establishment of harbor lines.
- SEC. 1925. Commission to establish harbor lines.
- SEC. 1926. Removal of encroachments.
- SEC. 1927. Adoption of regulations.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1900. *Chief officials of Bureau of Public Works.*—The Bureau of Public Works shall have one chief and two assistant chiefs, designated respectively as the Director of Public Works, the chief constructing engineer, and the chief designing engineer.

There shall be in this Bureau an officer to be known as the consulting architect, who under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, shall be charged with the performance of such duties of the Bureau as relate to the architectural features of public works and improvements. The consulting architect may engage in private work and receive compensation therefor, provided such work shall not be allowed to interfere with the discharge of his official duties.

[2657—1125.]

SEC. 1901. *Functions of Bureau of Public Works.*—The general functions of the Bureau of Public Works shall, among other things, comprise:

*Amended
by Act
3482*

(a) The maintenance and repair of Insular buildings, the custody and care of vacant unassigned Insular buildings, and such other public buildings as may be designated by the Governor-General.

(b) The assignment of quarters to Insular Bureaus and Offices in the public buildings.

(c) The giving of advice to the Governor-General, the Philippine Legislature, and the Secretary of Commerce and Communications upon matters pertaining to engineering work of all kinds and the architectural features of public works and improvements in general.

(d) The making of needful preliminary investigations, plans, and specifications for the construction or repair of public works and improvements; the obtaining of bids for contract work, the acceptance or rejection of the same, and the awarding of contracts therefor.

(e) The preparation of plans and estimates with reference to provincial and municipal works and improvements, the letting of contracts therefor, and supervision over the

construction, maintenance, and repair thereof, as herein-after provided.

*Amended by
Act No. 3488* (f) The supervision over the architectural features of buildings, parks, streets, and permanent constructions and improvements of a public character throughout the Islands, whether pertaining to the Insular or other branch of the Government; and the procurance of architectural plans for public buildings by means of public competition, when deemed advisable.

(g) The construction of sewers, waterworks, irrigation systems, and other public works requiring engineering skill, and the construction and equipment of public buildings and public improvements directed by law to be done on behalf of the Insular Government, when the accomplishment of such work is not otherwise specially provided for by law.

(h) The construction and repair of lighthouse towers and buildings appertaining thereto; the construction of wharves, docks, jetties, retaining walls, and all other port works; the work of reclaiming land from the sea by dredging, filling in, or otherwise, and the construction of all structures in connection with the improvement of the facilities for loading and unloading vessels, and the construction, repair, and maintenance of bridges crossing navigable waters, and river and harbor improvements; but when a bridge is constructed across navigable waters, the project for the construction thereof shall be prepared with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs, and in case of its disagreement with the Bureau of Public Works, the Governor-General shall decide.

(i) The apportionment and appropriation of waters and of water rights; and the inspection, control, and supervision of works for the use of waters.

(j) The registration of motor vehicles, the licensing of operators of such vehicles, and supervision over motor-vehicle traffic.

[2657—1126.]

SEC. 1902. *Execution of work for private parties.*—Subject to approval by the Department Head, work may be executed by the Bureau of Public Works for private parties, the total charges thereof to be collected and deposited to

the credit of appropriations for current expenses of the Bureau of Public Works and become available therefor.

[2657-1127]

SEC. 1903. *Supervision over architectural features of Manila improvements.*—The Bureau of Public Works shall exercise supervision over the architectural and landscape features of the parks and city walls of the City of Manila, the approaches thereto, and of the moats and the area between them and the boundary streets of Intramuros. In case the Director of Public Works and the Municipal Board shall fail to agree on the treatment of such matters, the questions at issue shall be referred to the Governor-General for final decision.

[2657-1128.]

SEC. 1904. *Request of Municipal Board for recommendation of consulting architect.*—The Municipal Board of the City of Manila, before expending any appropriation for the construction of buildings or architectural works of a permanent character or for repairs or alterations which materially affect the architectural appearance of buildings of a permanent character or of any construction involving a modification of the Burnham plans, including the laying out or alteration of public streets and parks, shall request the written opinion and recommendation of the consulting architect, through the Director of Public Works, and shall not proceed in the matter until such is received.

[2657-1129.]

SEC. 1905. *Burnham plans for improvements in Manila and Baguio.*—The general plan prepared by D. H. Burnham, commonly known as the Burnham plan for the improvement of the City of Manila, and the Burnham plan for the improvement of Baguio, shall be the bases for the future development of these places.

The consulting architect is charged with the interpretation of these plans and he shall prepare details where architectural effect or monumental features are involved.

[2657-1130.]

SEC. 1906. *Authority of officials to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Director of Public Works, the assistant chiefs, and chiefs of divisions in the Bureau of Public

Works shall have authority to administer oaths in the transaction of official business. The same officials or other officer or employee of the Bureau thereunto especially deputed by the Director of Public Works shall have further authority to take testimony in any matter within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Public Works.

Any official in charge of a public work under the authority of the Insular Government or any provincial government shall also have authority to administer oaths.

[2657-1131.]

SEC. 1907. *Execution of contracts and leases for public buildings.*—All contracts and leases for the use and occupancy of buildings or cottages of the Insular Government shall be executed by the Director of Public Works with the approval of the Department Head.

[2657-1132.]

SEC. 1908. *Medical supplies and attendance for employees of Bureau.*—When officers and employees of the Bureau of Public Works are engaged on authorized public works at places where usual medical attendance is not accessible, the Director of Public Works may, with the approval of the Department Head, appoint such physicians at fixed monthly salaries as may be, in his judgment, for the best interest of the service, the cost of the same being chargeable to the funds available for the project in question.

[2657-1133.]

ARTICLE II.—*District engineers*

SEC. 1909. *Engineering districts.*—With the approval of the Department Head, the Director of Public Works shall divide the Philippine Islands into such number of engineering districts as shall from time to time be deemed advisable. The several engineering districts shall, as far as practicable, be coextensive with the territorial limits of the respective provinces.

[2657-1134.]

SEC. 1910. *District engineer.*—To each engineering district shall be assigned a civil engineer, who shall be known as the district engineer. With the approval of the Department Head, a district engineer may be changed by the Director of Public Works, from one district to another,

or he may be assigned to other duty, or additional duties, as the service may require.

The Director of Public Works shall designate the respective official stations of the district engineers, and it shall be the duty of the provincial board to provide the requisite quarters, fixtures, furniture, equipment, and office and engineering supplies for his office.

[2657—1185.]

SEC. 1911. *Functions of district engineer.*—The district engineer shall have general supervision over the construction, maintenance, and repair of provincial public works of the district to which he is assigned and over all contracts connected with such works.

Upon request of any provincial board in his district, the district engineer shall make investigations and surveys of proposed construction or repair of public works, and shall submit to said provincial board reports and estimates of the cost of construction or repair of such proposed works with his recommendations, and he shall, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Public Works, prepare plans and specifications for such public works as may be required by the provincial board.

It shall be the duty of the district engineer to prepare a comprehensive scheme of roads for all of the provinces and municipalities in his district, which shall be submitted, with his recommendations, to the provincial and municipal governments interested.

[2657—1186.]

SEC. 1912. *District engineer as adviser to municipalities and townships.*—The district engineer shall act in an advisory capacity to the municipalities, townships, and other local political divisions. Upon request by any municipal or township council, and subject to the approval of the provincial board, it shall be his duty to make investigations and surveys for the proposed construction or repair of public works, and to submit to the president reports and estimates of the cost of such construction or repair, with his recommendations.

Upon request of any municipal or township council, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Public Works, he

shall prepare plans and specifications for such public works as may be required; and upon like request he shall be charged with the supervision of the construction or repair of the same.

[2657—1137.]

SEC. 1913. *Supplies and materials for use in prosecution of municipal works.*—Upon being authorized or requested by any provincial board or municipal council to make any investigations or surveys, or proceed with the construction or repair of any public works, the district engineer shall give his memorandum receipt for such available provincial or municipal property as shall be necessary for the prosecution of the work to the provincial or municipal officer accountable for the property, by whom it shall be issued to said engineer, and he shall be responsible for the return of the same to said accountable officer unless he shall present to said officer a certificate satisfactory to the Insular Auditor that the same has been properly expended or accounted for, and he shall have supervision over such provincial or municipal employees, tools, supplies, transportation, and material as may be assigned to him for projects authorized by said provincial or municipal governments.

Such additional supplies, tools, and material as may be necessary for the satisfactory completion of authorized works shall be secured for the district engineer by the proper provincial or municipal officer in the usual manner, and the provincial or municipal government authorizing such works shall make appropriations to pay for the same.

The Director of Public Works, whenever he shall deem the same to be in the interests of the public service, may place at the disposal of the district engineers, upon proper memorandum receipt, property under his control belonging to the Insular Government, and shall fix a reasonable charge to pay for the necessary expenses connected therewith and the wear and tear thereon, and said charge shall appear in the statement of the district engineer and shall be paid by the provincial or municipal government interested, as hereinafter provided.

[2657—1138.]

SEC. 1914. *Expenses of work done by district engineer.*—The district engineer shall submit to the Director of

Public Works a statement showing the cost of authorized surveys and investigations made by him and of the superintendence of construction, repair, and maintenance of public works rendered by him for provinces and municipalities, and such cost shall be chargeable against the province or municipality for which such projects were accomplished, under such rules and regulations as may be jointly prepared by the Insular Auditor and the Director of Public Works. It shall be the duty of the provincial or municipal government incurring charges to make appropriations providing for the payment of the same, and moneys so paid shall revert to the general funds in the Insular Treasury.

The salaries and wages of employees engaged in the prosecution of specific provincial or municipal public works shall be paid by the province or municipality concerned.

[2657—1139.]

SEC. 1915. *Special assignment of engineer to superintend provincial construction work.*—Upon the request of the provincial board of any province to which a district engineer is not assigned, the Director of Public Works shall, with the approval of the Department Head, assign from the engineering force under his control an engineer to prepare plans and estimates for engineering work desired by such provincial board, or to supervise the construction of engineering work which has been duly authorized. In case of such assignment the provisions of the next preceding section with regard to payment of the expense of such service shall apply to the interested province, municipality, or township.

[2657—1140.]

SEC. 1916. *District engineer in capacity of sanitary and waterworks engineer.*—Within their respective districts, district engineers shall act as sanitary engineers, and shall consult with district health officers regarding sanitary improvements therein.

District engineers shall give information to district health officers as to the existence of insanitary conditions and of any failure to comply with legal sanitary orders and regulations which may come to their knowledge.

In their respective districts, district engineers shall operate and maintain all municipal and provincial water-

works, and superintendent of waterworks, inspectors, plumbers, pump engineers, and all other employees as may be necessary for the proper operation and maintenance of these systems shall be under his direct supervision. Employees of the systems owned or administered by the province shall be appointed by him with the advice and consent of the provincial board, and those of systems owned by municipalities shall be appointed by the president in accordance with section twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine, as amended, of the Administrative Code, upon recommendation of the district engineer.

Upon designation of the Director of Public Works, a district engineer may be allowed additional compensation with the approval of the provincial board not to exceed sixty pesos per month to be paid from the income of the waterworks systems supervised by him for services rendered in his capacity as sanitary and waterworks engineer.

[2657—1141; 3257—1]

ARTICLE III.—*Contracts for public works*

SEC. 1917. *Letting of contracts for Insular works.*—

When any Insular public work of construction or repair involves an estimated cost of three thousand pesos or more, the contract therefor, shall, except as hereinbelow provided, be awarded by the Director of Public Works to the lowest responsible bidder after publication extending over a period of at least ten days.

Publication in such case shall be effected by advertisement in a paper of general circulation in the province or city where the work is to be done, and by posting notice at the main entrance of the provincial building, if the work is to be done in a province: When there is no local paper of general circulation published in the province in question, the newspaper publication herein required may be effected, if advisable, through the medium of a Manila daily of general circulation or of any paper of general circulation published in any province. In the discretion of the Director of Public Works, publication hereunder may be made in two newspapers, one of which shall be printed in the English language and one in some other language;

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and nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the Director of Public Works from adopting such additional means of publication as will secure ample publicity for all invitations for bids.

When the work involves the construction or repair of a lighthouse, or of a road or trail, and in any case where the work to be accomplished is in a locality where contractors are not available or is of such character that advertising for bids would probably be fruitless, the Director of Public Works may waive the requirements of this section and, with the approval of the Department Head, may either let the contract to a private contractor or proceed to execute the work himself.

In the case of Insular public works involving an expenditure of less than three thousand pesos, it shall be discretionary with the Director of Public Works either to proceed with the work himself or to let the contract to the lowest bidder after such publication and notice as shall be deemed appropriate or as may be, by regulation, prescribed.

[2657—1142.]

SEC. 1918. *Authority to reject bids.*—When such course appears best to subserve the interest of the Government, the Director of Public Works may reject any or all bids for any contract subject to his award; and when all bids are rejected he may proceed to advertise a new, or with the approval of the Department Head, he may himself proceed to execute the work.

[2657—1143.]

SEC. 1919. *Letting of contract for provincial works.*—Except in the case of work upon roads or trails, every provincial public work of construction or repair involving an estimated expenditure of three thousand pesos or more shall be let to the lowest responsible bidder, after public advertisement for not less than ten days in a paper of general circulation in the province, if such there be, and by notice posted for not less than ten days at the main entrance of the provincial building; but nothing herein shall be construed to prevent the giving of such further notice or making such further publication as will secure ample publicity for all invitations for bids.

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Provincial work not within the purview of the preceding paragraph may be prosecuted upon provincial account or may be let without advertisement, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Public Works.

The district engineer shall perform the duties incident to advertising for bids for provincial public works, and the letting of contracts therefor; and with the approval of the provincial board, he may reject any or all bids received, in which case he may advertise anew or, with the approval of the board, may proceed with the execution of the work upon provincial account.

[2657—1144.]

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SEC. 1920. *Execution of contracts for public works.*—Contracts awarded by the Director of Public Works for the construction or repair of public works and improvements of any kind shall be executed on behalf of the Government by said Director, with the approval of the Department Head.

Contracts awarded by a district engineer for the construction or repair of provincial public works and improvements of any kind shall be executed on behalf of the provincial government by said engineer, with the approval of the provincial board.

Contracts awarded by a district engineer for the construction or repair of public works or improvements undertaken on account of a municipality or other local political division shall be executed by the district engineer, with the approval of the local council of the political division concerned, if any.

[2657—1145.]

SEC. 1921. *Bond to be given by contractor.*—The officer charged with the duty of awarding a contract for any public work may, under the regulations of the Bureau of Public Works, require the contractor to give an adequate bond to secure the proper accomplishment of the work to be done or to secure not only the proper accomplishment of the work but also the satisfaction of obligations for materials used and labor employed upon the same.

[2657—1146.]

SEC. 1922. *Certificate showing completion of work.*—No payment, partial or final, shall be made on any public work of construction or repair without a certificate on the voucher therefor to the effect that the work for which payment is contemplated has been accomplished in accordance with the terms of the contract and has been duly inspected and accepted. Such certificate shall be signed by a duly authorized representative of the Director of Public Works having full knowledge of the facts in the case.

[2657—1147.]

SEC. 1923. *Discharge of bond.*—After the work has been duly accepted by the Government, any bond given by the contractor to secure the proper accomplishment of the work shall be deemed to be discharged and shall be surrendered by the Director of Public Works; but if by the terms of the bond the obligors are bound to satisfy claims for material and labor, ~~the bond shall not be surrendered until the expiration of two months from the acceptance~~ of the work, and if meanwhile any materialman or laborer shall give written notice to the Director of Public Works to the effect that he has a just claim against the contractor for materials used or labor employed upon the work, the bond shall not be surrendered until the claim in question shall have been satisfied or its lack of equity established. Upon any such bond the materialman or laborer, giving notice as above prescribed, shall have a legal right of action for the enforcement of his claim.

[2657—1148.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Establishment of harbor lines*

SEC. 1924. *Establishment of harbor lines.*—When in the opinion of the Department Head the establishment of harbor lines becomes essential to the preservation and protection of harbors, bays, and navigable lakes or rivers, he may cause such lines to be established, beyond which no piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works shall be extended or deposits made, except under such regulation as may be prescribed from time to time by the Department Head.

When permission is granted by the Department Head for the extension of piers, wharves, bulkheads, and other

works, or for the making of deposits in any harbor, bay, or navigable lake or river of the Philippine Islands, beyond established harbor lines, he shall cause to be ascertained the amount of tide water to be displaced by any such structure or any such deposits, and he shall, if he deem it necessary, require the parties to make compensation for such displacement either by excavating in some part of the harbor including the tide water channels between high and low water marks, to such an extent as to create a basin for such tide water as may be displaced by such structure or by such deposits, or in any other mode that may be satisfactory to him.

[592-1.]

SEC. 1925. *Commission to establish harbor lines.*—In the establishment of harbor lines for any harbor, bay, or navigable lake or river the Department Head may assign a commission to recommend to him the proper harbor lines therefor. Such commission may, with the approval of the Department Head, employ surveyors when necessary to run the lines so to be established, their compensation to be paid from any funds appropriated for such purpose.

[592-2.]

SEC. 1926. *Removal of encroachments.*—When it is found that any wharf, pier, jetty, weir, or other construction constitutes an encroachment upon waters in violation of public right, the removal thereof shall be effected by or under the direction of the Head of Department or, if judicial proceedings be necessary, the Head of Department shall certify his findings to the Attorney-General who shall thereupon proceed to institute legal action or such other legal proceedings for the removal of the obstruction as the facts may warrant.

SEC. 1927. *Adoption of regulations.*—The said Head of Department shall also adopt regulations with respect to the construction of piers, wharves, bulkheads, and other works, and with respect to deposits which may be made, and such regulations shall govern the construction of such piers, wharves, bulkheads, and other works, and the manner and amount of deposits.

[592-3.]

Chapter 52.—BUREAU OF POSTS

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1928. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

- SEC. 1929. Chief officials of Bureau of Posts.
- SEC. 1930. General jurisdiction of Bureau of Posts.
- SEC. 1931. Postal conventions with foreign countries.
- SEC. 1932. Inspection districts of Bureau of Posts.
- SEC. 1933. Duties of inspectors.
- SEC. 1934. Assignment of inspectors to special duties.
- SEC. 1935. Authority of officers of Bureau to make arrests and seizures.
- SEC. 1936. Authority to make searches on land.
- SEC. 1937. Searches and seizures on board vessels.
- SEC. 1938. Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.
- SEC. 1939. Appointment of civil-service employee to position of postmaster.
- SEC. 1940. Postmaster serving without compensation at Army post.
- SEC. 1941. Officers and employees not to receive fees.
- SEC. 1942. Fixing of postal rates and charges.
- SEC. 1943. Compensation allowance for overtime work.
- SEC. 1944. Uniform for employees of Bureau.

ARTICLE II.—*Mail matter*

- SEC. 1945. Classes of mail matter.
- SEC. 1946. Conditions for admission of publications to second class.
- SEC. 1947. Writing in or on second-class matter.
- SEC. 1948. Writing in or on third-class matter.
- SEC. 1949. What is included in address.
- SEC. 1950. Printed matter to be dried and wrapped.
- SEC. 1951. Definition of "printed matter."
- SEC. 1952. Opening of first-class mail matter.
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- SEC. 1954. Absolutely nonmailable matter.
- SEC. 1955. Matter unmailable under certain conditions.
- SEC. 1956. Disposition of nonmailable matter.
- SEC. 1957. Classes of mail matter which shall be transmitted free of charge.

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SEC. 1959. Disposition of undelivered matter of the second and third classes.

SEC. 1960. Special delivery.

SEC. 1961. Insufficient postage on special-delivery letters.

ARTICLE III.—*Registration of mail matter.*

SEC. 1962. Establishment of registry system.

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SEC. 1965. Money-order system.

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SEC. 1968. Maximum amount payable by money order.

SEC. 1969. Indorsement of money order—Waiver of identification.

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SEC. 1971. Payment of money order after one year from date of issue.

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SEC. 1974. Carriage of letter mail.

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ARTICLE VI.—*Telegraph, cable, and wireless service*

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SEC. 1987. Authority of bank.

SEC. 1988. Location of bank.

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SEC. 1990. Duties of board.

- SEC. 1991. Authority of chairman and secretary to sign for board.
- SEC. 1992. Duties of chief of division.
- SEC. 1993. Guaranty to depositor.
- SEC. 1994. Deposits not subject to taxation.
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- SEC. 1996. Deposit books and certificates not valid as security.
- SEC. 1997. Secrecy of bank accounts.
- SEC. 1998. Right of bank to delay repayment of deposits.
- SEC. 1999. Classification of banks.
- SEC. 2000. Classification of accounts.
- SEC. 2001. Deposit books.
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- SEC. 2004. Minimum account.
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- SEC. 2006. Failure of depositor to comply with regulations.
- SEC. 2007. Who may open accounts.
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- SEC. 2010. Limitation on number of accounts in name of one person.
- SEC. 2011. Information to be furnished by depositors.
- SEC. 2012. Special-deposit accounts.
- SEC. 2013. Savings stamps and cards.
- SEC. 2014. Amount and frequency of deposits.
- SEC. 2015. Deposit books and receipts.
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- SEC. 2017. Procedure for making withdrawals.
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- SEC. 2019. Special withdrawals.
- SEC. 2020. Closing accounts.
- SEC. 2021. Rate of interest on deposits.
- SEC. 2022. Time and manner of computing interest.
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- SEC. 2025. Nomination of beneficiary.
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- SEC. 2027. Title of beneficiary.
- SEC. 2028. Disposition of small account in absence of nomination of beneficiary.
- SEC. 2029. Investment of bank funds.
- SEC. 2030. Appraisement of property or securities.
- SEC. 2031. Restrictions upon investments or loans upon real property.
- SEC. 2032. Restrictions upon investment in bonds of public-service corporations.
- SEC. 2033. Tittle to real property acquired by bank.
- SEC. 2034. Proceeds and earnings of property held by bank.

- SEC. 2035. Postal savings bank reserve fund.
 SEC. 2036. Expenses and earnings—How ascertained.
 SEC. 2037. Payment of expenses of bank.
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PRELIMINARY ARTICLES.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 1928. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Postal Law.

[2657-1155.]

Amended by Act 3275
 ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 1929. *Chief officials of Bureau of Posts.*—The Bureau of Posts shall have one chief and one assistant chief, designated respectively as the Director of Posts and the Assistant Director of Posts.

[2657-1156.]

Amended by Act 3541
 SEC. 1930. *General jurisdiction of Bureau of Posts.*—The Bureau of Posts, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, shall have exclusive authority to establish, maintain, and discontinue post offices and to control all mail and postal business conducted in the Philippine Islands, as well upon the waters within the maritime jurisdiction of the Philippine Government as upon land, and it shall likewise have the exclusive control and management of all telegraph and telephone lines and service, including submarine cables and wireless installations, now or hereafter under the jurisdiction or control of the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Upon recommendation of the Director of Posts, approved by the Department Head, the Governor-General may authorize the establishment, by a provincial or municipal government or by any branch of the Insular service, of telephone lines to serve local or temporary interests, without being subject to the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Posts.

[2657-1157.]

Amended by Act 3372
 SEC. 1931. *Postal conventions with foreign countries.*—For the purpose of making better postal arrangements with foreign countries, or to counteract their adverse measures affecting our postal intercourse with them, the Director of Posts, with the approval of the Department Head,

may negotiate and conclude postal conventions, and may fix the rates of postage on mail matter conveyed between the Philippine Islands and foreign countries.

[2657-1158.]

SEC. 1932. *Inspection districts of Bureau of Posts.*—The Director of Posts shall divide the Philippine Islands into such number of inspection districts as may from time to time be required for administrative purposes. Each of these districts shall be in charge of an inspector of the Bureau of Posts.

[2657-1159.]

SEC. 1933. *Duties of inspectors.*—It shall be the duty of every inspector of the Bureau of Posts to see that the laws and regulations pertaining to said Bureau are faithfully executed and complied with, to aid in the prevention, detection, and punishment of any frauds or delinquencies in connection therewith, to examine into the efficiency of all officers and employees of the Bureau and to exercise general supervision over the work of the Bureau within the particular district or along the particular lines to which he is assigned. He shall report in writing to the Director any neglect, incompetency, delinquency, or malfeasance in office of any officer or employee of the Bureau of which he may obtain knowledge, with a statement of all the facts in each case and any evidence sustaining the same.

[2657-1160.]

SEC. 1934. *Assignment of inspectors to special duties.*—Inspectors of the Bureau of Posts may be assigned to duty under the direction of any officer of the Bureau and may be assigned to special duties other than those of inspector proper. Any officer or employee of the Bureau may be assigned to the duties of inspector without change of his official character or salary, and when so assigned, may exercise any power or perform any act which might be exercised or performed by a regularly appointed inspector of the Bureau.

[2657-1161.]

SEC. 1935. *Authority of officers of Bureau to make arrests and seizures.*—The Director of Posts, the Assistant Di-

rector of Posts, and inspectors of the Bureau of Posts shall have authority to make seizures under the Postal Law and to make arrests in flagrante for violations of the penal provisions connected therewith, or upon warrant, subject in all respects to the same restrictions as prevail in regard to arrests by peace officers in general.

[2657-1162.]

SEC. 1936. *Authority to make searches on land.*—The Director of Posts, the Assistant Director of Posts, and inspectors of the Bureau of Posts may make searches for mailable matter transported in violation of law; and in so doing may open and search any car or vehicle passing, or having lately before passed, from any place at which there is a post office to any other such place, or any box, package, or packet, being, or having lately before been, in such car or vehicle, or any store or house, other than a dwelling house, used or occupied by any common carrier or transportation company, in which such box, package, or packet may be contained, whenever such agent or officer has reason to believe that mailable matter, transported contrary to law, may therein be found.

[2657-1163.]

SEC. 1937. *Searches and seizures on board vessels.*—Any officer or employee of the Bureau of Posts when instructed by the Director to make examinations and seizures, and the collector or other customs officer of any port without special instruction, shall carefully search all vessels for letters which may be on board or which have been conveyed contrary to law.

[2657-1164.]

SEC. 1938. *Authority of officers to administer oaths and take testimony.*—The Director of Posts, the Assistant Director of Posts, chiefs of divisions, and inspectors of the Bureau of Posts may administer oaths and take testimony in any official business or investigation conducted by them touching matters within the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

[2657-1165.]

SEC. 1939. *Appointment of civil-service employee to position of postmaster.*—To facilitate the establishment of

post offices at places where it is not practicable to secure suitable persons not in the public service for appointment as postmaster, the Director of Posts is authorized to appoint as postmaster persons employed in other branches of the civil service, with the approval of the head of the Department or Departments in which such persons are employed. A person in the public service who may be thus appointed shall, in addition to his salary in the branch of the service in which he is employed, receive the compensation provided for such postal service.

[2657-1166.]

SEC. 1940. *Postmaster serving without compensation at Army post.*—When the commanding general of the Philippine Department shall request that a post office be opened at an Army post where it is not feasible to establish such an office on an independent footing, the Director of Posts may, nevertheless, there establish a post office, provided a person in the military service is designated to act as postmaster without compensation and without allowance for rent, light, or furniture.

[2657-1167.]

SEC. 1941. *Officers and employees not to receive fees.*—No person employed in the postal service shall receive any fees or perquisite on account of the performance of official duties.

[2657-1168.]

SEC. 1942. *Fixing of postal rates and charges.*—The rates and manner of collection of postage, registry fees, special delivery charges, money order fees, telegraphic transfer fees, and charges for the transmission of messages by telegraph, telephone, or wireless telegraphy shall be prescribed by the Director of Posts with the approval of the Department Head, subject to the limitations contained in this chapter.

[2657-1169.]

SEC. 1943. *Compensation allowance for overtime work.*—When necessary service beyond office hours or upon a holiday is rendered by an employee of the Bureau of Posts upon requirement of the Director of Posts, an equal amount

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of time may be allowed him on a regular work day, but no accumulation of such time shall be allowed for vacation purposes.

[2657-1170.]

SEC. 1944. *Uniform for employees of Bureau.*—The Director of Posts may prescribe a uniform to be worn by any particular class of employees of the Bureau of Posts.

[2657-1171.]

ARTICLE II.—*Mail matter*

SEC. 1945. *Classes of mail matter.*—Mail matter is divided into three classes, viz:

(a) First-class mail matter, which includes letters, postal cards, and all other matter wholly or partly in writing (except as hereinafter specially provided), or which is sealed or otherwise closed against inspection, or which is not wrapped and packed as prescribed by the regulations of the Bureau of Posts for matter of the class to which it would otherwise belong.

(b) Second-class mail matter, which includes all newspapers and other publications, within the conditions named in the next succeeding section hereof.

(c) Third-class mail matter, which includes all matter not declared nonmailable by law or regulation, the same not being included in the first or second class.

[2657-1172.]

SEC. 1946. *Conditions for admission of publications to second class.*—The conditions upon which a publication shall be admitted to the second class are as follows:

(a) It must be issued at stated intervals, as frequently as four times a year, and bear a date of issue, and be numbered consecutively.

(b) It must be issued from a known office of publication.

(c) It must be formed of printed paper sheets, without board, cloth, leather, or other substantial binding, such as distinguish printed books for preservation from periodical publications.

(d) It must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted

to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and have legitimate list of subscribers.

(e) It must be sent by the publisher thereof, and from the office of publication, or from a news agency to actual subscribers thereto, or to other news agents.

Nothing in this section contained shall be so construed as to admit to the second-class rate regular publications, designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.

Publishers of matter of the second class may, without subjecting it to extra postage, fold within any regular issue a supplement; but in all cases the added matter must be germane to the publication which it supplements, that is to say, matter supplied in order to complete that to which it is added or supplements, but omitted from the regular issue for want of space, time, or greater convenience, and such supplement must in every case be issued with the publication, and bear the title and date of the publication which it supplements and its pages be numbered consecutively.

[2657—1173.]

SEC. 1947. *Writing in or on second-class matter.*—Mailable matter of the second class shall contain no writing, print, or sign thereon or therein in addition to the original print, except as herein provided, to wit: The name and address of the person to whom the matter shall be sent, index figures of subscription book either printed or written, the printed title of the publication and the place of its publication, the printed or written name and address, without addition of advertisement, of the publisher or sender, or both, and written or printed words or figures, or both, indicating the date on which the subscription to such matter will end, the correction of any typographical error, a mark (except by written or printed words) to designate a word or passage to which it is desired to call attention; the words "sample copy" when the matter is sent as such, the words "marked copy" when the matter contains a marked item or article. And publishers or news agents may inclose in their publications bills, receipts, and orders for sub-

scriptions thereto, but the same shall be in such form as to convey no other information than the name, place of publication, subscription price of the publication to which they refer, and the subscription due thereon.

[2657-1174.]

SEC. 1948. *Writing in or on third-class matter.*—Upon matter of the third class or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written or printed words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon the blank leaves or cover of any book or printed matter of the third class a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter or the tag or label attached thereto may be printed any matter mailable as third class, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address and necessary stamps.

There may also be placed on the mail matter of the third class or on the package, wrapper, or envelope inclosing same, or on a tag or label attached thereto, either in writing or otherwise, the words "please do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect.

[2657-1175.]

SEC. 1949. *What is included in address.*—In all cases directions for transmission, delivery, forwarding, or return shall be deemed part of the address.

[2657-1176.]

SEC. 1950. *Printed matter to be dried and wrapped.*—No printed matter shall be received to be conveyed by mail unless it is sufficiently dried and inclosed in proper wrappers.

[2657-1177.]

SEC. 1951. *Definition of "printed matter."*—"Printed matter" within the intendment hereof is the reproduction upon paper, by any process except that of handwriting or typewriting, of any words, letters, characters, figures, or

images, or of any combination thereof, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence.

[2657—1178.]

SEC. 1952. *Opening of first-class mail matter.*—When first-class mail matter is found to be undeliverable by reason of the insufficiency or inaccuracy of the address on the outside of the envelope or wrapper or by reason of the failure of the addressee to call for the matter, if held subject to call, it may be opened at the dead-letter office of the Bureau of Posts by an employee of the Bureau thereunto duly authorized by the Director. A letter addressed to a person in the United States may likewise be opened if deposited in the mail without the prepayment thereon of one full rate of postage. But matter with a sufficient return address, shall not be thus opened until returned to such address, with like inability to deliver the same to the sender, and a letter bearing the card of a hotel, school, college, or other public institution or office printed on the envelope, shall not be returned unless the card includes a printed or written request for return. The period during which undelivered letters shall remain in any post office before being forwarded to the dead-letter office shall be prescribed by regulation.

Save as provided in the preceding paragraph, no person other than the addressee or sender, or the duly authorized agent of such, shall open or break the seal of any envelope or wrapper containing mailable first-class matter; and nothing in this chapter contained shall be deemed to authorize the opening of any such matter except as in this section provided.

[2657—1179.]

SEC. 1953. *Examination of second and third-class mail matter.*—Any envelope, package, or wrapper containing matter of the second or third class may be examined at the office of mailing, and shall be charged with postage at the highest rate to which any of the inclosed matter is subject, but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prohibit the insertion in periodicals of advertisements attached permanently to the same.

[2657—1180.]

SEC. 1954. *Absolutely nonmailable matter*.—No matter belonging to any of the following classes, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall be imported into the Philippine Islands through the mails, or be deposited in or carried by the mails of the Philippine Islands, or be delivered to its addressee by any officer or employee of the Bureau of Posts:

(a) Written or printed matter in any form advertising, describing, or in any manner pertaining to, or conveying or purporting to convey any information concerning any lottery, gift enterprise, or similar scheme depending in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or any scheme, device, or enterprise for obtaining any money or property of any kind by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises.

(b) Written or printed matter in any form containing scurrilous libels against the Government of the United States or the Government of the Philippine Islands, or containing any statement which tends to disturb or obstruct any lawful officer in executing his office or in performing his duty, or which tends to instigate others to cabal or meet together for unlawful purposes, or which suggests or incites rebellious conspiracies or tends to disturb the peace of the community or to stir up the people against the lawful authorities.

(c) Articles, instruments, drugs, and substances designed, intended, or adapted for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use, or which are advertised or described in a manner calculated to lead another to use or apply them for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose.

(d) Written or printed matter and photographs, engravings, lithographs, and other representations of an obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, or libelous character, including all such matter which advertises or describes or gives, directly or indirectly, information where, how, from whom, or by what means any article, instrument,

drug, or substance enumerated in the preceding subsection hereof may be obtained or made, or where or by whom any act or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means conception may be prevented or abortion produced.

(e) Explosives, inflammable materials, infernal machines, mechanical, chemical, or other devices and compositions which may ignite or explode, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, and materials which may hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property.

(f) Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind.

(g) Living mammals, birds, reptiles, or fishes.

(h) Any other matter which by law or treaty stipulation is absolutely debarred from transmission in the mails.

[2657—1181.]

SEC. 1955. *Matter unmailable under certain conditions.*—Insects, diseased tissues, germs, scabs, and organisms shall not be deposited in any post office for transmission or delivery by mail unless inclosed in containers prescribed by the Director of Posts; and generally any matter, though otherwise of mailable character, shall become unmailable upon failure to comply with the conditions requisite for transmission through the mail or if the Bureau of Posts has no adequate facilities for its carriage.

[2657—1182.]

SEC. 1956. *Disposition of nonmailable matter.*—All matter which is absolutely nonmailable by reason of its nature and which is deposited in any post office for transmission or delivery by mail, shall be forfeited to the Government.

Matter unmailable under section one thousand nine hundred and fifty-five, above, when deposited in any post office for transmission or delivery by mail, shall be returned when practicable to the person who so deposited it if his identity is known or can be ascertained, but it need not be forwarded or delivered to the addressee.

[2657—1183.]

SEC. 1957. *Classes of mail matter which shall be transmitted free of charge.*—Official mail of officers of the United States Government, addressed for delivery in the Philippines, in the United States or any of its possessions, or at any United States postal agency, shall be received, transmitted, and delivered in the mails of the Philippine Islands free of ordinary postal charges when the outside envelope or wrapper thereof bears, over the words "Official Business," the name of the Department, and if it is from a Bureau, Office, or officer, the name of the Bureau or Office in question or the signature of the officer who offers it for transmission and a statement of the penalty for the misuse of such envelope or wrapper to avoid the payment of postage on nonofficial matter. This privilege shall not extend to any Department, Bureau, or Office of the Government of the Philippine Islands, except the Bureau of Posts.

[2657—1184.]

SEC. 1958. *Disposition of dead letters and valuable inclosures therein.*—Dead letters containing valuable inclosures shall be recorded in the dead-letter office; and when they cannot be delivered to the party addressed nor to the writer, the contents thereof shall be disposed of, and a careful account shall be kept of the amount realized in each case, which shall be subject to reclamation by either the party addressed or the sender, for four years from the recording thereof, after which it shall become a part of the postal revenues. All dead letters and other mail matter not valuable which cannot be delivered to either addressee or sender shall be destroyed in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the Bureau.

[2657—1185.]

SEC. 1959. *Disposition of undelivered matter of the second and third classes.*—Second and third-class mail matter shall not be returned to sender or remailed until the return postage has been fully prepaid on the same; but in all cases where undelivered matter of these classes is of obvious value, the sender, if known, shall be notified of the fact

of nondelivery, and be given an opportunity to prepay the return postage.

The Director of Posts shall fix and collect storage charges for postal packages the consignees or addressees of which have failed to call for them at the post offices within thirty days after being notified and requested to do so, and for this purpose he shall, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, establish a schedule of charges for these cases: *Provided*, That the charge made for each package shall not exceed five centavos for each day of storage.

[2657—1186; 2805—1.]

SEC. 1960. *Special delivery*.—Mailable matter upon which a special-delivery stamp shall be duly affixed in addition to the lawful postage thereon shall be entitled to immediate delivery within two kilometers of the post office to which addressed or within such greater limits as may be fixed by the Director.

When in addition to the stamps required to transmit any letter or package of mail matter through the mails, there shall be attached to the envelope or wrapper ordinary stamps of any denomination to the value of twenty centavos, with the words "special delivery" or their equivalent written or printed on the envelope or wrapper, under such regulations as the Director of Posts may prescribe, the said package shall be handled, transmitted, and delivered in all respects as though it bore a regulation special-delivery stamp.

[2657—1187.]

SEC. 1961. *Insufficient postage on special-delivery letters*.—The omission by the sender to place the ordinary postage required upon a letter bearing such special-delivery stamp and otherwise entitled to immediate delivery shall not hinder or delay the transmission and delivery thereof, but such postage shall be collected upon its delivery, in the manner provided for the collection of deficient postage resulting from the overweight of letters.

[2657—1188.]

ARTICLE III.—Registration of mail matter

SEC. 1962. Establishment of registry system.—For the greater security of valuable mail matter, the Director of Posts shall establish a uniform system of registration, under regulations approved by the Department Head. As a part of such system of registration he may, in his discretion, provide rules under which the senders or owners of registered matter may be indemnified for losses thereof in the mails, the indemnity to be paid out of postal revenues, but in no case to exceed one hundred pesos for any registered piece, or the actual value thereof when that is less than one hundred pesos, and for which no other compensation or reimbursement to the loser has been made.

[2657—1189.]

SEC. 1963. Manner of registering mail matter and paying registry fees.—Mail matter shall be registered only on the application of the party posting the same, and the fee therefor shall not exceed forty centavos in addition to the regular postage. Letters upon the official business of the Bureau of Posts which require registering shall be registered free of charge; but with this exception the registry fee must be fully prepaid in all cases by means of postage stamps affixed to the envelope or wrapper.

[2657—1190.]

SEC. 1964. Registry receipts.—When the sender shall so request, a receipt shall be taken on the delivery of any registered mail matter, showing to whom and when the same was delivered, which receipt shall be returned to the sender.

[2657—1191.]

ARTICLE IV.—Postal money orders

SEC. 1965. Money-order system.—To promote public convenience, and to insure greater security in the transfer of money through the mail, the Director of Posts shall establish and maintain, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Posts, a uniform money-order system, at all suitable post

offices, which shall be designated as "money-order offices." The fees collected for such service shall be accounted for separately from the other revenues of the Bureau.

[2657-1192.]

SEC. 1966. *Telegraphic transfers.*—Provision may likewise be made, for the convenience of the public, for the telegraphic transfer of funds between places in the Philippine Islands having telegraphich offices conducted by the Bureau of Posts. The maximum amount which may be thus transferred upon any one day by one remitter and payable, directly or indirectly, to the same person, corporation, or firm, shall be two thousand pesos, Philippine currency, unless specifically authorized by the Director of Posts.

SEC. 1966-A. *Re-extension of telegraphic transfer system to other foreign countries* (see Oct 383)

[2657-1193.]

SEC. 1967. *Extension of money-order system to other countries.*—The Director of Posts may, with the approval of the Department Head, extend the money-order service to other countries and places at rates and on conditions determined by him.

[2657-1194.]

SEC. 1968. *Maximum amount payable by money order.*—No money order shall be issued for a greater sum than one hundred dollars United States currency; and unless specifically authorized by the Director of Posts, no postmaster shall directly or indirectly sell more than ten money orders in one day to one party payable to the same person.

[2657-1197.]

SEC. 1969. *Indorsement of money order—Waiver of identification.*—More than one indorsement of a money order shall not be permitted; and no money order shall be issued conditioned that the identification of the payee, indorsee, or attorney shall be waived.

[2657-1198.]

SEC. 1970. *Repayment of money orders.*—A money order may be repaid at the office of issue; but the fee shall not be repayable.

[2657-1199.]

SEC. 1971. *Payment of money order after one year from date of issue.*—Domestic money orders shall not be paid at the offices upon which they are drawn, or at the offices of issue, after one year from the last day of the month of issue of such money orders, unless specifically authorized by the Director of Posts.

[2657-1200.]

SEC. 1972. *Issue of duplicates of lost money orders.*—When a money order has been lost, the Director of Posts, upon the application of the remitter, payee, or indorsee, may cause a duplicate to be issued provided the person losing the original shall furnish a certificate from the postmaster by whom it was payable that it has not been, and will not thereafter be paid; and a similar certificate from the postmaster by whom it was issued that it has not been, and will not thereafter be repaid.

[2657-1201.]

SEC. 1973. *Fund for payment of stale money orders.*—The proceeds of unredeemed money orders more than one year old shall be transferred once a year to a fund to be known as the stale money-order fund against which warrants may be drawn for the satisfaction of claims arising upon the same orders.

When an order remains unpaid for three years, so much of the stale money-order fund as corresponds to said order shall be subject to be covered into the unappropriated surplus and all moneys accruing from such orders may be so transferred once a year. If at any time thereafter application should be made for the payment of any such order, so much as was paid into the unappropriated surplus as its proceeds shall be subject to be returned, if necessary, to the stale money-order fund to meet the obligation in question.

[2657-1203.]

ARTICLE V.—*Carriage of mails*

SEC. 1974. *Carriage of letter mail.*—The business of carrying letter mail is a Government monopoly, and no person shall engage therein except as hereinafter provided; but nothing herein shall be deemed to prohibit the con-

veyance or transmission of letters or packets by private means between places where the Government does not provide for the carriage of mails.

[2657-1204.]

SEC. 1975. *Forfeiture for illegal carriage of mail.*—Every letter illegally transported, or concealed for the purpose of being illegally transported, and every package, bag, box, or parcel in which any such letter is so concealed, shall be forfeited to the Government.

[2657-1206.]

SEC. 1976. *Carriage of mails between post offices.*—The Director of Posts shall provide by contract or otherwise, for the carriage of the mails between post offices in the Philippine Islands and between the Philippine Islands and the United States and foreign countries, in such manner and with such frequency as shall appear to him proper.

[2657-1207.]

SEC. 1977. *Employees not to be interested in mail contracts.*—No employee of the Bureau of Posts shall be a contractor or concerned in any contract for carrying the mail.

[2657-1208.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Telegraph, cable, and wireless service*

SEC. 1978. *Commercial telegraph business.*—All telegraph lines, wireless stations, and cables under the control of the Bureau of Posts shall be open to the public for the transmission of telegrams, subject to the regulations of the Bureau of Posts. Only official telegrams of the Bureau of Posts shall be transmitted free of charge.

"Telegram," as herein used, includes any written or printed message or communication transmitted or delivered for transmission by telegraph, cable, or wireless telegraphy.

[2657-1209.]

SEC. 1979. *Improper divulgence of contents of telegram.*—No officer or employee of the Bureau of Posts shall divulge to any unauthorized person the contents or purport of any telegram, knowledge of which shall have come to him by reason of his connection with said Bureau, nor shall he

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knowingly or negligently deliver a telegram to any one not authorized to receive the same.

[2657-1210.]

SEC. 1980. *Inhibition against sending of false telegram.*—No person shall file for transmission by the Bureau of Posts any message which purports to be signed by any person other than its actual sender, nor shall any person engaged in the service of transmitting telegrams in the Philippine Islands knowingly send, transmit, or deliver any such message.

[2657-1211.]

SEC. 1981. *Inhibition against obstruction of telegraphic service.*—Except in course of duty, no person shall willfully delay, retard, or interrupt telegraphic communication or interfere therewith by willfully grounding the telegraph wire, drumming or pounding on the telegraph instruments, or by tampering or interfering with the telegraph wires, poles, or instruments.

ARTICLE VII.—*Administrative remedies*

SEC. 1982. *Fraud orders.*—Upon satisfactory evidence that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any scheme, device, or enterprise for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, the Director of Posts may instruct any postmaster or other officer or employee of the Bureau to return to the person depositing same in the mails, with the word "fraudulent" plainly written or stamped upon the outside cover thereof, any mail matter of whatever class mailed by or addressed to such person or company or the representative or agent of such person or company. The public advertisement by the person or company conducting such lottery, enterprise, scheme, or device, that remittances for the same may be made by registered letters to any other

person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein, but the Director of Posts shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other lawful manner satisfactory to himself.

[2657—1212.]

Amended by Act 3634
SEC. 1983. *Deprivation of use of money-order system.*—

The Director of Posts may, upon evidence satisfactory to him that any person or company is engaged in conducting any lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme for the distribution of money, or of any real or personal property by lot, chance, or drawing of any kind, or that any person or company is conducting any scheme, device, or enterprise for obtaining money or property of any kind through the mails by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, forbid the issue or payment by any postmaster of any postal money order to said person or company or to the agent of any such person or company, whether such agent is acting as an individual or as a firm, bank, corporation, or association of any kind and may provide by regulation for the return to the remitters of the sums named in money orders drawn in favor of such person or company or its agent. The public advertisement by such person or company so conducting any such lottery, enterprise, scheme, or device, that remittances for the same may be made by means of postal money orders to any other person, firm, bank, corporation, or association named therein shall be held to be *prima facie* evidence of the existence of said agency by all the parties named therein; but the Director shall not be precluded from ascertaining the existence of such agency in any other lawful manner.

[2657—1213.]

SEC. 1984. *Destruction of certain forfeited matter.*—

When any article which is dangerous to be kept or handled or which is devoid of value or incapable of legitimate use is forfeited under the provisions of this chapter, it may upon seizure be forthwith destroyed.

[2657—1214.]

SEC. 1985. *Notice of seizure.*—In case of the seizure of a forfeited article which is of value and capable of legitimate use, notice shall be given to the owner or sender if known.
[2657—1215.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Postal Savings Bank*

SEC. 1986. *Philippine Postal Savings Bank.*—To provide facilities for the safe investment of the savings of the people of the Philippine Islands and for other purposes, there shall be maintained as a division of the Bureau of Posts an institution to be known as the Philippine Postal Savings Bank, hereinafter referred to as the bank.

[2657—1216.]

SEC. 1987. *Authority of bank.*—The bank shall have authority to receive, invest, loan, pay out, and otherwise dispose of sums of money and other valuable things, to receive and pay out interest and other charges therefor and to conduct and transact any other business incidental to the operation of a savings bank.

[2657—1217.]

SEC. 1988. *Location of bank.*—The central office of the Philippine Postal Savings Bank shall be in Manila and the Director of Posts shall establish, maintain, and discontinue postal savings bank and branches thereof in such places as he shall deem proper.

[2657—1218.]

SEC. 1989. *Postal savings bank board.*—The postal savings bank board, hereinafter referred to as the board, shall consist of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, who shall be the chairman of the board; the Secretary of Finance, who shall be the vice-chairman; the Director of Posts, the Attorney-General, and the Insular Auditor. The superintendent, postal savings bank division, shall be the secretary of the board.

[2657—1219.]

SEC. 1990. *Duties of Board.*—It shall be the duty of the board to invest the funds of the bank as provided herein, to fix the rates of interest on loans and deposits, and to

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perform such other duties as the proper investment and administration of the bank shall require.

[2657-1220.]

SEC. 1991. *Authority of chairman and secretary to sign for board.*—The chairman of the board, and in his absence the vice-chairman, and the secretary of the board, shall, by direction of the board, execute necessary papers for the release, sale, or transfer of investments, securities, lands, buildings, and other property acquired as herein provided.

[2657-1221.]

SEC. 1992. *Duties of chief of division.*—The superintendent, postal savings bank division, shall, under the direction of the Director of Posts, have immediate supervision over all matters pertaining to the bank. He shall keep a separate set of books dealing solely with the operations of the bank, and make monthly and annual statements thereof to the Director of Posts and the chairman of the board and perform such other duties as the Director of Posts may require.

[2657-1222.]

SEC. 1993. *Guaranty to depositor.*—The Philippine Government guarantees to return to each depositor all money, with the interest accrued thereon, deposited by him in the bank in accordance with law.

[2657-1223.]

SEC. 1994. *Deposits not subject to taxation.*—No deposit shall be subject to taxation by the Philippine Government or by any provincial or municipal government.

[2657-1224.]

SEC. 1995. *Deposits not liable to attachment.*—Deposits which do not aggregate more than five hundred pesos shall not be liable to attachment upon mesne process in any case except where the cause of action is founded on fraud.

[2657-1225.]

SEC. 1996. *Deposit books and certificates not valid as security.*—No deposit book, certificate of deposit, or other evidence of deposit in the bank shall be used as security for loan, debt, or obligation of any kind except certificates for

guaranty deposits which shall be used only for the specific purpose for which they are issued.

When it appears that a deposit book or other evidence of deposit is being held as security contrary to law, the Director of Posts shall have authority to seize such deposit book or other evidence of deposit and restore it to the owner or to declare such deposit book or other evidence of deposit null and void, and to issue a duplicate thereof to the lawful owner.

[2657-1226.]

SEC. 1997. *Secretary of bank accounts.*—No person connected with the Bureau of Posts shall give any information regarding bank transactions to any person not authorized by law to receive such information.

[2657-1227.]

SEC. 1998. *Right of bank to delay repayment of deposits.*—The bank reserves the right to delay the repayment of any deposit for a period not exceeding thirty days in addition to the time required to secure the approval of the central office.

[2657-1228.]

SEC. 1999. *Classification of banks.*—Banks shall be divided into three classes, to wit:

(a) First-class banks, which may receive deposits in any amount over one peso.

(b) Second-class banks, which shall not receive deposits aggregating more than five hundred pesos for the credit of one account in the same calendar month.

(c) Third-class banks, which shall not receive deposits aggregating more than one hundred pesos for the credit of one account in the same calendar month.

[2657-1229.]

SEC. 2000. *Classification of accounts.*—Depositor's accounts in the bank shall consist of general savings accounts and special-deposit accounts and shall be accepted for deposits and withdrawal at all postal savings banks without regard to the bank of origin.

General savings accounts shall include personal, parental, guardianship, and society accounts.

Special-deposit accounts shall include specified guarantee, time deposit, annuity, and all accounts not otherwise provided for.

[2657-1230.]

SEC. 2001. *Deposit books.*—Deposit books or other evidences of deposit, in such form as the Director of Posts shall prescribe, shall be loaned free to all depositors in the bank, but shall remain the property of the bank, to be returned when the accounts are closed or upon demand of the Director of Posts.

[2657-1231.]

SEC. 2002. *Dormant accounts.*—Any bank account upon which there has been no deposit, withdrawal, or other transaction at the request of the depositor for ten years after the end of the fiscal year in which the account was opened, or for ten years after a stipulation period named in the application when the account was opened, shall thereafter become a dormant account.

[2657-1232.]

SEC. 2003. *Issue of duplicate deposit books.*—Whenever it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Director of Posts that any deposit book, certificate, or other evidence of deposit in the bank, has been lost, destroyed, or stolen, or is being unlawfully detained by any person, he may issue a duplicate thereof which shall be valid for all purposes and the original shall thereupon be void.

[2657-1233.]

SEC. 2004. *Minimum account.*—No account shall be permitted for a sum less than one peso.

[2657-1234.]

SEC. 2005. *Transfer of balances.*—Balances in the bank shall not be transferred from one account to another account, except upon written order of the Director of Posts.

[2657-1235.]

SEC. 2006. *Failure of depositor to comply with regulations.*—When it shall appear that the owner of an account

habitually fails to observe or disregards the Postal Savings Bank Law or regulations, the Director of Posts shall have authority to call in and cancel such amount and pay to the owner the amount due him at that time.

[2657-1236.]

SEC. 2007. *Who may open accounts.*—Any person over six years of age and not suffering under legal disability other than minority, may have one personal savings account, provided no parental or guardianship accounts is open in the same person's name, but no such account may be opened or maintained in the names of two or more persons jointly, or in the name of any commercial firm or corporation. Personal accounts shall remain in the exclusive control of their owners regardless of the minority or marriage relations of the latter.

[2657-1237.]

SEC. 2008. *Parental and guardianship accounts.*—Any father or mother (but not both) may have one parental savings account for each of his or her minor children who has not already a personal account. A parental account shall remain under the exclusive control of the parent until the minor reaches legal age, when exclusive control passes to him.

Any guardian, trustee, or administrator may have one guardianship savings account for each person or estate legally committed to his care, upon first securing written permission from the Director of Posts.

[2657-1238.]

SEC. 2009. *Accounts of charitable or benevolent societies.*—Any charitable or benevolent society or other organization not engaged in a commercial enterprise for profit may have one society savings account, upon first securing written permission from the Director of Posts.

[2657-1239.]

SEC. 2010. *Limitation on number of accounts in name of one person.*—No person or society shall have more than one savings account in the bank at the same time; but this shall not prevent any person from having parental or guardianship accounts for others nor shall it prevent any person from having an interest in any number of society

accounts or from having any number of special-deposit accounts which may be permitted by the bank regulations.

[2657—1240.]

SEC. 2011. *Information to be furnished by depositors.*—Applicants for bank accounts shall furnish the statistical information required before an account shall be opened for them.

[2657—1241.]

SEC. 2012. *Special-deposit accounts.*—Special deposits for specific purposes may be opened by such persons and with such limitations as may be prescribed in the bank regulations.

[2657—1242.]

SEC. 2013. *Savings stamps and cards.*—To facilitate deposits of small savings there shall be issued and placed on sale at all banks and other places designated by the Director of Posts, postal savings bank stamps, hereinafter referred to as savings stamps, of suitable denominations.

Savings-stamp cards shall be furnished free to purchasers of such stamps. Any stamp-card filled with stamps to the value of one peso shall be accepted as cash for deposit at any bank.

Postmasters and other employees to whom they are intrusted shall be charged with the same responsibility for savings stamps as for money.

Savings stamps once sold shall not be redeemed for cash nor exchanged for postage stamps.

[2657—1243.]

SEC. 2014. *Amount and frequency of deposits.*—Deposits of not less than one peso, nor oftener than once each day for the credit of the same account, shall be accepted at any bank.

[2657—1244.]

SEC. 2015. *Deposit books and receipts.*—For each deposit made the depositor shall receive such evidence of deposit as may be provided by the regulations of the bank.

Unless otherwise provided by regulations, no deposit for the credit of any account, except an initial deposit made to open an account, shall be received at any bank unless the

deposit book or other evidence of former deposits is presented at the time the deposit is made.

Deposit books and receipts shall be accountable forms, for which postmasters and other employees shall be held responsible as such.

[2657-1245.]

SEC. 2016. *Amount and frequency of withdrawals.*—Withdrawals of not less than one peso may be made from each general savings account not oftener than three times, including a withdrawal to close the account, in one calendar month.

Withdrawals from special-deposit accounts may be made only in accordance with the regulations of the bank.

[2657-1246.]

SEC. 2017. *Procedure for making withdrawals.*—For each withdrawal an application shall be submitted to the Director of Posts, who shall, upon finding the application correct and there being sufficient funds to the credit of the applicant, authorize the payment of the withdrawal to the applicant, who shall receipt for the amount paid.

[2657-1247.]

SEC. 2018. *Withdrawals by telegraph.*—Withdrawals may be requested and authorized by telegraph upon payment of the telegraph charges by the applicant.

[2657-1248.]

SEC. 2019. *Special withdrawals.*—The Director of Posts may, by regulation, provide that withdrawals not in excess of a specified amount may, in his discretion and upon his personal responsibility, be paid by any postmaster without first receiving authority for such payment from the central office.

In any such case credit shall not be claimed by the postmaster for the advance payment of a withdrawal until same shall have been approved by the Director of Posts. If the payment shall be disallowed the postmaster shall immediately replace the amount paid in the bank funds. If the amount cannot afterwards be recovered from the depositor, the loss shall be borne by the postmaster.

[2657-1249.]

SEC. 2020. *Closing accounts.*—Each application to withdraw the entire balance of an account shall be accompanied by the proper deposit book or other evidence of deposit.

[2657—1250.]

SEC. 2021. *Rate of interest on deposits.*—Interest shall be allowed on deposits in the bank at the rate of two and one-half per centum per annum or at such other rate as may be authorized by the board at the beginning of any calendar year.

[2657—1251.]

SEC. 2022. *Time and manner of computing interest.*—Interest on a regular savings account shall be computed annually upon the lowest monthly balance during each calendar month the amount remains on deposit, and shall be placed to the credit of the depositor's account in the central office and thereafter draw interest.

Interest shall be allowed only for the time the amount is of record as a deposit in the central office, and no interest shall be computed upon fractions of a peso.

Interest on special-deposit accounts shall be computed in accordance with the regulations of the bank.

[2657—1252.]

SEC. 2023. *Accounts not to draw interest.*—No interest shall be allowed on dormant accounts, nor on money to the credit of any depositor in excess of one thousand pesos in addition to the amount represented by firearms certificates of deposit, except that deposits made by charitable or benevolent societies, as provided in section two thousand and nine, not in excess of two thousand pesos shall bear interest.

[2657—1253.]

SEC. 2024. *Deposit books or certificates not negotiable.*—Deposit books, certificates, or other evidences of deposit issued by the bank, shall not be negotiable, but any depositor who has an account in the bank may, subject to the bank regulations, appoint another person to make a deposit in, or withdrawal from, that account.

[2657—1254.]

SEC. 2025. *Nomination of beneficiary.*—Any depositor of the age of majority may execute a nomination in connec-

tion with his postal savings account, providing for the transfer of his deposit, if not in excess of five hundred pesos, or any part thereof not in excess of the same limit, to the nominee upon the occasion of the depositor's death.

Such nomination shall be executed in writing, in prescribed form, and shall be signed by the depositor in the presence of a subscribing witness (other than the nominee), and upon due execution, shall be forwarded during the depositor's lifetime to the chief of the postal saving bank division for registration.

[2657—1255.]

SEC. 2026. *Formalities incident to payment to beneficiary.*—When a claim is made under a nomination executed by a depositor in the manner above provided, and in force at the depositor's death, the nominee shall be required, before receiving any benefits from the depositor's account, to forward to the chief of the postal savings bank division satisfactory evidence of the depositor's death and of his identity as the person named in the nomination. The chief of the postal savings bank division, upon being satisfied from the above-mentioned evidence of the death of the depositor, the identity of the nominee, and the legality of his claim, shall pay to the nominee the sum legally due him as provided in the nomination.

[2657—1256.]

SEC. 2027. *Title of beneficiary.*—The rights acquired by a beneficiary under such nomination shall not be greater than he might have acquired as legatee under the depositor's will.

[2657—1257.]

SEC. 2028. *Disposition of small account in absence of nomination of beneficiary.*—When a depositor dies leaving an account of not more than two hundred pesos, the Director of Posts may, if no administration of the estate is undertaken within thirty days after the depositor's death, authorize the payment of the deposit to the person whom he shall believe to be the nearest relative of the deceased, without prejudice to the legal rights of any other lawful claimant thereto.

[2657—1258.]

SEC. 2029. *Investment of bank funds.*—The investment of the funds of the bank may be made by the board in any or all of the ways provided herein and in no other manner: *Amended by Act 3369*

(a) In bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the United States.

(b) In bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of the Insular Government of the Philippine Islands, the City of Manila, or any municipality in the Philippine Islands, issued in pursuance of section sixty-six of the Act of Congress approved July first, nineteen hundred and two, as amended by section three of the Act of Congress approved February sixth, nineteen hundred and five. Not more than ten per centum of the total funds of the bank shall be invested in bonds of municipalities of the Philippine Islands outside of the City of Manila.

(c) In interest-bearing deposits, under security approved by the board, in any bank situated in the United States or in the Philippine Islands having an unimpaired, paid-up capital equivalent to one million five hundred thousand pesos or over of Philippine currency.

(d) In stocks or shares of banks doing business in the Philippine Islands having a paid-up capital of one million five hundred thousand pesos or over, but not more than ten per centum of the total funds of the bank shall be invested in such stocks or shares.

(e) Upon first mortgage, deed of trust, or deed with contract for resale to the bank of improved and unencumbered city real estate, with a title duly registered according to law, when the buildings are of a permanent and substantial character, situated in the Philippine Islands; but no such loan or investment shall be for more than sixty per centum of the value of such property as determined by the board. *Amended by Act 3328*

(f) In first mortgage, deed of trust, or deed with contract for resale to the bank of leasehold interests in lands having still not less than fifty years to run, and all buildings thereon, when the said lands are situated in the Philippine Islands, with title in the Government of the Philippine Islands, and the buildings are of a permanent and substantial character; but the amount of the loan or *Amended by Act No. 3328*

investment shall in no case exceed sixty per centum of the value of the buildings as determined by the board.

*Amended by
Act No. 3378* (g) Upon first mortgage, deed of trust, or deed with contract for resale to the bank of actually cultivated, improved, and unencumbered agricultural lands in the Philippine Islands with a title registered in accordance with law when the buildings thereon are of a permanent and substantial character, but no investment shall be made upon such property in an amount in excess of sixty per centum of its value as determined by the board, nor upon any one piece of such property in an amount in excess of ten thousand pesos.

(h) In securities the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

(i) In loans or securities the principal or interest of which is guaranteed by the Government of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; but such loans shall not exceed eighty per centum of the market value of such securities and no loan shall be made on such securities for a period longer than one year.

(j) In bonds which are valid obligations against all the property of any public-service corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or of the Philippine Islands.

(k) In bonds of the Manila Railroad Company known as "A debentures, Manila Railway, nineteen hundred and six, limited."

*Amended by
Act No. 3369* (l) In a loan to the Insular Government of not exceeding five hundred thousand pesos, for the purchase or construction of public buildings for the offices of the Insular Government, including the equipment and maintenance of the same: *Provided*, That said loan shall be repaid in ten annual installments with interest at four per centum per annum: *And provided, further*, That whenever said loan shall be made, one-tenth the amount so loaned, together with interest on the deferred payment at the rate of four per centum per annum, shall be regarded without further legislative action as appropriated annually from the unappropriated surplus in the Insular Treasury until the loan

and interest thereon shall have been paid and such amount so appropriated shall be paid to the Postal Savings Bank on account of said loan.

[2856—1.]

(m) In loans to provincial and municipal governments, *Amended by Act No. 3328*
for the construction of permanent public improvements: *Provided*, That these loans shall be repaid in not more than ten annual installments with interest at not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable quarterly: *Provided, further*, That in case the province or municipality which has contracted the loan fails to pay the principal or interest of any installment, the Director of Posts shall so notify the Collector of Internal Revenue, in the case of a province, or the provincial treasurer, in the case of a municipality, and such Collector of Internal Revenue or provincial treasurer, as the case may be, is hereby authorized and directed to retain from any revenues coming into his possession, belonging to the province or municipality that contracted the loan, an amount sufficient to satisfy the sum due, and shall remit such sum to the Director of Posts: *And provided, further*, That such loans shall be granted only under conditions to be established by the Postal Savings Bank board.

[2805—1; 2657—1259.]

(n) → (n) SEC. 2030. *Appraisalment of property or securities.*—To ascertain the actual value and to secure other information relative to properties and securities upon which loans are contemplated, the Governor-General shall, upon the request of the board, appoint committees of appraisalment whose duties shall be to examine such properties and securities and report promptly thereon to the board such information as it may require. *(n) — See Act 3378 Amended by Act 3328*

[2657—1260.]

SEC. 2031. *Restrictions upon investments or loans upon real property.*—No investment or loan shall be made upon a mortgage or deed on any property, including buildings thereon, or upon the buildings alone, as hereinbefore provided, without the approval of four-fifths of the members of the board, nor in an amount in excess of ten per centum of the total amount of the funds of the bank, nor for a longer time than five years, nor in an amount in excess of *Amended by Act 3328*

fifty thousand pesos on any one piece of property; and every such loan shall be made upon the condition that it may be recalled by the board in the event of any material depreciation of the value of the security or if any of the conditions of the loan are not complied with; and investments upon such mortgages and deeds shall in no event exceed in the aggregate fifty per centum of the total funds of the bank.

[2657—1261.]

SEC. 2032. *Restrictions upon investment in bonds of public-service corporations.*—Before an investment is made in the bonds of a public-service corporation, under subsection (j), the board shall make request upon the Governor-General for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the value of the securities in question. It shall thereupon be the duty of the Governor-General, if he deems the contemplated investment desirable, to appoint such committee, whose duty it shall be to ascertain the total reasonable value of all the property of the corporation on which the total issue of the bonds in question shall constitute valid obligations and also the total amount of all the obligations included in said issue or prior thereto; and no investment shall be made if the said committee finds that the said total issue of said bonds, together with all prior existing obligations, shall exceed eighty per centum of the total reasonable value of the said property, nor shall such investment be made unless, during the three years prior to the same, the net earnings of the corporation shall have been more than double the amount necessary to pay the interest on the total issue of the bonds offered for investment. Not more than twenty per centum of the total funds of the bank on the date of the investment shall be invested in securities of any public-service corporation, unless the principal or interest of such securities shall have been guaranteed by the Government of the United States or by the Government of the Philippine Islands.

[2657—1262.]

SEC. 2033. *Title to real property acquired by bank.*—The title to real estate, leasehold, buildings, and other property acquired by foreclosure or otherwise shall be vested in the bank and shall be managed for the benefit of the

bank under the direction of the board until such time as the board may, in its discretion, sell or otherwise dispose of it.

[2657—1263.]

SEC. 2034. *Proceeds and earnings of property held by bank.*—All sums derived from the operation or sale of real estate, buildings, and other property and securities acquired by the bank in excess of the amounts chargeable for interest, taxes, insurance, and other expenses shall accrue to the bank as additional earnings.

[2657—1264.]

SEC. 2035. *Postal savings bank reserve fund.*—The earnings of the bank in any year in excess of the expenses of the bank for that year shall be placed in the postal savings bank reserve fund which shall be invested with other bank funds and be permitted to accumulate until the amount therein equals ten per centum of the total net deposits in the bank. *Amended by Act 3328*

The postal savings bank reserve fund shall be a trust fund and shall be used for no other purpose than to meet deficits in those years after its establishment in which the earnings of the bank are not sufficient to pay the expenses of the bank.

[2657—1265.]

SEC. 2036. *Expenses and earnings—How ascertained.*—To ascertain the earnings and expenses of the bank for any period, only the amounts actually paid and received and payable and receivable during that period shall be taken into account.

[2657—1266.]

SEC. 2037. *Payment of expenses of bank.*—The expense of the operation and administration of the bank shall be paid out of the funds of the Bureau of Posts in the same manner as the expenses of its other divisions are paid.

At the end of each fiscal year the total of the amounts so paid shall be repaid to the Bureau of Posts out of the bank's current earnings and the postal savings bank reserve fund.

[2657—1267.]

*Amended
by act
3328*

SEC. 2038. *Excess of net earnings—Disposition.*—The net earnings of the bank in excess of its expenses and the amount required to maintain the postal savings bank reserve fund shall, with the approval of the board, be used to increase the rate of interest paid to depositors and for no other purpose.

[2657—1268.]

Chapter 53.—BUREAU OF SUPPLY

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 2039. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 2040. Chief officials of Bureau of Supply.

SEC. 2041. Functions of Bureau of Supply.

ARTICLE II.—*Purchase of Government supplies*

SEC. 2042. Scope of term "supplies."

SEC. 2043. Authorization of purchase in other mode than through Bureau of Supply.

SEC. 2044. General exceptions.

ARTICLE III.—*Requisitions for supplies*

SEC. 2045. Requirement of requisition.

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SEC. 2047. Certificate showing existence of appropriation.

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ARTICLE IV.—*Standardization*

SEC. 2050. Standardization of supplies.

ARTICLE V.—*Charges for supplies*

SEC. 2051. Charges for supplies.

SEC. 2052. Expense of delivery.

ARTICLE VI.—*Cold storage and ice plant*

SEC. 2053. Operation of cold storage and ice plant.

SEC. 2054. Supply of ice and cold storage to United States Army and employees of United States and of Insular Government.

SEC. 2055. Competition with private firms prohibited.

ARTICLE VII.—*Inspection of stocks of supplies on hand*

SEC. 2056. Inspection of stocks of supplies on hand.

SEC. 2057. Report of Purchasing Agent to Governor-General.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 2039. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Supply Law.

[2657—1894.]

ARTICLE I.—*Organization of Bureau*

SEC. 2040. *Chief officials of Bureau of Supply.*—The Bureau of Supply shall have one chief and one assistant chief, to be known respectively as the Purchasing Agent and Assistant Purchasing Agent.

[2657—1895.]

SEC. 2041. *Functions of Bureau of Supply.*—It shall be the function of the Bureau of Supply to procure and furnish supplies to the various Offices, officials, and branches of the Government and to other persons entitled to make purchases through said Bureau, the same being required for official or other lawful use; and in the absence of special provision, all purchases of supplies for the use of the various Departments, Bureaus, and Offices of the Insular Government or for the use of a chartered city or of any province or municipality shall be made exclusively through this Bureau.

The Secretary of Commerce and Communications may also, in his discretion, authorize the performance of the same service for the authorities of the United States in the Philippine Islands or for other persons therein.

[2657—1896; 2864—1.]

ARTICLE II.—*Purchase of Government supplies*

SEC. 2042. *Scope of term "supplies."*—"Supplies," as herein used, includes everything, except real estate, which may be needed in the transaction of official business or for public use, whether of the nature of furniture, equipment, stationery, materials for construction, live-stock, food-stuffs, or personal property of any sort.

[2657—1897.]

SEC. 2043. *Authorization of purchase in other mode than through Bureau of Supply.*—Purchases which, under section two thousand and forty-one hereof, are required to be made through the Bureau of Supply may be effected through

other channel when the public interest so requires and the Secretary of Commerce and Communications shall so order.

In cases where the Secretary of Commerce and Communications exercises the power herein conferred he shall, if practicable, make provision, in the order conferring the authority, for such restrictions upon the method or methods of purchase as will secure the articles in question at the lowest prices consistent with the emergency presented and the conditions of the market, and shall require the branch of the Government making such purchase to file the proper requisition with the Bureau of Supply, the same as in other cases.

[2657—1898; 2864—2.]

SEC. 2044. *General exceptions.*—A purchase may in any case be effected in the open market and without the intervention of the Bureau of Supply, if the purchaser so desires, in either of the following situations:

(a) Where a purchase is made from the United States Government; or where an article is purchased upon terms fixed by contract between the United States Government and the dealer, of which the Government of the Philippine Islands is allowed the benefit.

(b) Where purchase is made of materials, supplies, or other articles needed for the use of a provincial government, such things being procurable in the province at prices deemed by the provincial board to be reasonable.

(c) Where purchase is made of materials or supplies for use in the construction, repair, or maintenance of a public work upon the occasion of any emergency involving danger to life or property or in any case where the location of the work is remote from Manila.

(d) In any case where the Secretary of Commerce and Communications shall be of the opinion that the public interest requires that the purchase be made without the intervention of the Bureau of Supply and shall so order.

[2657—1899.]

ARTICLE III.—*Requisitions for supplies*

SEC. 2045. *Requirement of requisition.*—No order for supplies shall be filed by the Bureau of Supply for any

branch of the Government except upon written requisition as hereinbelow provided.

[2657—1900.]

SEC. 2046. *Officers having authority to draw requisitions.*—Insular requisitions shall be drawn by the chief of Bureau or Office concerned or other officer having control of the appropriation to which the expenditure is chargeable; provincial requisitions shall be drawn by the provincial treasurer; municipal requisitions, by the municipal treasurer; requisitions for the City of Baguio, by the treasurer of said city; and for the City of Manila, by the head of the department of the city government for which the supplies are required.

[2657—1901.]

SEC. 2047. *Certificate showing existence of appropriation.*—Every requisition must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by the person having control of the disbursement of the fund against which the proposed expenditure is chargeable, showing that an appropriation therefor exists and that the estimated amount of such expenditure has been set aside for its liquidation.

[2657—1902.]

SEC. 2048. *Approval of requisition.*—Insular requisitions shall be approved by the respective Department Heads. In the case of provincial and municipal requisitions, and of the Cities of Manila and Baguio and chartered cities, the approval of the provincial treasurer, the municipal treasurer, and the mayor, respectively, shall be sufficient: *Provided*, That the Chief of the Executive Bureau may, in the case of provincial and municipal requisitions, make rules and regulations not inconsistent with this Act, in order to retain the control and supervision over the provincial and municipal disbursements: *Provided, further*, That the approval of the municipal treasurer and the mayor in chartered cities shall not be necessary when the cost of the articles to be purchased for urgent needs of the city or municipal governments does not exceed the sum of one hundred pesos.

[2657—1903; 3216—1.]

SEC. 2049. *Action in emergency cases.*—With the approval of the Chief of the Executive Bureau, a request for the delivery or forwarding of supplies for a province or municipality, or the City of Baguio, may be acted upon, in a case of emergency, before the requisition and certificate of appropriation are received, the requisitioning officer being responsible for the prompt submission of the same through the usual channels.

[2657—1904.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Standardization*

SEC. 2050. *Standardization of supplies.*—The Governor-General may, by executive order, constitute a committee on standardization of supplies, whose duty it shall be, after studying the requirements of the various branches of the service, to establish certain makes, grades, qualities, or kinds of material and equipment as the standards of their class to be furnished for Government use, and said committee shall also direct the use and redistribution of serviceable material and equipment belonging to the various branches of the service, whenever in its opinion the same can be used more advantageously elsewhere, subject to the restrictions of the existing appropriation law.

After the standards of any classes of material or equipment have thus been established, the Purchasing Agent shall furnish no others upon requisitions unless (1) specifically authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, (2) sanctioned by subsequent action of the committee, or (3) to admit of the disposal of material and equipment already on hand.

[2657—1905.]

ARTICLE V.—*Charges for supplies*

SEC. 2051. *Charges for supplies.*—For services rendered and supplies furnished, the Bureau of Supply shall charge the cost thereof plus a surcharge not in excess of seven and one-half per centum which shall be fixed by the Purchasing Agent, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications. "Cost," as here used, shall

include, in the case of supplies, not only the original price but the freight and expenses incidental to delivery at the warehouse of the Bureau of Supply in Manila.

[2657—1906; 2864—3.]

SEC. 2052. *Expense of delivery.*—Upon shipping supplies to points out of the City of Manila the Purchasing Agent shall prepay the cost of transportation or settle the account therefor, and shall include such amount as a separate item in his bill.

No charge shall be made for the delivery of Government supplies in the City of Manila except where the Bureau of Supply is subjected to extra expense through the failure of the purchasing Bureau or Office to accept timely and proper delivery, in which case such extra expense may be charged.

[2657—1907.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Cold storage and ice plant*

SEC. 2053. *Operation of cold storage and ice plant.*—The Bureau of Supply shall operate the Insular cold storage and ice plant in Manila, shall rent cold-storage space therein, and shall dispose of the products thereof according to law.

Receipts of the division of cold storage and ice plant in the Bureau of Supply shall constitute a separate reimbursable fund to the credit of said division.

[2657—1908.]

SEC. 2054. *Supply of ice and cold storage to United States Army and employees of United States and of Insular Government.*—Cold storage and ice shall be supplied by the Bureau of Supply to the Army of the United States in the Philippine Islands in accordance with the contracts from time to time entered into between the Insular Government and the Commanding General of the United States Army, Philippine Department.

The Bureau shall also furnish and deliver ice for private use to officers, soldiers, and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, in Manila, or in the offices of the military government, at the same price as shall be fixed for furnishing ice to the Army of the United States. Ice shall be sold

to employees of the civil service of the Insular Government or of the City of Manila at rates to be fixed from time to time by the Purchasing Agent, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications.

[2657—1909; 2864—4.]

SEC. 2055. *Competition with private firms prohibited.*—

The cold storage and ice plant shall not engage in competition with private individuals or corporations in providing cold storage or ice or distilled water, but should there be any cold-storage space available not required by the Army of the United States under its contract with the Insular Government, such space may be made available for private individuals at prices to be fixed by the Purchasing Agent with the approval of the Department Head; but the terms so fixed shall be such as not to create a competition with existing industries. Ice and distilled water produced in the plant, if in excess of the demands for the purposes specified in the last preceding section, may be disposed of to the public at large under such restrictions to be fixed by the Purchasing Agent, with the approval of the Department Head, as shall not constitute a competition with existing industries.

[2657—1910.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Inspection of stocks of supplies on hand*

SEC. 2056. *Inspection of stocks of supplies on hand.*—The Purchasing Agent, or his duly authorized representative, shall make an annual inspection or more frequently in the discretion of the Governor-General of the stock of supplies kept on hand by each Bureau, Office, or other branch of the Insular Government, or by the City of Manila, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, for the purpose of ascertaining what supplies are carried in stock that, in his opinion, are unnecessary.

Each chief of Bureau or Office, or other branch of the Insular Government, or department of the City of Manila, shall within fifteen days after receipt of written notice from the Purchasing Agent, prepare and submit to the latter an itemized statement of all supplies he has on hand, showing the quantities thereof, the purposes for which they

are to be used, the length of time they have been in stock, and the condition thereof. As soon as possible thereafter, the Purchasing Agent may, in his discretion, cause an inspection of such supplies to be made, and the chief of such Bureau, Office, or other branch of the Insular Government, or department of the City of Manila, shall render all the assistance necessary for the due accomplishment thereof.

[2657—1911.]

SEC. 2057. *Report of Purchasing Agent to Governor-General.*—Upon the completion of such inspection, the Purchasing Agent shall prepare and submit to the Governor-General a written report covering such supplies found in stock as he deems unnecessary, giving a full description of the condition thereof and submitting his recommendations as to the advisability of continuing such supplies in stock, which in his opinion are not commonly used, which quickly deteriorate, or which he considers unnecessary. Such action as the Governor-General may take thereon shall be final and notice thereof shall be given to the Insular Auditor, the Purchasing Agent, and the chiefs of Bureaus, Offices, Departments, or other branches of the Government concerned.

[2657—1912.]

Chapter 54.—BUREAU OF LABOR

SEC. 2058. Chief officials of Bureau of Labor.

SEC. 2059. Duties and functions of Bureau of Labor.

SEC. 2060. Attorney of Bureau of Labor.

SEC. 2061. Taking of evidence by officials of Bureau of Labor.

SEC. 2058. *Chief officials of Bureau of Labor.*—The Bureau of Labor shall have one chief and one assistant chief, designated, respectively, as the Director of Labor and the Assistant Director of Labor.

[2657—1272.]

• SEC. 2059. *Duties and functions of Bureau of Labor.*—The Bureau of Labor shall have the power, and it shall be its duty—

(a) To see to the proper enforcement of all laws relating to labor and capital in the Philippine Islands, and to promote the enactment of legislation which shall tend to establish the material, social, intellectual, and moral improvement of workers.

(b) To acquire, collect, compile, systematize, and submit from time to time reports to the Department Head, statistical data relative to the hours and wages of labor, the number of workers in each trade or occupation, employed and unemployed, their place of birth, age, sex, civil status, and moral and mental culture; the estimated number of families of married workers, houses rented by them, and annual rental; property owned by them, the value of such property; the cost of living, the amount of labor required, the estimated number of persons dependent on their daily wages, the probable changes in all the persons employed, the condition of shops, factories, railways, tramways, industrial and commercial establishments, and all other places or centers of labor, whether public or private, including the penal institutions of these Islands, with respect to the safety of life and health of workers; the means adopted

to avoid accidents or make reparation therefor; the number of accidents which take place, their causes and the action taken in each case; conditions and certainty of the payment of wages; the business of savings banks with the working classes; corporations, strikes, suspensions of work, and other labor difficulties, their causes and the remedies adopted in each case; mutual benefit associations, workers' insurance societies, associations for the collection of statistics and coöperative production, and other labor organizations, and their effects on labor and capital; private employment, complaint, defense, and consultation agencies for laborers; their conditions and effects and other matters relative to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, moral, and sanitary condition of the working classes and the permanent prosperity of the various industries of the Islands; and in the case of laborers born in foreign countries, the date of their arrival and the length of their stay in these Islands.

(c) To inspect all shops, factories, railways, tramways, vessels, industrial and commercial establishments, and all other places or centers of labor, whether public or private, and to take the proper legal steps to prevent the exposure of the health or lives of laborers, and to aid and assist by all proper legal means laborers and workers in securing just compensation for their labor, and the indemnity prescribed by law for injuries resulting from accidents when engaged in the performance of their duties.

(d) To secure the settlement of differences between employer and laborer and between master and servant and to avert strikes and lockouts, acting as arbitrator between the parties interested, summoning them to appear before it, and advising and bringing about, after hearing their respective allegations and evidence, such arrangement as these may, in his judgment, show to be just and fair.

(e) To organize in such towns in the Philippine Islands as it may deem necessary or advisable one or more free employment agencies. A fee in an amount to be fixed by the Director of Labor, with the approval of the Department Head, may be collected by said Director from employers for services performed by an employment agency in secur-

ing servants and employees. An employment agent shall not be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law, unless his appointment shall so state.

[2657—1273.]

SEC. 2060. *Attorney of Bureau of Labor.*—There shall be in the Bureau of Labor an attorney to be known as the attorney of the Bureau of Labor. It shall be his duty to assist the Director or Assistant Director of Labor in all legal questions by them submitted to him, and to bring suit gratuitously, in the proper courts, for indigent laborers or servants when he shall deem this proper after the failure of the endeavors to bring about a friendly settlement made by the Director or Assistant Director of Labor in the performance of the duties imposed and the exercise of the powers conferred upon them by subsection (d) of the next preceding section hereof.

[2657—1274.]

SEC. 2061. *Taking of evidence by officials of Bureau of Labor.*—The Director of Labor and the Assistant Director of Labor shall have power to administer oaths in matters connected with the administration of the Bureau of Labor and to take testimony in any investigation conducted in pursuance of the provisions of this chapter.

The attorney of the Bureau of Labor shall have power to administer oaths as aforesaid and may, when thereunto specially deputed by the Director of Labor, exercise the authority to take evidence which is herein-above vested in said Director.

[2657—1275.]

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SEC. 2062. *Chief official of Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.*—The Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey shall have one chief, to be known as the Director of Coast Surveys.

[2657—1150.]

SEC. 2063. *Functions of Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey.*—The functions of the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey shall embrace the following matters:

(a) The making of hydrographic and topographic surveys of harbors, gulfs, bays, channels, approaches, seas, navigable rivers and lakes, and other waters adjacent to the Philippine Islands or pertaining thereto.

(b) The determination and location of geographic positions to be used as points of control for the coast and interior surveys.

(c) The establishment and marking of meridian lines and the determining of the magnetic variation on such lines and the annual changes therein.

(d) The making of tidal observations and the collection and compilation of such tidal data as may be necessary for charts and predictions of tidal movements and the collection of such data concerning currents as may be required in a complete hydrographic survey.

(e) The compilation, from all available sources, of information pertaining to other surveys in or near the Philippine Islands which may be of general value, and the publication in suitable form, for the Insular Government, of topographic maps of the several islands.

(f) The collection and distribution of hydrographic and geographic information valuable to craft navigating in Philippine waters.

(g) The compilation of all available data for complete coast pilots and sailing directions for the Islands, to be issued in sections, convenient for revision and reference.

(h) The publication in Manila, so as to give early publicity to valuable information obtained, of advance editions of the charts of the coasts, of coast pilots, of notices to mariners, and such other publications relating to the geography or hydrography of the Archipelago as come within the scope of the Survey.

[2657—1151.]

SEC. 2064. *Supervision over Bureau.*—The Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be administered and its work performed under the direction of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States; but the Director of the Bureau shall be accountable to the Government of the Philippine Islands so far as concerns the expenditure of funds furnished by said Government.

[2657—1152.]

BOOK III

GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCES AND OTHER
POLITICAL DIVISIONS

BOOK III

GOVERNMENT OF PROVINCES AND OTHER POLITICAL DIVISIONS

Title VIII.—PROVINCES

Chapter 56.—PROVINCIAL LAW

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[2657—1990.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2066. *Territorial application of Titles VIII and IX.*—This title and the next succeeding title hereof do not apply to the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.
[2657—1991.]

SEC. 2067. *Corporate character and powers of provinces.*—Each province is a political body corporate, and as such is endowed with powers to be exercised by and through its respective provincial government in conformity with law.

Such powers include the following: (a) To have continuous succession in the corporate provincial name; (b) to sue and be sued; (c) to have and use a corporate seal; (d) to acquire and convey real property; (e) to acquire and dispose of personal property; (f) to make contracts for labor and material needed in the construction of duly authorized public works; and (g) to exercise such other rights and incur such other obligations as are expressly authorized by law.

[2657—1992.]

SEC. 2068. *Execution of deeds and contracts.*—When the government of a province is party to a deed or instrument conveying the title of real property, such deed or instrument shall be executed on behalf of said government by

the provincial governor, upon resolution of the provincial board, and with the approval of the Governor-General.

[2657-1993.]

ARTICLE II.—*Provincial offices and officers in general*

SEC. 2069. *Chief officials of provincial government.*—The chief officials of the provincial government are the provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and the members of the provincial board.

[2657-1994.]

SEC. 2070. *General qualification for provincial office.*—No person shall be appointed to any provincial office or be eligible thereto unless he is a citizen of the United States or a citizen of the Philippine Islands.

[2657-1995.]

SEC. 2071. *Qualifications of elective provincial officer.*—No person shall eligible for election to a provincial office unless at the time of the election he is a qualified elector in the province, has been a *bona fide* resident therein for at least one year prior to the election, is loyal to the United States, and not less than twenty-five years of age.

[2657-1996.]

SEC. 2072. *Appointive provincial officer required to reside at provincial capital.*—Nonresidence in the province shall not render the person appointed to a provincial office ineligible; but during incumbency he shall, except as otherwise allowed by law, reside at the capital of the province, and keep office in the provincial government building.

[2657-1997.]

SEC. 2073. *Permission for official to absent himself from province.*—Except as allowed by law, no provincial official engaged in the discharge of continuous duties shall leave the province without obtaining permission so to do from the Department Head.

[2657-1998.]

SEC. 2074. *Term of office of elective official.*—The term of a provincial officer elected at the general election shall begin on the sixteenth of October following such election and shall end on the fifteenth of the same month three years

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thereafter; but if a successor be not inducted at the time appointed by law, the incumbent shall hold over until a successor shall be duly qualified.

[2657—1999.]

SEC. 2075. *Vacancy in elective provincial office.*—When a vacancy shall occur by reason of the death, resignation, or removal of the incumbent in any elective provincial office, the Governor-General shall appoint a suitable person thereto.

When an election for a provincial office fails to take place at the time appointed by law or when any such election results in a failure to elect, the Governor-General shall issue as soon as practicable a proclamation calling a special election to fill such office.

When a provincial officer-elect dies prior to taking office or is nonconfirmed by the Governor-General, or for any reason fails to qualify, the Governor-General may, in his discretion, either call a special election or fill the place by appointment.

In case a special election shall have been called and held and shall have resulted in a failure legally to elect such provincial officer, the Governor-General shall fill the place by appointment.

A person appointed or elected to fill a vacancy in an elective provincial office shall hold for the unexpired term and until the qualification of a successor.

[2657—2000.]

Amended by
No. 2476

SEC. 2076. *Temporary designation of provincial officer.*—Upon the occasion of the absence, illness, suspension, or other temporary disability of a provincial officer, the Governor-General may designate any other provincial officer or employee to perform the duties of the position or he may temporarily appoint thereto some suitable person not in the service.

Until the Governor-General shall act, the duties of the provincial governor, in the case contemplated, may be discharged by one of the elective members of the provincial board, the provincial treasurer, or the secretary of the pro-

vincial board, according as the one or the other shall have been thereunto previously authorized or deputed by the provincial governor. When the provincial treasurer or secretary of the provincial board is thus deputed, the authority may be limited to the performance, during the absence of the governor from the provincial capital, of such of his duties as can only be conveniently performed at the capital or it may be limited to the performance of specific acts or classes of acts. Every such delegation of authority shall be in writing and shall be spread upon the minutes of the provincial board.

[2657—2001.]

SEC. 2077. *Compensation for person appointed to temporary service.*—When a person not in the Government service is appointed to fill temporarily the position of a provincial officer, the appointee shall receive during the period of his service, compensation equal to that fixed by law for the permanent appointee, to be paid from the provincial treasury as other salaries.

In case of the temporary absence or disability of a provincial officer or in case of a vacancy in a provincial office, the Governor-General or officer having the power to fill such position may, in his discretion, order the payment of compensation, or additional compensation, to any Government officer or employee designated or appointed temporarily to fill the place; but the total compensation paid shall not exceed the salary authorized by law for the position filled.

[2657—2002.]

SEC. 2078. *Suspension and removal of provincial officer by Governor-General.*—Should the Governor-General have reason to believe that any provincial officer or any lieutenant governor of a subprovince is guilty of disloyalty, dishonesty, oppression, or misconduct in office, he may suspend him from the discharge of the duties of his office, and, after due notice to the suspended officer, shall investigate the cause of suspension and either remove him from office, or reinstate him, as the circumstances may require.

[2657—2003.]

SEC. 2079. *Payment of salary accruing pending suspension.*—When a provincial officer is suspended he shall receive no salary from and after the date of his suspension, unless so provided in the order of suspension; but upon subsequent reinstatement of the suspended person or upon his exoneration, if death should render reinstatement impossible, any salary so withheld may be paid in whole or in part upon order of the Department Head approved by the Governor-General.

[2657—2004.]

SEC. 2080. *Oath of office.*—The oaths of office of provincial officers, upon being severally subscribed by them, shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Chief of the Executive Bureau.

[2657—2005.]

SEC. 2081. *Employment of subordinates.*—Subject to regulation by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, the provincial board shall fix the number of assistants, deputies, clerks, and other employees for the various branches of the provincial government and the rates of salary or wage they shall receive.

After their number and compensation shall have been thus determined, the provincial governor, treasurer, fiscal, or other provincial official, shall appoint the personnel under their respective control, and except as otherwise specially provided, in conformity with the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

[2657—2006.]

ARTICLE III.—*Provincial governor*

SEC. 2082. *Provincial governor as chief executive of province.*—The provincial governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the province, and he shall be the chief executive officer of the provincial government. As such it shall be his duty to exercise, in conformity with law, a general supervision over the government of the province and of the municipalities or other political subdivision contained in it and to see that the laws are faithfully executed by all officers therein.

He shall make known to the people of the various municipalities, townships, and settlements of the province, by proclamations or communications delivered to the respective presidents, all general laws or governmental orders which especially concern them.

[2657—2008.]

SEC. 2083. *Visitation of municipalities.*—From time to time and, if practicable, not less frequently than once in every six months, the provincial governor shall visit each municipality, township, and settlement in his province. Upon such occasion he shall inform himself as to the conditions of local administration and shall advise the authorities in the performance of their duties. He shall also, upon such visitation, receive any complaint that may be made regarding the official conduct of any of the local officials and shall take appropriate action thereon.

[2657—2009.]

SEC. 2084. *Control of local police by provincial governor.*—So far as may be consistent with other provisions of law, the provincial governor shall have control of the police of the various municipalities, townships, and settlements of the province; and he may, when the public interest requires, temporarily withdraw from the locality in which such police are organized a part thereof for use in another portion of the province.

[2657—2010.]

SEC. 2085. *Suppression of violence.*—Whenever, in the opinion of the governor, the public interests so require, he shall call upon the senior inspector or other officer in charge of the Philippine Constabulary in the province to suppress disorder, riot, lawless violence, or rebellious or seditious conspiracy or to apprehend violators of law.

Whenever lawless violence or rebellious or seditious conspiracy and disturbance of the public peace shall occur of so formidable a character as to be beyond the power of the local police and the Philippine Constabulary, it shall be the duty of the governor to call upon the Governor-General to request the commanding general to order troops of the Army of the United States to aid the local authorities in suppress-

ing the same. In the provinces between the capitals of which and Manila there is no available telegraphic communication, the governor of the province may in such cases make a direct call for aid upon the nearest military commander, without awaiting the result of an application to the Governor-General and through him to the commanding general.

[2657—2011.]

SEC. 2086. *Salaries of provincial governors.*—The salaries of the provincial governors of the provinces hereinbelow named shall be paid from the funds of the several respective provinces and in amount shall be as follows:

(a) In the Provinces of Cebu, Iloilo, and Pangasinan, six thousand pesos per annum each;

(b) In the Provinces of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, five thousand pesos per annum each;

(c) In the Provinces of Bohol, Cagayan, Capiz, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, four thousand five hundred pesos per annum each;

(d) In the Provinces of Cavite, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Misamis, Oriental Negros, Surigao, and Tarlac, four thousand pesos per annum each;

(e) In the Provinces of Antique, Bataan, Isabela, and Zambales, three thousand pesos per annum each.

(f) In the Province of Abra the provincial governor shall receive compensation at a rate to be fixed by the provincial board, which shall not exceed two thousand pesos per annum.

The provincial board, with the previous approval of the Department Head, may in its discretion provide quarters for the provincial governor, or allow the value thereof, in addition to his salary.

[2657—2012.]

SEC. 2087. *Annual report.*—The annual report of the provincial governor to the Secretary of the Interior shall contain a résumé of all matters pertinent to the administration and progress of the government of the province

in question, and full information as to its commercial, economic, financial, industrial, and political conditions.

Should unexpected events or matters of special importance to the general welfare of the province occur subsequent to the date of the regular annual report, such matters may be made the subject of a supplemental report or reports to be filed under such conditions and at such time as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

[2657—2013.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Provincial treasurer*

Amended by Act 3151
SEC. 2088. *Provincial treasurer*.—The provincial treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the province. His compensation shall be as fixed below:

(a) Provincial treasurers of Cebu, Iloilo, and Pangasinan, five thousand four hundred pesos per annum each.

(b) Provincial treasurers of Albay, Ambos Camarines, Batangas, Bulacan, Ilocos Sur, Laguna, Leyte, Occidental Negros, Pampanga, and Tayabas, four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum each.

(c) Provincial treasurers of Bohol, Cagayan, Capiz, Nueva Ecija, Rizal, Samar, and Sorsogon, four thousand two hundred pesos per annum each.

(d) Provincial treasurers of Cavite, Ilocos Norte, La Union, Misamis, Oriental Negros, Surigao, and Tarlac, three thousand six hundred pesos per annum each.

(e) Provincial treasurers of Antique, Bataan, Isabela, and Zambales, three thousand pesos per annum each.

(f) In the Province of Abra the provincial treasurer shall receive the compensation at the rate to be fixed by the provincial board, which shall not exceed one thousand nine hundred pesos per annum.

Provided, That vacancies left by provincial treasurers who retired or may retire under Act Numbered Two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine, entitled "An Act providing for a gratuity by reason of retirement to officers and employees of the Philippine Government who have rendered satisfactory service during six continuous years or more, and for other purposes," or any other retirement Act that

may hereafter be enacted, shall be filled in accordance with the provisions of this section.

[2657—2014.]

SEC. 2089. *Functions of provincial treasurer.*—As fiscal officer, the provincial treasurer shall exercise the following functions:

(a) Advise the provincial board, the municipal councils, the provincial and municipal officers, and the Insular officers concerned in the disposition of the provincial and municipal funds, on all matters relative to the public finance and the acquisition and alienation of property of the Government.

(b) Collect the taxes throughout the province, including the Insular, provincial, and municipal taxes and other revenues authorized by law.

(c) Have the custody and supervision of all provincial funds and property, including the provincial buildings and grounds, and, subject to the approval of the provincial governor, assign rooms to provincial officers and other public officials who by law are entitled to office space in the provincial building.

(d) Have charge of the disbursement of all provincial funds and other funds the custody of which may be entrusted to him by law or other competent authority.

(e) Acquire for the provincial government all necessary supplies, material, and office equipment for which the proper appropriation has been authorized by the provincial board or other competent authority.

(f) Act as chief internal-revenue officer in the province in conformity with the Internal Revenue Law, under the administrative authority of the Collector of Internal Revenue and in accordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by him.

(g) Act as public land officer as regards the administration and disposition of land of the public domain other than forest land, and of land confiscated by the Government for delinquent taxes in the province, under the direction of, and when required by, the Director of Lands, in ac-

cordance with the rules and regulations promulgated by the latter.

(h) Act, with the approval of the Department Head, as agent of the Philippine National Bank in case the same has established an agency in the province, with such powers and duties and subject to such conditions as the board of directors of the Philippine National Bank may confer and impose upon him.

(i) Inspect, under the supervision of the provincial board, the operation of public utilities belonging to, leased, or operated by the provincial government or other local governments, such as telegraph and telephone lines, land and water transportation, waterworks, electric-light plants, irrigation systems, bonded warehouses, ferries, markets, and slaughterhouses, and all other commercial and industrial enterprises of the province and the municipalities.

[2657—2015; 3211—1]

SEC. 2090. *Authority of chief clerk to administer oaths.*—

The chief clerk in the office of provincial treasurer shall have authority to administer oaths concerning notices and notifications to those delinquent in the payment of the real property tax and concerning official matters relating to the accounts of provincial treasuries or otherwise arising in the offices of provincial treasurer and provincial assessor.

[2657—2016.]

SEC. 2091. *Inspection of books by Auditor—Seizure of office by examining officer.*—The books, accounts, papers, and cash of the provincial treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Insular Auditor or his duly authorized agent. In case an examination of the office of a provincial treasurer discloses a shortage in the cash which should be on hand, it shall be the duty of the examining officer to seize the office and its contents and notify the Insular Auditor, and thereupon at once take full possession of the office, the books, papers, vouchers, and cash of such provincial treasurer, close and render his accounts to the date of taking possession, and temporarily continue the public business of such office.

A district auditor who takes possession of the office of a provincial treasurer hereunder shall *ipso facto* supersede the treasurer and shall exercise all his functions until the officer in question is restored or other provision lawfully made for filling the office.

[2657—2017.]

ARTICLE V.—*Provincial assessor*

SEC. 2092. *Provincial assessor.*—There shall be a provincial assessor in each province wherein is located real property subject to the annual ad valorem tax.

Except as otherwise specially provided, he shall be appointed by the Chief of the Executive Bureau upon nomination of the provincial board. He shall be a resident of the province to which appointed, and his salary shall be as fixed by the provincial board with the approval of the Chief of the Executive Bureau.

[2657—2018.]

SEC. 2093. *Application of Civil Service Law to assessor and deputy assessor.*—The positions of assessor and deputy assessor shall not be primarily subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law; but if any civil-service employee should be transferred to such position or the duties thereof should be imposed upon any such employee, his civil-service status and privileges shall not be thereby suspended or impaired.

A Government officer or employee appointed to the position of assessor or deputy assessor may be allowed additional compensation for his services in such capacity which shall be fixed in his appointment or designation.

[2657—2019; 3211—2.]

SEC. 2094. *Oath of office of assessor and deputy.*—The oath of office of a provincial assessor and deputy assessor shall contain a statement to the effect that the affiant will appraise the real property subject to taxation in the province at its true value in money, as required by law.

[2657—2020.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Provincial board*

SEC. 2095. *Composition of provincial board.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the provincial board shall be composed of the provincial governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, and of two other members, to be elected by the qualified voters of the province.

[2657—2021.]

SEC. 2096. *Duties of elective members.*—The elective members of the provincial board shall attend the sessions of the provincial board and perform their duties as members thereof. They shall not, however, be required to reside at the capital of the province or to have an office in the provincial building.

By unanimous resolution of the provincial board, approved by the Department Head, either elective member may be required, for the time specified in such resolution, to perform the duties of any other provincial officer or to perform any ministerial duty required by the board. Such resolution shall set forth the grounds upon which it is adopted.

[2657—2022.]

SEC. 2097. *Compensation of elective members.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the elective members of the provincial board shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by resolution of the provincial board, of not less than five nor more than fifteen pesos for each day of actual attendance at the sessions of the board; and except as otherwise specially provided, compensation shall in no case be paid for service rendered by a member of the board out of session. The amount of the per diem shall not be changed more than once a year.

The members of the provincial board of Abra shall receive a per diem which shall be fixed by the provincial board and shall not exceed five pesos for each session of the board actually attended.

If not a resident of the provincial capital, an elective member of the provincial board shall be entitled to reim-

bursement of his actual and necessary travel expenses from his place of residence to the place where the provincial board holds its sessions, when going to the said sessions and returning from the same.

[2657—2023.]

Amended by Act 3841 SEC. 2098. *Secretary of provincial board.*—There shall be a secretary of the provincial board, whose duty it shall be to attend the meetings of the board and act as its recording officer and secretary.

The secretary of the provincial board shall be the keeper of the seal of the province and he shall attest therewith the official acts of the provincial governor and shall record all those of the governor's acts which are required by law to be recorded. He shall receive from the provincial governor and file in his office all reports to the provincial governor required by law, and shall index the same, and he shall generally act as custodian of all provincial records and documents. He shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all public records and documents, for which he shall charge ten centavos for each hundred words, including the certificate, all the proceeds whereof shall be paid into the provincial treasury.

[2657—2024.]

The position of secretary shall be regarded as within the unclassified civil service but may be filled in the manner in which classified positions are filled, and if so filled, the appointee shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of classified employees, except that he shall hold office only during the term of office of the appointing governor and until a successor in the office of secretary is appointed and qualified, unless sooner separated.

SEC. 2099. *Meetings of the board.*—Each provincial board shall hold regular weekly meetings upon a day to be fixed by the board. Special meetings may be called by the provincial governor for any day.

The meetings of the board shall in general be open to the public, but the board may order that the public be excluded from any session where the discussion relates to an appoint-

ment or where the board has under consideration the character or conduct of any individual.

[2657-2025.]

SEC. 2100. *Minutes of meeting of provincial board.*—The Provincial board shall keep, in such form and manner as shall be prescribed by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, a complete, permanent, and carefully written record, arranged in proper chronological sequence, showing the proceedings at its various meetings.

The minutes shall show the date of the meeting and its character, whether regular or special; the names of the members present; the name of the presiding officer; whether the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, or the reasons for disapproval, if such action were taken. The minutes shall also show the name of each member presenting a resolution and the resolution in full, as well as the vote of each member by name. The minutes of the board shall be signed by the presiding officer and attested by the secretary of the board, who shall be charged with their preservation.

[2657-2026.]

SEC. 2101. *Copies of minutes and of executive orders to be supplied to Chief of the Executive Bureau.*—A copy or copies of the minutes of each meeting of the provincial board, duly signed and attested, and a copy or copies of all executive orders of the provincial governor shall be furnished to the Chief of the Executive Bureau under such regulations as he may prescribe.

[2657-2027.]

SEC. 2102. *Certain duties and powers of the provincial board.*—It shall, among other things, be the duty of the provincial board:

(a) To provide a seal for the province.

(b) To provide suitable offices for the provincial officers and other officials who by law are entitled thereto at provincial expense.

(c) To provide a courthouse containing a room or rooms suitable for the holding of court and for offices for the

court officers, and a provincial jail in the municipality fixed by law as the capital of the province.

(d) To provide and equip for the division superintendent of schools stationed in the province the necessary room or rooms for his office and for use in storing and distributing supplies, and to supply an adequate messenger and janitor service in connection with said office.

(e) To furnish to the provincial treasurer a suitable vault or safe for the keeping of public funds.

(f) To direct, in its discretion, the bringing or defense of civil suits on behalf of the provincial government and to compromise the same upon the recommendation of the provincial fiscal and the approval of the judge of first instance for the district.

(g) To order, in its discretion, upon the recommendation of the district engineer, the construction, repair, or maintenance of roads, bridges, and ferries and the making of other provincial public works and improvements in accordance with law.

(h) To agree upon the recommendation of the district engineer with the provincial board of an adjoining province on the terms within the limitations of law, upon which roads forming the boundary between the two provinces, and bridges and ferries crossing streams forming such boundary shall be constructed, repaired, or maintained under the joint control of the two provincial governments.

(i) To order, in its discretion, the execution by the district engineer, at provincial expense, of such minor surveys and examinations as may be necessary to determine the advisability of making public improvements, either by the provincial government or the Insular Government within the jurisdiction of the province.

(j) To authorize and conduct, pursuant to law, systematic campaigns or operations against dangerous communicable diseases, agricultural pests, and epidemics of cattle diseases, when the province is afflicted by or threatened with an invasion of the same.

[2657—2028.]

SEC. 2103. *Decision of controversy as to sufficiency of accommodations for courts.*—If in any case there should

arise a controversy between the judge of first instance in any district and the provincial authorities over the question of the sufficiency of the accommodations supplied for the Court of First Instance in the province, the matter shall be referred to the Governor-General, whose decision therein shall be final; and any necessary expense authorized by the Governor-General in order to carry his decision into effect shall be a lawfull charge against the province.

[2657—2029.]

SEC. 2104. *Transportation of nonofficial passengers and freight.*—In any province in which the provincial board is maintaining a launch or other vessel for the transportation of its officers and for other public purposes, the provincial board is authorized to transport nonofficial passengers and freight from one place in the province to another and to fix a reasonable tariff for such carriage and to adopt regulations to govern the officers in charge of such launch or other vessel in respect to the transportation of nonofficial passengers and freight: but nonofficial passengers and freight shall be received only when consistent with the carriage of all official passengers and freight, and such business shall not be permitted to compete with regular commercial lines transporting passengers or freight between points in the same province, it being the intent of this section merely to permit the provincial board to supply transportation for the public where the same cannot be otherwise obtained.

[2657—2030.]

SEC. 2105. *Appropriations and loans.*—The provincial board shall have the power to make appropriations from the provincial general funds for the following purposes:

(a) The satisfaction of the lawful indebtedness of the provincial government and for carrying on its lawful activities.

(b) The purchase and maintenance of draft animals for breeding purposes, to be used under such regulations as the provincial board shall prescribe and the Director of Agriculture approve.

(c) The organization, equipment, and maintenance of a police force in any municipality, township, or settlement

of the province where the local funds are insufficient to bear such expense.

(d) The payment, in cases where such course seems equitable and just, of the value, in whole or in part, of buildings or other property destroyed by the health authorities under power conferred upon them by the Public Health Law.

(e) The making of a loan to any municipality, township, or settlement in the province to enable it to combat any dangerous communicable disease, agricultural pest, or cattle disease, when the local political division in question has not sufficient funds available to enable it to cope with any such disease, or pest, prevalent or likely to become prevalent in the community.

[2657—2031.]

SEC. 2106. *Powers to be exercised with approval of Department Head.*—Upon approval by the Department Head of the particular resolution by which such action shall be taken, the provincial boards of the respective provinces shall have authority:

(a) To appropriate money for purposes not specified by law, having in view the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants.

(b) To fix or change the salary of the lieutenant-governor of any subprovince specified in section two thousand one hundred and thirty-six hereof.

(c) To appropriate money for loans to municipalities, townships, or settlements of the province, under such conditions as to the use of the funds loaned and as to the repayment of the loans with interest at three per centum per annum, as may be fixed by the provincial board; but the entire indebtedness of any municipality to which a loan is made shall not, inclusive of such loan, exceed five per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in said municipality.

(d) To authorize municipal councils of the capitals of provinces and subprovinces to fix the salaries of their municipal officers at amounts in excess of those authorized in the scale established by law, provided that the salaries so

authorized shall not be over fifty per centum in excess of those established by said scale.

(e) To exercise the power of eminent domain for the following purposes: the construction or extension of roads, streets, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, levees, wharves, or piers; the construction of public buildings, including school-houses, and the making of the necessary improvements in connection therewith; the establishment of parks, playgrounds, plazas, market places, artesian wells, or systems for the supply of water; and the establishment of cemeteries, crematories, drainage systems, cesspools, or sewage systems.

[2657—2032.]

(f) To permit, upon favorable recommendation by the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, and subject to such conditions as may properly protect the public interests, the construction and maintenance, for private use, of railways, conduits, and telephone lines across public thoroughfares, streets, roads, and other public property in the province: *Provided*, That such construction and private use shall not prevent or obstruct the public use of such thoroughfares, streets, roads, or other public property, and that the permit granted shall at all times be subject to revocation by the Secretary of the Interior, if in the judgment of that official, the public interest requires it.

[2797—1.]

SEC. 2107. *Duty of provincial board to obtain treasurer's opinion on financial matters.*—The provincial board shall obtain the written opinion of the provincial treasurer, not being a member of the board, in any matter involving the levying or collection of taxes or expenditure of funds, but the opinion so obtained shall have no weight beyond that of a recommendation; and the provincial board shall have full authority to decide the matter in such form as it may deem most just and advisable for the interests of the province.

[2657—2033.]

SEC. 2108. *Convocation of municipal presidents.*—The provincial board is authorized, when in its discretion the

public good requires, to call a convention or meeting of any or all of the municipal, township, or settlement presidents of the province at such place and time as it may designate.

Not less than one nor more than four such general conventions or meetings of municipal presidents shall be called in any one year except upon previous approval of the Department Head. In case any such convention or meeting is called for the purpose of considering or acting on special business, the call shall so state.

A president shall be entitled to his actual and necessary travel expense while going to, attending, and returning from any such convocation, in an amount not exceeding that fixed by law for the travel expense of provincial officials, the same to be paid from the provincial treasury upon approval of the provincial board.

[2657-2034.]

SEC. 2109. *Power to take testimony.*—The provincial board, or upon authorization of the board, any member thereof, shall have the power to take testimony in connection with any investigation or inquiry which may be lawfully undertaken or conducted by it. The same power may, in particular cases, be exercised by any other person thereunto especially deputed by such board.

[2657-2035.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Provincial finance*

SEC. 2110. *Deposit of surplus funds.*—The provincial treasurer shall deposit his surplus funds in the Philippine National Bank or, upon resolution of the provincial board approved by the Department Head, in any bank duly designated as a Government depository.

[2657-2036.]

SEC. 2111. *Provincial general fund.*—All provincial moneys in the provincial treasury which are not lawfully dedicated or reserved for some particular use shall constitute the general fund and shall be available for the payment of obligations not chargeable to other funds, though transfers of moneys therefrom to other funds of the province

may be made by proper appropriation for their augmentation and use.

[2657—2037.]

SEC. 2112. *Exhibition fund.*—Any provincial board may, in its discretion, create a special fund in the provincial treasury to be known as the provincial exhibition fund and may make appropriations to the credit thereof. Such fund shall be subject to the control of the provincial board and shall be utilized in its discretion for local provincial or interprovincial exhibitions or to enable the province to make a creditable exhibit at any Philippine Exposition which may be authorized by law.

The exhibition fund may at any time be disestablished by resolution of the provincial board, with the approval of the Chief of the Executive Bureau, in which event such part of the fund as belongs to the province shall revert to the provincial general fund, and any portion contributed by any municipality or its proportionate share of any unexpended balance, shall be returned to it.

[2657—2038.]

SEC. 2113. *Road and bridge fund.*—There shall be maintained in the provincial treasuries of the respective regularly organized provinces a special fund to be known as the road and bridge fund, which shall be available, upon appropriation by the provincial board, exclusively for the following purposes:

(a) The repair, maintenance, improvement, and construction of roads and bridges in the province; and in applying this fund to such uses, adequate provision shall be made for the maintenance of existing, unabandoned roads and bridges before new construction is undertaken.

(b) The providing and maintaining of wharves, piers, and docks, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the Bureau of Customs, and for removing obstructions to navigation within the limits of the province.

(c) Subsidizing or for acquiring, operating, and maintaining means of water transportation within the province or between the province and neighboring provinces or

islands or to dredge rivers and provide facilities for communication and transportation by river, as well as for establishing and operating telephone systems within the territory of the province.

An appropriation made by a provincial board under the authority of subsection (b) or (c) hereof shall not be valid until approved by the Department Head.

[2657-2039.]

SEC. 2114. *Non-Christian inhabitants' fund.*—There shall be maintained in the provincial treasuries of such of the regularly organized provinces as contain non-Christian inhabitants a special fund to be known as the non-Christian inhabitants' fund, which shall be available, exclusively, for expenditures for the benefit of the non-Christian inhabitants of the province, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657-2040.]

SEC. 2115. *Road and public-works fund.*—There shall be maintained in the provincial treasuries of the respective specially organized provinces a special fund to be known as the road and public-works fund, which shall be available, upon appropriation by the provincial board, exclusively for the repair, maintenance, improvement, and construction of roads, bridges, and other public works. In applying this fund to the uses indicated, adequate provision shall be made for the maintenance of existing, unabandoned roads, bridges, and works before new construction is undertaken.

With the approval of the Department Head, the provincial board shall have authority to make appropriation from the road and public-works fund for the subsidizing or acquiring, operating, and maintaining means of water transportation within the province or between the province and neighboring provinces or islands or to dredge rivers and provide facilities for communication and transportation by river.

[2657-2041.]

SEC. 2116. *Township and settlement fund.*—There shall be maintained in the provincial treasuries of the respective specially organized provinces a special fund to be known

as the township and settlement fund, which shall be available, exclusively, for expenditures for the benefit of the townships and settlements of the province, and non-Christian inhabitants of the province, upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657-2042.]

SEC. 2117. *Loan of municipal funds for school purposes.*—Not to exceed twenty per centum of municipal funds deposited with the provincial treasurer and held in reserve may be loaned by the provincial treasurer to municipalities upon application by resolution of the municipal council of the municipality desiring the loan for permanent public works and upon recommendation of the division superintendent of schools, with the approval of the Director of Education, also for the following purposes: (a) The erection of school buildings of strong materials; (b) the purchase of land for school purposes.

Only funds deposited by municipalities that have previously authorized by resolution of their respective councils the use of such funds for loans of this kind, shall be available for the purposes hereof.

Such loans shall be repaid in equal annual installments over a period of not to exceed five years, and the provincial treasurer shall withhold from the proceeds of tax collections of the municipality receiving the loan sufficient revenues to pay each installment as it falls due.

[2657-2043.]

SEC. 2118. *Purchase of necessities for payment of laborers.*—Money expendable for provincial improvements of any character may, when duly authorized by the provincial board, be used for purchasing rice or other necessities to be sold or paid in kind, without profit, to laborers actually engaged upon such improvements.

[2657-2044.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Provincial budget*

SEC. 2119. *Detailed statement of receipts and expenditures for preceding year.*—On or before the fifteenth day of January of each year, the provincial treasurer shall

present to the provincial board a certified detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures pertaining to the preceding fiscal year.

[2657—2045.]

SEC. 2120. *Estimate of revenues and receipts for current year—Annual provincial budget.*—Immediately upon receipt of the statement of receipts and expenditures from the provincial treasurer, the provincial board will make a careful estimate of the revenues and receipts for the current year. Upon the basis of such estimated income the provincial board will, likewise, make detailed appropriations covering the estimated expenditures for the year, but in no case shall such appropriations be in excess of the estimated revenues and receipts. The statement of receipts and expenditures for the preceding year, together with the estimates and appropriations by the provincial board for the current year, shall be known as the annual provincial budget. Changes in the estimates and appropriations may be made by the provincial board from time to time during the year by supplemental budgets: *Provided*, That no changes shall be made to appropriations made for health without first consulting the chief of the sanitary division.

[2657—2046; 3115—4.]

SEC. 2121. *Disbursement of provincial funds—Statement of provincial accounts.*—Disbursement of provincial funds shall be made by the provincial treasurer upon properly executed vouchers in accordance with the appropriations made by the provincial board in the budgets and without the necessity for further approval by said provincial board. Within ten days after the close of each month, the provincial treasurer will furnish to the provincial board for its information a statement of the appropriations, expenditures, and balances in all provincial accounts.

[2657—2047.]

*Amended
Act 3601* SEC. 2122. *Restriction upon limit of disbursements.*—Disbursements made by the provincial treasurer in accordance with the appropriations of the provincial board, as shown in the provincial budgets, may be made from any funds in the hands of the provincial treasurer; but the

total disbursements from any provincial fund shall in no case be in excess of the actual collections plus fifty per centum of the uncollected estimated revenues accruing to such fund.

[2657—2048.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Provincial schools and aid for provincial students*

SEC. 2123. *Provincial schools.*—The provincial boards of the various provinces may establish and maintain provincial schools, to be conducted as a part of the public-school system in conformity with the provisions of the School Law.

[2657—2049]

SEC. 2124. *Tuition in provincial schools.*—No charge shall in any case be made for instruction in the primary grades; but for higher instruction the provincial board may, subject to the approval of the Director of Education, require moderate tuition fees.

[2657—2050.]

SEC. 2125. *Tuition of student transferring from home province.*—In any province where full courses are not given in the higher grades, the provincial board may make provision for the payment of the tuition of resident pupils of the province who may wish to enter a school of another province or of the City of Manila for courses not given in their home province. Such transfers shall be effected in accordance with the school regulations and with the approval of the provincial board, or Municipal Board of the City of Manila as the case may require.

[2657—2051.]

SEC. 2126. *Maintenance of professional students in City of Manila.*—Any provincial board shall have power to appropriate the amount necessary for one or two permanent allowances, at the rate of not to exceed forty pesos a month, for one or two students, residents of the province, in the University of the Philippines or in any governmental educational institution to enable them to follow a professional career.

In addition to the allowance, a student selected to receive such assistance shall be entitled to reimbursement of

the actual and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses from his residence to his place of study and *vice versa*, at least once each school year; to matriculation and graduation fees, if any; to reimbursement of the cost of the books required for each course; and to be admitted into and treated in the Philippine General Hospital free of charge, in case of illness.

[2657—2052; 3184—1.]

SEC. 2127. *Conditions antecedent to receiving allowance.*—To be entitled to an allowance under the preceding section, a person must be (a) a resident of the province granting the allowance; (b) not over twenty-one years of age; (c) the possessor of a certificate of having studied and satisfactorily completed an entire official course in the high schools; (d) of good conduct and physical constitution; and (e) whose parents or guardians are unable to meet the expenses of a higher education.

[2657—2053.]

SEC. 2128. *Conditions and mode of application.*—When a province, being in condition to make one or more allowances as herein provided, shall determine to grant them, it shall determine the profession or professions to the preparation for which such allowances shall be devoted, and shall advertise a general convocation, to which it shall give the widest publicity throughout its territorial jurisdiction, during the first fortnight in the month of April in the year in which such allowances are to be granted or renewed, in order that applicants therefor may make application in writing to the provincial board, within thirty days following such first fortnight of the aforesaid month of April.

The application, the blanks for which shall be prepared, printed, and distributed, subject to reimbursement of the cost thereof, by the Director of Education, shall contain a statement to the effect that the applicant has the requisites exacted by the next preceding section hereof; and the whole shall be subscribed and sworn to by the applicant and his father, or, in default thereof, his legal guardian.

[2657—2054.]

SEC. 2129. *Examination of contestants.*—After the applications have been presented and received the superintendent of schools of the province shall, in the presence of the provincial board or some person thereunto deputed by said board, proceed to hold an examination of such applicants; and the applicants obtaining the highest general average in such examination, or, if such averages are equal, those having the highest average for the subjects necessary for the career proposed to be followed shall be designated.

[2657—2055.]

SEC. 2130. *Service to be rendered by students.*—Upon finishing their studies, students receiving provincial aid in the pursuit of their professional studies shall be obliged to perform, in the province or subprovince granting such aid, the duties of the profession for which they have been prepared, for a period of time equal to that during which they have received their allowance; but this obligation shall not operate to prevent such students from going abroad upon a Government scholarship at the expense of the Insular Government, upon successfully passing a competitive examination therefor.

[2657—2056.]

ARTICLE X.—*Toll roads, bridges, and ferries*

SEC. 2131. *Provincial toll roads, bridges, and ferries.*—When the provincial board of any province shall deem such course to be necessary for the proper maintenance of any provincial road within the province, it may designate such road, or part thereof, or any bridge, or ferry built, or to be built, or maintained as a part thereof, as a toll road, bridge, or ferry, and may fix the rates of toll or ferriage to be paid for the use thereof.

No road or highway so designated shall be continued as a toll road or highway for a longer period than five years.

[2657—2057.]

SEC. 2132. *Collection and application of tolls.*—In the exercise of the authority hereinabove conferred, the provincial board may erect toll gates or equip ferries and may employ the persons necessary to operate the same. The

proceeds derived from such sources shall be applied to the repair and maintenance of the road upon which the collections are made.

[2657—2058.]

SEC. 2133. *Establishment of toll ferry upon municipal road by action of provincial board.*—Whenever for thirty days after service of a request by the provincial board, any municipality shall decline or neglect to establish and maintain a suitable ferry over any stream or other water situated upon the course of a municipal road, the provincial board may establish and maintain a provincial toll ferry at such place, in the manner above provided.

[2657—2059.]

SEC. 2134. *Persons exempt from tolls.*—No toll or ferriage authorized by this article shall be collected from officers or enlisted men of the United States Army or Navy or other employees of the United States Government in the Philippines; nor shall tolls for the use of any road or bridge be collected from any person passing over the same on foot.

[2657—2060.]

SEC. 2135. *Discontinuance of collection of tolls.*—When the provincial board shall decide that the collection of tolls on any road, bridge, or ferry, in accordance with the provisions hereof, may be discontinued without injury to the public welfare, it shall order a discontinuance of the collection of such tolls, and thereafter the road, bridge, or ferry in question shall be free for public use.

[2657—2061.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Government of subprovinces in certain provinces*

SEC. 2136. *Subprovinces subject to provisions of this article.*—The provisions of this article are applicable to the subprovince of Catanduanes, in the Province of Albay, the subprovince of Marinduque, in the Province of Tayabas, the subprovince of Masbate, in the Province of Sorsogon, the subprovince of Romblon, in the Province of Capiz, and

the suprovince of Siquijor, in the Province of Oriental Negros.

[2657—2062.]

SEC. 2137. *Lieutenant-governor of subprovince.*—There shall be a lieutenant-governor for each subprovince specified in the next preceding section hereof, who shall be elected by the duly qualified voters of the subprovince. The office of the lieutenant-governor shall be maintained at the capital of the subprovince.

The qualifications for the office of lieutenant-governor of a subprovince shall be the same as are prescribed for provincial officers at large, with the additional requirement that a candidate for such office must, at the time of election, be a resident of the subprovince.

[2657—2063.]

SEC. 2138. *Duties of lieutenant-governor.*—The duties of a lieutenant-governor of a subprovince shall be these:

(a) He shall be the custodian of such public records and documents pertaining to the subprovince as shall be kept within the subprovince.

(b) He shall, under the supervision of the provincial governor and as his representative, discharge within the subprovince the duties which are by law made incumbent upon provincial governors.

(c) He shall from time to time make to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, report concerning his semiannual visitation of the municipalities and of other inspections of the various communities of the subprovince.

(d) He shall submit annually to the provincial board, through the provincial governor, a report concerning the commercial, economic, financial, industrial, and political conditions within his subprovince; and he shall from time to time, in the same manner, make such recommendations as he shall deem necessary for the best interests of the subprovince.

[2657—2064.]

SEC. 2139. *Lieutenant-governor as member of provincial board.*—The lieutenant-governor shall constitute a fourth *See Act No. 3143*

member of the provincial board of the province to which he pertains with power to vote in such matters only as relate to the subprovince, but in the absence of special direction his attendance shall not be compulsory nor shall his absence affect the quorum.

A lieutenant-governor shall not receive additional remuneration as a member of the provincial board, but he shall be entitled to the reimbursement of his actual and necessary travel expense in going to and returning from the board meetings, to be paid from the provincial funds.

[2657—2065.]

SEC. 2140. *Absence or disability of lieutenant-governor.*—In case of the absence, suspension, or other temporary disability of the lieutenant-governor of a subprovince, his duties shall be performed by the governor of the province; in case of a vacancy in said office, the duties of lieutenant-governor shall likewise be discharged by the governor of the province until the Governor-General shall appoint some other person to the vacancy or until a successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

[2657—2066.]

SEC. 2141. *Subprovincial treasury.*—A permanent sub-office of the provincial treasury may, by resolution of the provincial board, approved by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, be established at the capital of a subprovince to serve as a treasury for such subprovince. When so established, the office shall be in charge of a deputy of the provincial treasurer, and all expenses incident to the conduct of the same shall be chargeable to the funds of the subprovince.

[2657—2067.]

SEC. 2142. *Funds pertaining to subprovince.*—Seventy per centum of all provincial taxes, fines, or other revenue collected in any subprovince or by reason of any right originating therein shall accrue to the treasury of such subprovince for the sole use and benefit thereof. The remaining thirty per centum of such collections shall accrue to the general fund of the province: *Provided, however, That the collections belonging to the road tax of any subprovince*

shall accrue in their entirety to the treasury of such subprovince.

There shall also accrue to the treasury of a subprovince, for the sole use and benefit of such subprovince, seventy per centum of the internal revenue apportioned to the province in respect of the number of inhabitants contained in the subprovince, except so far as the road fund is concerned, which in accordance with this section shall accrue entirely to the subprovince.

[2657-2068; 3128-1.]

SEC. 2143. *Application of funds of subprovince.*—The funds of a subprovince shall be appropriated and applied by the provincial board for the benefit of the subprovince and its inhabitants in the same manner and subject to the same restrictions as govern the application of provincial funds.

[2657-2069.]

ARTICLE XII.¹—*Provisions peculiar to specially organized provinces*

SEC. 2144. *Territorial application of article.*—The provisions of this article are applicable only in specially organized provinces.

[2657-2075; repealed by Act 2824.]

SEC. 2145. *Establishment of non-Christians upon sites selected by provincial governor.*—With the prior approval of the Department Head, the provincial governor of any province in which non-Christian inhabitants are found is authorized, when such a course is deemed necessary in the interest of law and order, to direct such inhabitants to take up their habitation on sites on unoccupied public lands to be selected by him and approved by the provincial board.

[2657-2077; repealed by Act 2824.]

SEC. 2146. *Provincial officers in specially organized provinces.*—In the specially organized provinces the provincial treasurers, lieutenant-governors, and the provincial governors, with the exception of the provincial governor of the Province of Mindoro, shall be appointed by the Gov-

¹ Repealed by Act No. 2824, sec. 6.

ernor-General. In Mindoro the provincial governor shall be elected by the qualified voters of the province.

When the exigencies of the service in any specially organized province shall so require, the Department Head may impose upon the provincial treasurer or other provincial officer therein duties additional to those properly incident to his office. Unless otherwise disposed by the Department Head, the duties incident to the office of secretary of the provincial board shall be performed by the provincial treasurer.

In specially organized provinces the respective provincial treasurers thereof shall be, *ex-officio*, provincial assessors.

[2657—2078; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2147. *Composition of provincial board in specially organized provinces.*—The provincial board, in specially organized provinces, shall be composed of the provincial governor, who shall be the presiding officer of the board, the provincial treasurer, and a third member, to be elected by the duly qualified voters of the respective provinces.

As regards qualification for office, the time of election, and conditions relating to tenure and term of office, the third member of the provincial board of the Mountain Province and of Nueva Vizcaya shall be on the same footing as other provincial officers elected pursuant to the provisions of the Election Law; but with respect to the qualification of electors, conduct of election and determination of the results, said office shall be governed by the provisions of sections two thousand three hundred and forty-three to two thousand three hundred and fifty of this Code.

The compensation of the elective third member shall be fixed pursuant to section two thousand and ninety-seven hereof, but the per diem of the third member in Batanes shall not be in excess of five pesos.

Until a third member of the provincial board of the Mountain Province shall be chosen at the next general election, said office shall be filled by a citizen of the Philippine Islands with not less than one year's residence in said province, who shall be appointed by the Governor-General,

with the consent of the Senate, with compensation to be fixed in the same manner as that of an elective third member.

[2657—2079; 2685—1; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2148. *Salaries of provincial officers.*—Provincial officers in the specially organized provinces shall receive compensation per annum not in excess of the amounts hereinbelow prescribed:

In Batanes, the provincial governor, four thousand pesos; the provincial treasurer, two thousand four hundred pesos.

In Mindoro, the provincial governor, four thousand five hundred pesos; the provincial treasurer, four thousand five hundred pesos.

In the Mountain Province, the provincial governor, six thousand pesos; the provincial treasurer, six thousand pesos.

In Nueva Vizcaya, the provincial governor, four thousand five hundred pesos; the provincial treasurer, three thousand two hundred pesos.

In Palawan, the provincial governor, four thousand eight hundred pesos; the provincial treasurer, four thousand pesos.

[2657—2080; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2149. *Allowance of quarters.*—With the approval of the proper Head of Department, the provincial board may allow quarters to any provincial officer or lieutenant-governor.

[2657—2081; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2150. *Fiscal of Mountain Province.*—The fiscal of the Mountain Province, who shall also be the City Attorney of Baguio without additional compensation, shall reside and have his office at the capital of the province unless the Department Head shall authorize him to reside and have his office at Baguio, in the subprovince of Benguet. He shall receive compensation at the rate of not to exceed three thousand five hundred pesos per annum.

[2657—2083; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2151. *Approval of resolutions by Department Head.*—Resolutions, or ordinances, of the provincial boards of the specially organized provinces must be approved by the Department Head, before the same shall take effect;

but after forty days shall have elapsed counting from the date on which a copy of any such resolution, or ordinance, was forwarded to the Department Head without any objection having been received from him, the same shall be taken to be approved.

[2657—2084; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2152. *Applications for Insular aid.*—Where the provincial authorities in any specially organized province contemplate applying for special financial assistance from the Insular Treasury, they shall, as a preliminary step, forward to the Legislature, through the Department Head, an estimate of their expenses and income and set forth in detail in each application the expenditure to be made of such assistance.

[2657—2085; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2153. *Lieutenant governors in Mountain Province.*—There shall be a lieutenant-governor for each of the subprovinces of Benguet, Ifugao, Bontoc, Kalinga, and Apayao, in the Mountain Province, and also one lieutenant-governor for the combined subprovinces of Lepanto and Amburayan in the same province. The duties of these officers shall in general be such as are specified in section two thousand one hundred and thirty-eight hereof. Their offices shall be maintained at the capitals of their respective subprovinces, or in case of the lieutenant-governor of Amburayan and Lepanto at Cervantes.

[2657—2086; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2154. *Salaries of lieutenant-governors.*—The salaries of the lieutenant-governors in the Mountain Province shall not be in excess of four thousand pesos per annum.

[2657—2087; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2155. *Supervisory power of provincial board over township councils.*—The provincial board of a specially organized province possesses the supervisory power over township councils expressed in sections two thousand three hundred and seventy-eight to two thousand three hundred and eighty-one, inclusive, of the Township Law.

[2657—2088; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2156. *Regulation of edible bird nest industry in*

Palawan.—The provincial board of the Province of Palawan shall have authority to make regulations deemed expedient or necessary to prevent the extermination of birds building edible nests and to secure the conservation of the supply of such nests and the adequate protection of the industry based thereon.

To the same end, said board may require collectors of edible nests to procure licenses for such business, for which such fees shall be charged by the provincial treasurer as shall be fixed by the board.

[2657—2089; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2157. *Extension of time for payment of taxes.*—With the prior approval of the Department Head, the provincial board of any specially organized province may, by reason of general failure of crops or for other good and sufficient cause, extend by resolution the collection time for the payment, in whole or in part, of any one or more tax or taxes for the whole of the province or for any subdivision thereof, for a period not exceeding six months in any one year without penalty. The resolution of the provincial board shall clearly state the reasons for such extension.

[2657—2090; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2158. *Tax for benefit of roads and public works.*—In the Mountain Province and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya there shall be collected an annual tax of two pesos from every male inhabitant of the province over eighteen years and under sixty years of age, the proceeds of which shall accrue to the road and public-work fund of the respective provinces wherein the tax shall be collected. For purposes of convenient designation this tax shall be known as the road tax.

[2657—2092; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2159. *Classes of persons exempt from road tax.*—The following classes of persons shall be exempt from the road tax:

(a) Soldiers and sailors of the United States Army and Navy, and civilian employees of the military branch of the United States Government in the Philippine Islands;

- (b) Consular and diplomatic representatives and officials of foreign power in the Philippine Islands;
- (c) Paupers;
- (d) Insane persons; and
- (e) Persons serving a sentence of more than one year in a public prison.

[2657-2093; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2160. *Exemption of particular communities from payment of road tax.*—When, in the opinion of the provincial board, the inhabitants of any township or settlement have not advanced sufficiently in civilization to make the collection of this tax practicable, or in the public interest, the board may, by resolution, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior first had, exempt the inhabitants of such township or settlement from the payment of this tax.

[2657-2094; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2161. *Delinquency.*—The road tax shall be deemed to be delinquent after the first day of February of each year, but persons liable to pay this tax not residents of the province prior to February first of any year, but who enter and reside in the province after that date, may pay the tax within thirty days after their arrival in the province.

[2657-2095; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2162. *Personal service required of delinquents.*—Any person who becomes delinquent in the payment of this tax may, in lieu of payment, work for ten days on the roads, trails, or public works in the province, either performing such work in person or supplying a substitute to perform it; provided that at any time after he or his substitute shall have begun work he may secure release from the obligation by payment of the amount of the tax originally due in full. The provincial board shall fix the period within which the inhabitants of each township who are delinquent shall render the required service; shall specify the road, trail, or other public work upon which the labor shall be expended; and shall provide for adequate supervisions over its performance.

When any delinquent in the payment of this tax is obliged to perform work outside of the township in which

he resides he shall be furnished subsistence by the province while engaged in such work and during the usual and necessary time consumed in going from his home to the place where such work is performed and in returning from such place to his home. He shall be credited with the usual and necessary time consumed in traveling from his home to the place where the work is performed and returning therefrom as a part of the time required of him, such usual and necessary time to be determined by the provincial board.

[2657—2096; See Act 2824.]

SEC. 2163. *Elections in Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya.*—Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of the Election Law shall not be applicable in the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya; and in said provinces elective public officers shall be chosen in conformity with the provisions of sections two thousand three hundred and forty-two to two thousand three hundred and fifty, inclusive, of this code.

[2657—2097; See Act 2824.]

Title IX.—MUNICIPALITIES

Chapter 57.—MUNICIPAL LAW

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SEC. 2164. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Municipal Law.

[2657—2110.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2165. *Corporate powers of municipalities.*—Municipalities are political bodies corporate, and as such are endowed with the faculties of municipal corporations, to be exercised by and through their respective municipal governments in conformity with law.

It shall be competent for them, in their proper corporate name, to sue and be sued, to contract and be contracted with, to acquire and hold real and personal property for municipal purposes, and generally to exercise the powers hereinafter specified or otherwise conferred upon them by law.

[2657—2111.]

SEC. 2166. *Municipal subdivisions.*—The municipality shall be divided into barrios, and for administrative purposes these may be grouped into districts. The number of districts in the municipality shall be equal to the number of councilors, including the vice-president.

[2657—2112.]

✓ SEC. 2167. *Municipal boundary disputes—How settled.*—Disputes as to jurisdiction of municipal governments over places or barrios shall be decided by the provincial boards of the provinces in which such municipalities are situated, after an investigation at which the municipalities concerned shall be duly heard. From the decision of the provincial

board appeal may be taken by the municipality aggrieved to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final. Where the places or barrios in dispute are claimed by municipalities situated in different provinces, the provincial boards of the provinces concerned shall come to an agreement if possible, but, in the event of their failing to agree, an appeal shall be had to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final.

[2657-2113.]

SEC. 2168. *Beginning of corporate existence of new municipality.*—Where provisions is made for the creation or organization of a new municipality, it shall come into existence as a separate corporate body upon the qualification of the president, vice-president, and a majority of the councilors, unless some other time be fixed therefor by law.

When a township or other local territorial division is converted or fused into a municipality all property rights vested in the original territorial organization shall become vested in the government of the municipality.

[2657-2114.]

ARTICLE II.—*Organization of municipal government*

SEC. 2169. *Chief officials of municipal government.*—The chief officials of the municipal government are the president, the vice-president, the treasurer, and the councilors.

With the exception of the treasurer, these officers shall be elected by the qualified voters of the municipality.

[2657-2115.]

SEC. 2170. *Classification of municipalities—Number of councilors.*—Municipalities are divided into five classes, according to their receipts, as follows: Municipalities of the first class shall be those the annual receipts of which averaged fifty thousand pesos or more during the last three years, and shall have eight councilors; of the second class, those the annual receipts of which averaged thirty thousand pesos or more, but less than fifty thousand pesos, during the last three years, and shall have eight councilors; of the third class, those the annual receipts of which averaged fifteen thousand pesos or more, but less than thirty

thousand pesos, during the last three years, and shall have six councilors; of the fourth class, those the annual receipts of which averaged five thousand pesos or more, but less than fifteen thousand pesos, during the last three years, and shall have six councilors; of the fifth class, those the annual receipts of which averaged less than five thousand pesos during the last three years, and shall have four councilors: *Provided*, That the councilors elected at the last general election in each municipality shall continue to hold office during the term for which they were elected, and the reduction or increase of the number of councilors in accordance with the classification of municipalities prescribed in this Act shall take effect beginning with the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

[2657-2116; 3261-1.]

SEC. 2171. *Change of amount of receipts as affecting classification of municipalities.*—Beginning with the year nineteen hundred and twenty-five, and for each period of three consecutive years after said date, the Secretary of the Interior shall order the classification of the municipalities readjusted in accordance with the rules established in the last preceding section.

[2657-2117; 3261-2.]

SEC. 2172. *Additional councilors for municipality passing to higher class.*—In case the class of a municipality shall be raised the additional councilors appropriate to its new class shall be obtained by electing, at the regular election next following the change, one-half of the total number of councilors prescribed for municipalities of that class and at each succeeding election an equal number. During the interim between the change and the seating of the councilors first elected thereafter the council shall consist of the former number of councilors. After the seating of said first elected councilors and until the seating of those next elected it shall consist of a number midway between the former number and the number prescribed for the new class.

[2657-2118.]

SEC. 2173. *Reduction in number of councilors for municipality passing to lower class.*—In case a municipality is

reduced in class all of the councilors in office shall be allowed to serve out their full terms, except that in case of death, resignation, or removal of any such councilor the vacancy thereby caused shall not be filled unless such vacancy reduces the number of councilors below that prescribed for the new class, in which case the vacancy shall be filled as hereinafter in this title provided. At the election next following the change of class the number of councilors elected shall be equal to one-half of the number prescribed for the new class, and at each succeeding election an equal number shall be elected.

[2657—2119.]

ARTICLE III.—*Municipal offices and officers in general*

SEC. 2174. *Qualifications of elective municipal officer.*—An elective municipal officer must, at the time of the election, be a qualified voter in his municipality and must have been resident therein for at least one year; he must be loyal to the United States, and not less than twenty-three years of age. He must also be able to read and write intelligently either Spanish, English, or the local dialect.

[2657—2120.]

SEC. 2175. *Persons ineligible to municipal office.*—In no case shall there be elected or appointed to a municipal office ecclesiastics, soldiers in active service, persons receiving salaries or compensation from provincial or Insular funds, or contractors for public works of the municipality.

[2657—2121.]

SEC. 2176. *Inhibition against holding of pecuniary interest by municipal official.*—It shall be unlawful for a municipal officer to possess a pecuniary interest, either direct or indirect, in any municipal contract, contract work, or other municipal business, or to hold such interest in any cockpit or other game licensed by municipal authority.

[2657—2122.]

SEC. 2177. *Term of elective officer.*—The term of a municipal officer elected at the general election shall begin on the sixteenth of October following such election and shall end on the fifteenth of the same month three years thereafter; but if a successor be not inducted at the time ap-

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by Act*

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pointed by law, the incumbent shall hold over until a successor shall be duly qualified.

[2657-2123.]

SEC. 2178. *Term of appointive officer.*—An officer appointed by the president shall, in the absence of special provision, hold until the end of the term of the president making the appointment and until his own successor is appointed and qualified, unless prior thereto he shall resign or be removed according to law.

Other appointive municipal officers shall hold until resignation or removal from office according to law.

[2657-2124.]

SEC. 2179. *Change of territory as affecting tenure of office.*—When a part of a barrio is detached from a municipality to form a new municipality or to be added to an existing municipality any officer of the old municipality living in the detached territory may continue to hold his office and exert the functions thereof for the remainder of his term; but if he is resident of a barrio the whole of which is detached, his office shall be deemed to be vacated.

[2657-2125.]

SEC. 2180. *Vacancies in municipal office.*—(a) In case of a temporary vacancy in any municipal office, the same shall be filled by appointment by the provincial governor, with the consent of the provincial board.

(b) In case of a permanent vacancy in any municipal office, the same shall be filled by appointment by the provincial board, except in case of a municipal president, in which the permanent vacancy shall be filled by the municipal vice-president.

(c) In case of the failure of an election for any municipal office, or when the officer elect declines to qualify or dies before qualifying, or there is no successor for any other reason, such successor shall, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior, be appointed by the provincial board or elected at a special election convened by the Governor-General the same as other special elections.

[2657-2126.]

SEC. 2181. *Declaration of vacancy in elective municipal office.*—Should any elective municipal officer become perma-

nently incapacitated for the proper discharge of his duties during his term of office, through accident or disease, his office may be declared vacant by the vote of a majority of all the members of the council.

[2657—2127.]

SEC. 2182. *Resignation of municipal officer.*—Any elective municipal officer who has qualified may be allowed to resign in the interest of the public service, with the approval of the provincial board.

[2657—2128.]

SEC. 2183. *Salaries of municipal officers.*—The salaries of the president and municipal secretary shall be fixed by the council; that of the municipal treasurer by the provincial board.

[2657—2129.]

SEC. 2184. *Maximum limit of salaries.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the annual salaries of municipal officers shall not exceed the amounts hereinbelow fixed:

In municipalities of the first class: for the president, two thousand pesos; for the municipal secretary, twelve hundred pesos; and for the municipal treasurer, eighteen hundred pesos, of which twelve hundred pesos shall be payable out of municipal funds, in his capacity as municipal treasurer, and six hundred pesos out of provincial funds, in his capacity as deputy of the provincial treasurer.

In municipalities of the second class: for the president, sixteen hundred and eighty pesos; for the municipal secretary, nine hundred and sixty pesos; and for the municipal treasurer, thirteen hundred and eighty pesos, of which nine hundred and twenty pesos shall be payable out of municipal funds, in his capacity as municipal treasurer, and four hundred and sixty pesos out of provincial funds, in his capacity as deputy of the provincial treasurer.

In municipalities of the third class: for the president, twelve hundred and sixty pesos; for the municipal secretary, seven hundred and twenty pesos; and for the municipal treasurer, one thousand and eighty pesos, of which seven hundred and twenty pesos shall be payable out of municipal funds, in his capacity as municipal treasurer,

and three hundred and sixty pesos out of provincial funds, in his capacity as deputy of the provincial treasurer.

In municipalities of the fourth class: for the president, nine hundred and sixty pesos; for the municipal secretary, six hundred pesos; and for the municipal treasurer, nine hundred pesos, of which six hundred pesos shall be payable out of municipal funds, in his capacity as municipal treasurer, and three hundred pesos out of provincial funds, in his capacity as deputy of the provincial treasurer.

In municipalities of the fifth class: for the president, six hundred pesos; for the municipal secretary, three hundred and sixty pesos; and for the municipal treasurer, five hundred and forty pesos, of which three hundred and sixty pesos shall be payable out of municipal funds, in his capacity as municipal treasurer, and one hundred and eighty pesos out of provincial funds, in his capacity as deputy of the provincial treasurer.

From the decisions of the provincial board with regard to salaries and per diems of municipal officers, the municipal officer or council concerned or any member of the provincial board having expressed his disconformity when the resolution objected to was passed, may appeal, and such appeal shall, within ten days after its receipt by the provincial board, be forwarded to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, whose decision shall be final.

[2657; 2130; 3261—3.]

SEC. 2185. *Additional compensation for municipal treasurer acting as municipal secretary.*—The municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board, may require that the municipal treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duties of municipal secretary; in which case he may be paid additional compensation in an amount fixed by the municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board; but the compensation thus paid to the treasurer for his services in both capacities shall not exceed seventy-five per centum of the sum of the salaries attached to the two offices.

[2657—2181.]

SEC. 2186. *Additional compensation for treasurer in capacity of deputy of provincial treasurer.*—A municipal treasurer may receive, for his services in the capacity of deputy provincial treasurer, such additional compensation, to be paid from provincial funds, as the provincial board may fix and the Chief of the Executive Bureau may approve.

[2657—2132.]

SEC. 2187. *Compensation of vice-president or councilor.*—No compensation is attached to the office of vice-president or the office of councilor, such offices being honorary; but when, by reason of absence, suspension, or other disability, the president ceases to discharge the duties of his office, the vice-president or councilor acting as president shall receive compensation equivalent to the salary of the president during the period of such service. *Amended by Act 3356*

The president shall receive full salary when absent from the municipality upon occasion of any meeting of municipal presidents convoked by the provincial board or when absent therefrom upon any other business the performance of which is required of him by express provision of law or competent administrative authority; and if during such authorized absence the vice-president or a councilor temporarily discharges the local duties of president, the officer rendering such service may receive compensation in an amount to be fixed by the council, with the approval of the provincial governor, which amount shall not be in excess of the salary of president for the same period.

When absent from their permanent stations on official business other than attendance at the session of the council, vice-presidents and councilors shall be allowed their actual expenses of travel with the approval of the provincial governor.

[2657—2133.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Provincial supervision over municipal officers*

SEC. 2188. *Supervisory authority of provincial governor over municipal officers.*—The provincial governor shall re-

ceive and investigate complaints made under oath against municipal officers for neglect of duty, oppression, corruption, or other form of maladministration in office. For minor delinquency he may reprimand the offender; and if a more severe punishment seems to be desirable, he shall submit written charges touching the matter to the provincial board, furnishing a copy of such charges to the accused either personally or by registered mail, and he may in such case suspend the officer (not being the municipal treasurer) pending action by the board, if in his opinion the charge be one affecting the official integrity of the officer in question. Where suspension is thus effected, the written charges against the officer shall be filed with the board within five days.

[2657—2134; 3167—1.]

SEC. 2189. *Trial of municipal officer by provincial board.*—When written charges are preferred by a provincial governor against a municipal officer, the provincial board shall, at its next meeting, regular or special, set a day, hour, and place for the trial of the same and notify the respondent thereof; and at the time and place appointed, the board shall proceed to hear and investigate the truth or falsity of said charges, giving the accused official full opportunity to be heard in his defense. The hearing shall occur as soon as may be practicable, and in case suspension has been effected, not later than ten days from the date the accused is furnished or has sent to him a copy of the charges, unless the suspended official shall, on sufficient grounds, request an extension of time to prepare his defense.

The preventive suspension of a municipal officer shall not be for more than thirty days. At the expiration of the thirty days, the suspended officer shall be reinstated in office without prejudice to the continuation of the proceedings against him until their completion, unless the delay in the decision of the case is due to the fault, neglect, or request of the accused, in which case the time of the delay shall not be counted in computing the time of the suspen-

sion: *Provided*, That the suspension of the accused may continue after the expiration of the thirty days above mentioned in case of conviction until the Executive Bureau shall otherwise direct or the case shall be finally decided by said Bureau.

[2657—2135; 3167—1.]

SEC. 2190. *Action by provincial board.*—If, upon due consideration, the provincial board shall adjudge that the charges are not sustained, the proceedings shall be dismissed; if it shall adjudge that the accused has been guilty of misconduct which would be sufficiently punished by reprimand, or further reprimand, it shall direct the provincial governor to deliver such reprimand in pursuance of its judgment; and in either case the official, if suspended, shall be reinstated.

If in the opinion of the board the case is one requiring more severe discipline, and in case of appeal, it shall without unnecessary delay forward to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, within eight days after the date of the decision of the provincial board, certified copies of the record in the case, including the charges, the evidence, and the findings of the board, to which shall be added the recommendation of the board as to whether the official ought to be suspended, further suspended, or finally dismissed from office; and in such case the board may exercise its discretion to reinstate the official, if suspended.

The trial of a suspended municipal official and the proceedings incident thereto shall be given preference over the current and routine business of the board.

[2657—2136; 3167—1.]

SEC. 2191. *Action by Chief of Executive Bureau.*—Upon receiving the papers in any such proceedings the Chief of the Executive Bureau shall review the case without unnecessary delay and shall make such order for the reinstatement, dismissal, suspension, or further suspension of the official, as the facts shall warrant and shall render his final decision upon the matter within thirty days after

the date on which the case was received. Disciplinary suspension made upon order of the Chief of the Executive Bureau shall be without pay. No final dismissal hereunder shall take effect until recommended by the Department Head and approved by the Governor-General.

[2657—2137; 3167—1.]

SEC. 2192. *Salary of officer pending suspension.*—A municipal officer suspended from duty pending an investigation of charges against him shall receive no pay during such suspension; but upon subsequent exoneration or reinstatement, the Department Head may order the payment of the whole or part of the salary accruing during such suspension.

[2657—2138.]

SEC. 2193. *Duty of provincial governor to order prosecution in certain cases.*—Upon receiving information to the effect that any municipal officer is guilty of official misconduct involving criminal or civil liability of such character as to make advisable the institution of judicial proceedings, the provincial governor shall direct the provincial fiscal to institute such proceedings according to law.

[2657—2139.]

ARTICLE V.—*Municipal president*

SEC. 2194. *President as chief executive of municipality.*—The president shall be the chief executive officer of the municipal government. As such it shall be his duty to exercise, in conformity with law, a general supervision over local administrative affairs in the municipality and to see that the laws and municipal ordinances are faithfully executed therein.

He shall have the following duties:

(a) He shall supervise the discharge of official duties by all subordinates.

(b) He shall lend his assistance and give support to the provincial treasurer and his deputies in the collection of taxes and shall coöperate with the health authorities in the enforcement of sanitary laws and regulations in force in the municipality.

(c) He shall issue orders relating to the police or to public safety, and orders for the purpose of avoiding conflagrations, floods and the effects of storms or other public calamities.

(d) He shall preside at the meetings of the municipal council and shall recommend to said body from time to time such measures connected with the public health, cleanliness, or ornament of the municipality or the improvement of its finances as he shall deem expedient.

(e) He shall attend such conventions of municipal presidents as may be lawfully called by the provincial board.

[2657-2140.]

SEC. 2195. *Temporary disability of president.*—Upon the occasion of the absence, suspension, or other temporary disability of the municipal president, his duties shall be discharged by the vice-president, or if there be no vice-president, by the councilor who at the last general election received the highest number of votes.

[2657-2141.]

SEC. 2196. *Execution of deeds.*—When the government of a municipality is party to a deed or an instrument which conveys real property or any interest therein or which creates a lien upon the same, such deed or instrument shall be executed on behalf of the municipal government by the president, upon resolution of the council, with the approval of the provincial governor.

[2657-2142.]

SEC. 2197. *Authority of president to make preliminary investigations.*—In case of the temporary absence of both the justice of the peace and the auxiliary justice from the municipality, town, or place wherein they exercise their jurisdiction, the municipal president shall make the preliminary investigation in criminal cases when such investigation cannot be delayed without prejudice to the interests of justice. He shall make report of any preliminary investigation so made to the justice of the peace or to the auxiliary justice immediately upon the return of one or the other. He shall also have authority in such cases to grant bail to

the accused in criminal proceedings brought in the justice court for such municipality, town, or place.

[2657—2143.]

SEC. 2198. *Copies of executive orders to be forwarded to provincial board.*—Within thirty-six hours after the issuance of any executive order by the municipal president, the municipal secretary shall forward a correct copy thereof to the provincial board.

Executive orders promulgated by the municipal president shall be numbered consecutively throughout the calendar year.

[2657—2144.]

SEC. 2199. *Appointment of subordinate officers and employees in general.*—Except as otherwise provided, appointments to all nonelective positions in the municipal service shall be made by the municipal president by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the council present. This requirement shall not, however, apply to the employment of laborers engaged for the performance of authorized work, nor to local employees or laborers whose duties are connected with health work and who shall be appointed by the chief local health officer, upon recommendation by the municipal president.

[2657—2145; 3115—5.]

Amended by No. 34/50 SEC. 2200. *Nominations to be made by president.*—Nominations to all places that may be filled by appointment of the president shall be by him submitted to the council at its first meeting after his assumption of office; and if a vacancy occurs in any such place during the term of office of the president, he shall submit a nomination therefor at the next regular meeting of the council. If a nomination should be rejected, the president shall submit the name of another nominee for the place at the next regular meeting of the council.

[2657—2146.]

SEC. 2201. *Supervisory authority of president over subordinates.*—The president may at any time for cause, suspend any nonelective officer or employee over whose

position he has the power of appointment, for a period of not exceeding ten days, without pay, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the council; and by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the council he may discharge any such officer or employee.

If a charge shall be brought in any court against any such subordinate for violating his official duty, the president shall have jurisdiction to suspend him, pending action on such violation by the municipal council; and, if a fine is imposed against such officer, it may be collected by withholding the requisite amount from such salary as is or may become due to him: *Provided*, That employees and laborers appointed by the chief local health officer as provided for in section twenty-one hundred and ninety-nine, shall not be removed by the chief local health officer without the approval of a majority of the municipal council concerned.

[2657—2147; 3115—6.]

SEC. 2202. *Quarterly report on crop and live-stock conditions.*—The president of each municipality shall, upon forms to be supplied by the Director of Agriculture, and in such detail as shall be required by him, make quarterly reports of the condition of agriculture and live stock in his municipality, and of such other matters as relate to the development of those interests.

The report so made shall be submitted to the municipal council, and, if approved, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the office of the provincial governor, a second copy to the representative from the district, a third copy to the Director of Agriculture, and a fourth copy shall be filed in the office of the municipal secretary.

[2657—2148.]

SEC. 2203. *Annual report of president.*—During the month of December of each year the president shall prepare and make out in duplicate an annual report, in which he shall set forth the most important events which have occurred in the municipality within the current year. One copy of the report so prepared shall be forwarded to the provincial governor upon the first of the succeeding January or as soon thereafter as practicable. The other copy

shall be submitted to the municipal council at its next meeting.

[2657—2149.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Vice-president*

SEC. 2204. *Vice-president as ex officio member of council.*—The vice-president shall be an *ex officio* member of the council, with all the rights and duties of any other member, and there shall be assigned to him the barrio or district in which the municipal offices are situated.

[2657—2150]

ARTICLE VII.—*Municipal treasurer*

SEC. 2205. *Appointment and removal of treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

The municipal treasurer may be removed from office by the provincial board for cause.

[2657—2151.]

SEC. 2206. *Temporary disability of treasurer.*—Upon the occasion of the absence, suspension, or other disability of the municipal treasurer, the provincial treasurer shall designate some suitable person to discharge the duties of the office.

[2657—2152.]

SEC. 2207. *Employees and clerks in office of municipal treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer shall appoint the clerks and other employees necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties, the number and salaries thereof being determined by the municipal council as in case of other employees.

When it appears that the number or salaries of such clerks or employees are manifestly inadequate, it shall be within the power of the provincial board, on application, to increase the same.

The municipal treasurer may, for cause, suspend from office without salary for not to exceed thirty days any employee thus appointed or, with the approval of the provincial treasurer, remove him from office.

[2657—2153.]

SEC. 2208. *Duties of municipal treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer shall be the financial officer of the municipality and with respect to the collection of revenue shall be *ex officio* deputy of the provincial treasurer.

The principal duties of the municipal treasurer shall be these:

(a) He shall collect and receive all moneys due or accruing to the municipality and, except as otherwise specially provided, all other Government revenue collectible therein.

(b) He shall give to every person paying money to him in his official capacity a proper receipt showing the date, the amount paid, the name of the person making payment, and the account upon which it was paid.

(c) He shall keep a detailed account of all moneys received, and shall pay the same out or dispose thereof pursuant to lawful authority.

(d) He shall, under the direction of the council, be the custodian of municipal property in general, including lands, buildings, and equipment, and shall keep a complete record thereof.

(e) He shall, as deputy of the provincial treasurer, perform in the municipality such other duties not inconsistent with law as the provincial treasurer may assign to him.

[2657—2154; 3211—3.]

SEC. 2209. *Misuse of public funds.*—Municipal funds shall be kept by the municipal treasurer separate and distinct from his own money, and he shall not make profit out of public money or lend or otherwise apply it to any use not authorized by law.

[2657—2155.]

SEC. 2210. *Inspection of municipal treasurer's accounts.*—The books, accounts, papers, and cash of the municipal treasurer shall at all times be open to the inspection of the provincial treasurer or his deputy specially authorized for that purpose, and of the district auditor or his deputy, and at least once in every three months the office of each municipal treasurer shall be examined by the district auditor.

For the purpose of making such examination he may use a special deputy of his own or a special deputy in the office of the provincial treasurer.

[2657—2156.]

SEC. 2211. *Suspension of delinquent treasurer.*—In case such an examination discloses a shortage in the cash which should be on hand or any misuse of the funds in violation of section two thousand two hundred and nine hereof, it shall be the duty of the examining officer to seize the cash, books, accounts, and papers, verifying the amount of cash so seized in the presence of at least two municipal councilors or other municipal officers, who shall certify to the amount so seized. The provincial treasurer shall thereupon suspend from office the municipal treasurer in default, and immediately take such action as may be warranted. The provincial treasurer shall treat the funds so seized as a municipal deposit in his accounts pending a decision of the matter or the appointment of a new municipal treasurer or an acting municipal treasurer duly qualified to receive said funds.

[2657—2157.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Municipal secretary*

SEC. 2212. *Duties of secretary.*—The municipal secretary shall be the clerk of the municipal council and shall perform such duties as the council shall by ordinance prescribe:

- (a) He shall be the custodian of the municipal archives.
- (b) He shall attend the meetings of the municipal council and shall keep a journal of its proceedings and a record of other acts of the municipal government.
- (c) He shall keep his office in the building where the municipal council meets, or at some place convenient thereto, as the council shall direct.
- (d) He shall keep a civil register for the municipality and shall record therein all births, marriages, and deaths, with their respective dates. In case of marriages, he shall further record the previous residences of the contracting parties, the name of the person solemnizing the marriage,

and the names of the witnesses. In case of deaths, the causes of death shall be recorded when known.

All entries in the civil register shall be made by the municipal secretary free of charge.

[2657-2158.]

(e) He shall, at the end of each quarter, send to the chief of the division of archives, certified copies of the civil register, containing entries of all the births, marriages, and deaths that have occurred during the quarter.

(f) He shall properly collect the copies of the Official Gazette received by him and claim in due time from the Bureau of Printing any missing numbers, and shall at the termination of his term of office be required to pay for any copies that may have disappeared.

[3022-1.]

SEC. 2213. *Issuance of certified copies of municipal records.*—The municipal secretary shall issue upon demand of any person a certified copy of any record within his control, and shall be authorized to charge and receive a fee, which shall not exceed, for both the writing and certificate, ten centavos per one hundred words, the same to be paid into the municipal treasury. The records shall during usual business hours be open to inspection by all residents of the municipality and by all officers of the municipal, provincial, and Insular governments.

[2657-2159.]

SEC. 2214. *Report of births and deaths.*—Physicians and midwives residing within the limits of a municipality shall forward to the municipal secretary prompt notification of every birth or death that occurs under his or her professional observation, together with the necessary information for making the proper entry in the civil register.

[2657-2160.]

SEC. 2215. *Report of marriages.*—Every person resident within the limits of the municipality who is authorized by law to celebrate marriages shall immediately forward to the municipal secretary notification of every marriage which he celebrates, together with the necessary data for properly recording said marriage in the civil register.

Where forms are prescribed for such reports they shall be furnished at the expense of the municipality.

[2657—2161.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Municipal council—Its constitution and powers in general*

SEC. 2216. *Duties of councilor.*—The members of the council shall participate in the exercise of the powers vested in the municipal council as a body and shall therein serve as the representative of the true interests of the people of the entire municipality.

As an individual officer, the councilor shall exercise an immediate supervision over the barrio or district confided to his care; and it shall be his special duty to bring to the attention of the council the particular needs thereof.

By means of suitable notices posted in a public and conspicuous place in each barrio under his care, he shall keep the inhabitants thereof informed as to the acts of the council or other governmental measures which directly concern them.

It shall be his further duty promptly to inform the president of any unusual or disturbing event occurring within his district.

[2657—2162.]

SEC. 2217. *Assignment of barrios or districts to councilors.*—The council shall define the limits of the barrios of the municipality, prescribing for them such boundaries that the barrios, taken collectively, shall include the entire territory of the municipality. If the number of barrios is less than or equal to the number of councilors, the council shall put each of its members in immediate charge of a barrio or part of a barrio, so that each barrio shall be under the direction of one or more councilors.

If the number of barrios exceeds the number of councilors, including the vice-president, the council may unite one or more barrios or parts of barrios into a district or districts, to be assigned in such manner as the proper distribution of the territory of the municipality shall require.

[2657—2163.]

SEC. 2218. *Appointment of lieutenants and substitute lieutenants by councilors.*—Each councilor shall be empowered to appoint one lieutenant in each barrio or part of barrio under his immediate supervision. A lieutenant of barrio shall be a duly qualified elector, shall serve without compensation, and shall report directly to the councilor appointing him. Each councilor shall be empowered to appoint a substitute lieutenant, who shall be a duly qualified elector, for each barrio or part of barrio under his immediate supervision, to take the place of the lieutenant of such barrio, or part of barrio, during his temporary absence or inability to perform his duties.

[2657—2164.]

SEC. 2219. *Duties of lieutenant.*—The lieutenant, or in his absence or inability the substitute lieutenant of barrio, shall assist the councilor in the performance of his ministerial duties in such barrio, or part of barrio, to which he is assigned. The term of his office shall be that fixed in his appointment. The councilor may, for cause, suspend or dismiss the lieutenant of barrio from his office with the advice and consent of the municipal council.

[2657—2165.] *Sec. 2219 1/2. Appointment of Rural Councilors.*
(See Act 3861)

SEC. 2220. *Regular and special meetings of council.*—The municipal council shall prescribe the time and place of holding its meetings. Regular meetings shall be held once in every two weeks and special meetings, not to exceed twenty-four annually, may be held whenever there is real necessity for them. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed.

The president, or any two members of the council, may call a special meeting by giving written notice of it to each member of the council, which notice shall be served personally or left at his usual place of abode.

[2657—2166; 3261—4.]

SEC. 2221. *Quorum of council—Enforcing attendance of absent members.*—The majority of the council elected shall constitute a quorum to do business; but when a quorum is lacking a majority of those in actual attendance may ad-

journal from time to time and may enforce the immediate attendance of any member absent without good cause by issuing to the municipal police an order for his arrest and production at the session; or they may impose a fine upon him in such amount as shall have been previously prescribed by ordinance.

[2657-2167.]

SEC. 2222. *Public sessions—Closed sessions.*—The regular sessions or meetings of the municipal council shall be public and the person presiding has the authority to exact from all present due respect and proper deportment, to prevent disturbances and disorder, and to order the room cleared of any or all present who give reason for such action by improper behavior.

The council may hold special sessions with closed doors to consider and vote upon appointments submitted to it by the president.

[2657-2168.]

SEC. 2223. *Rules of procedure—Suspension or expulsion of member.*—The municipal council shall determine its own rules of procedure, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, the council may suspend or, subject to the approval of the provincial board, may expel a member for cause.

[2657-2169.]

SEC. 2224. *Journal of proceedings—Majorities necessary for transaction of business.*—The council shall keep a journal of its own proceedings. The ayes and noes shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all propositions to create any liability against the municipality, and upon any other proposition, upon the request of any member, and they shall be entered upon the journal. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the municipal council shall be necessary to the passage of any ordinance or of any proposition creating indebtedness; but other measures, except as otherwise specially provided, shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held.

The journal of the council shall be signed by both the presiding officer and the secretary.

[2657-2170.]

SEC. 2225. *Restriction upon right of president to vote in council.*—The president, as presiding officer of the council, shall have no right to vote, except in case of a tie.

[2657-2171.]

SEC. 2226. *Nominations to be passed upon at first meeting.*—At the first regular meeting after the election and qualification of a new president, the council shall pass on his nominations to nonelective municipal offices and shall prescribe the duties of all appointed officers and employees when not determined by law.

[2657-2172.]

SEC. 2227. *Ordinances of council.*—Legislative acts passed by the municipal council in the exercise of its law-making authority shall be denominated ordinances.

[2657-2173.]

SEC. 2228. *Numbering of ordinances and resolutions.*—Ordinances and resolutions of the council shall be numbered consecutively throughout the calendar year.

[2657-2174.]

SEC. 2229. *Approval of ordinances by president—Veto power.*—Except as hereinbelow provided, ordinances and resolutions passed by the municipal council shall be approved and signed by the president. If he shall consider any such ordinance or resolution prejudicial to the public welfare he may veto it by signifying to the council his disapproval thereof in writing; but the council may, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, pass an ordinance or resolution over the veto of the president, in which case it shall be valid without his approval or signature. If the president shall not either approve or veto an ordinance or resolution within five days after its passage, it shall likewise be valid without his approval or signature.

[2657-2175.]

SEC. 2230. *Time of taking effect of ordinance—Posting of ordinance.*—Every ordinance shall go into effect on the tenth day after its passage, unless the ordinance shall pro-

journal from time to time and may enforce the immediate attendance of any member absent without good cause by issuing to the municipal police an order for his arrest and production at the session; or they may impose a fine upon him in such amount as shall have been previously prescribed by ordinance.

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SEC. 2222. *Public sessions—Closed sessions.*—The regular sessions or meetings of the municipal council shall be public and the person presiding has the authority to exact from all present due respect and proper deportment, to prevent disturbances and disorder, and to order the room cleared of any or all present who give reason for such action by improper behavior.

The council may hold special sessions with closed doors to consider and vote upon appointments submitted to it by the president.

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SEC. 2224. *Journal of proceedings—Majorities necessary for transaction of business.*—The council shall keep a journal of its own proceedings. The ayes and noes shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all propositions to create any liability against the municipality, and upon any other proposition, upon the request of any member, and they shall be entered upon the journal. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the municipal council shall be necessary to the passage of any ordinance or of any proposition creating indebtedness; but other measures, except as otherwise specially provided, shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held.

The journal of the council shall be signed by both the presiding officer and the secretary.

[2657-2170.]

SEC. 2225. *Restriction upon right of president to vote in council.*—The president, as presiding officer of the council, shall have no right to vote, except in case of a tie.

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[2657-2175.]

SEC. 2230. *Time of taking effect of ordinance—Posting of ordinance.*—Every ordinance shall go into effect on the tenth day after its passage, unless the ordinance shall pro-

vide that it shall take effect at an earlier or a later date. The ordinance on the day after its passage shall be posted by the municipal secretary at the main entrance of the municipal building. He shall certify to the fact of posting and shall spread his certificate upon the minutes of the council, but failure to post an ordinance shall not invalidate the same.

[2657-2176.]

SEC. 2231. *Translation of ordinance into native dialect.*—

revised by 2623 The municipal council may, if it deems the same to be advisable, order the municipal secretary to have the ordinances, after their passage, translated into the dialect used by the majority of the people, and posted as translated into such dialect, at the main entrance of the municipal building and in other frequented public places in the center of the town and its barrios.

[2657-2177.]

SEC. 2232. *Copies of resolutions and ordinances to be forwarded to provincial board.*—Within thirty-six hours after a session of the council, the municipal secretary shall forward to the provincial board a correct copy of each resolution and approved ordinance passed at such session. When an ordinance has not been approved by the president within such time, the copy shall thereafter be forwarded immediately upon approval, or, in case of an ordinance passed over the president's veto, immediately upon such passage.

When an ordinance authorizes or necessitates the collection of municipal revenue an additional copy shall at the same time be forwarded to the provincial treasurer.

[2657-2178.]

SEC. 2233. *Provincial board to pass on legality of municipal proceedings.*—Upon receiving copies of resolutions and ordinances passed by municipal councils and of executive orders promulgated by municipal presidents, the provincial board shall examine the documents or transmit them to the provincial fiscal, whose duty it shall thereupon become to examine the same promptly and inform the provincial board of any defect or impropriety which he may dis-

cover therein, and make such other comment or criticism as shall appear to him proper.

If the board should in any case find that any resolution, ordinance, or order, as aforesaid, is beyond the powers conferred upon the council or president making the same, it shall declare such resolution, ordinance, or order invalid, entering its action upon the minutes and advising the proper municipal authorities thereof. The effect of such action shall be to annul the resolution, ordinance, or order in question, subject to action by the Chief of the Executive Bureau as hereinafter provided.

[2657—2179.]

SEC. 2234. *File to be kept by provincial governor.*—After the same have been passed upon by the provincial board, all municipal resolutions, ordinances, and executive orders shall be filed with the provincial governor, who shall keep a complete file of the same conveniently arranged in consecutive order by municipalities for reference, which shall be open for public inspection, and in case the municipal secretary neglects or omits to forward any such, the provincial governor shall immediately demand a copy. Repeated negligence in forwarding resolutions, ordinances, or executive orders, as aforesaid, shall be cause for suspension and removal of the officer so offending.

[2657—2180.]

SEC. 2235. *Appeal from action of provincial board.*—Should the council of any municipality be dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial board, an appeal may be taken by a two-thirds vote of the council to the Chief of the Executive Bureau, who shall decide the same question which was presented to the provincial board and either affirm or reverse the decision of the provincial board. The president concerned may likewise appeal from the decision of the provincial board annulling an executive order. If the decision of the provincial board is affirmed, the ordinance, resolution, or executive order involved shall be null and void. If, however, he shall reverse the decision of the provincial board, then and in that case notice of his decision shall be given to the provincial board and to the council of the municipality appealing, and upon receipt of

notice by the appellant, the ordinance, resolution, or executive order shall be revived and come into force again.

Pending the decision on appeal from a decision of the provincial board annulling any ordinance, resolution, or executive order, the same shall have no force or effect.

[2657-2181.]

SEC. 2236. *Judicial authority to determine validity of municipal proceedings.*—Nothing contained in either of the three last preceding sections hereof shall be construed to deprive any judicial tribunal of power to hold void for want of statutory authority any act, ordinance, or resolution of a municipal council or executive order of a municipal president the validity of which shall be involved in any cause arising before such tribunal, without respect to the decision of the executive authorities.

[2657-2182.]

SEC. 2237. *Attempt to enforce void or suspended resolution, ordinance, or order.*—Any attempt to enforce any ordinance, resolution, or executive order, after the disapproval or suspension thereof is brought to the attention of the municipal council or municipal president, as the case may be, shall be sufficient ground for the dismissal of the officer or officers attempting to enforce the same.

[2657-2183.]

SEC. 2238. *General power of council to enact ordinances and make regulations.*—The municipal council shall enact such ordinances and make such regulations, not repugnant to law, as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred upon it by law and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the municipality and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein.

[2657-2184.]

SEC. 2239. *Power of council to prescribe penalties for violations of ordinances.*—It shall be competent for a municipal council to prescribe fines or penalties for violations

of its ordinances; but no penalty so fixed shall exceed a fine of two hundred pesos or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Persons undergoing imprisonment for violation of ordinances may be required to labor for the period of imprisonment upon public works of the municipality in such manner as may be directed by the municipal council.

[2657-2185.]

SEC. 2240. *Subsidiary imprisonment for nonpayment of fine.*—Imprisonment shall be imposed in lieu of unpaid fines at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each peso of the fine.

Where a person is imprisoned for nonpayment of a fine he shall be released upon payment of such fine, less one peso per day for each day that he has been confined.

[2657-2186.]

SEC. 2241. *Submission of questions to provincial fiscal.*—When the council is desirous of securing a legal opinion upon any question relative to its own powers or the constitution or attributes of the municipal government, it shall frame such question in writing and submit the same to the provincial fiscal for decision.

[2657-2187.]

SEC. 2242. *Certain legislative powers of mandatory character.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal council, conformably with law:

(a) To fix the salaries of all municipal officers and employees except the treasurer and teachers in the public schools, and to provide for such expenditures as are necessary in the proper conduct of the lawful activities of the various branches of the municipal government.

(b) To provide a municipal building adequate for the municipal offices, and other buildings required for municipal uses, including schoolhouses.

(c) To provide for the levy and collection of municipal taxes and for the collection of all fees and charges constituting lawful sources of municipal revenue or income.

(d) To establish and maintain an efficient police department and an adequate municipal jail or prison.

(e) To regulate the contruction, care, and use of streets, sidewalks, canals, wharves and piers in the municipality, and prevent and remove obstacles and encroachment on the same.

(f) To construct and keep in repair bridges and viaducts, and regulate the use of the same.

(g) To regulate the selling, giving away, or dispensing of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors at retail.

(h) To declare and abate nuisances.

(i) To restrain riots, disturbances, and disorderly assemblages.

(j) To prohibit and penalize intoxication, fighting, gambling, mendicancy, prostitution, the keeping of disorderly houses, and other species of disorderly conduct or disturbance of the peace.

(k) To provide for the punishment and suppression of vagrancy and the punishment of any person found within the town without legitimate business or visible means of support.

(l) To suppress and penalize cruelty to animals.

(m) To prohibit the throwing or depositing of filth, garbage, or other offensive matter in any street, alley, park, or public square; provide for the suitable collection and disposition of such matter and for cleaning and keeping clean the streets, alleys, parks, and other public places of the municipality.

(n) To regulate the keeping and use of animals, in so far as the same affect the public health and the health of domestic animals.

(o) To require any land or building which is in an insanitary condition to be cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant, and, upon failure to comply with such an order, have the work done and assess the expense upon the land or buildings.

(p) To construct and keep in repair public drains, sewers, and cesspools, and regulate the construction and use of private water-closets, privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools.

(q) To establish or authorize the establishment of slaughterhouses and markets, and inspect and regulate the use of the same.

(r) To provide for and regulate the inspection of meat, fruits, poultry, milk, fish, vegetables, and all other articles of food.

(s) To adopt such other measures, including internal quarantine regulations, as may from time to time be deemed desirable or necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of disease.

[2657—2188.]

SEC. 2243. *Certain legislative powers of discretionary character.*—The municipal council shall have authority to exercise the following discretionary powers:

(a) To suspend or remove, for cause, officers or employees appointed by the president, two-thirds of all the members of the council concurring.

(b) To make provision for the care of the poor, the sick, or persons of unsound mind.

(c) To establish fire limits in populous centers, prescribe the kinds of buildings that may be constructed or repaired within them, and issue permits for the erection or repair thereof, charging a fee which shall be determined by the municipal council and which shall not be less than two pesos for each building permit and one peso for each repair permit issued. The fees collected under the provisions of this subsection shall accrue to the municipal school fund.

[3259—1.]

(d) To provide for the numbering of houses and lots; the naming of streets, avenues, and other public places and, subject to the approval of the provincial board, the changing of the names thereof; and for the lighting of streets, and the sprinkling of the same.

[3019—1.]

(e) To establish and maintain municipal roads, streets, alleys, sidewalks, plazas, parks, playgrounds, levees, and canals.

(f) To supply a suitable building for a post office and provide for the collection and delivery of mail, when it is impracticable for the Bureau of Posts to make provision for these matters.

(g) To regulate the keeping of dogs, and authorize the killing or impounding of the same when found at large contrary to ordinance.

(h) To require the owners of sheep, goats, swine, or large cattle to keep such animals from moving, running, or being at large except when in charge of some person of sufficient discretion.

(i) To regulate cockpits, cockfighting, and the keeping or training of fighting cocks, or prohibit either.

(j) To regulate garages and stables and the keeping of carriages, carts, and other conveyances for hire; and to designate stands to be occupied by public vehicles when not in use.

(k) To regulate cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses.

(l) To regulate or prohibit public dancing schools, public dance halls, and horse races.

(m) To regulate public billiard tables, or billiard rooms, theatrical performances and circuses.

(n) To regulate the establishment and provide for the inspection of steam boilers within the municipality.

(o) To regulate the use of water courses within the municipality.

(p) To provide for the impounding of animals found at large contrary to law or ordinance and for the sale of such animals in satisfaction of poundage fees or any penalty incurred and cost of proceedings, or for such other disposition thereof as may be sanctioned by law.

(q) To regulate any business or occupation subject to a municipal license tax and to prescribe the conditions under which municipal licenses may be revoked.

[2657—2189.]

(r) To regulate and fix the license fees for signs, signboards, and billboards displayed or maintained in any place

exposed to public view except those displayed at the place or places where the profession or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted.

[2819—3.]

To enact an ordinance empowering the municipal president to grant, subject to the requirements of the service, to any appointed municipal officer or employee, including the secretary, twelve days' vacation leave of absence with full pay, which must be taken during the year in which earned: *Provided*, That such vacation leave of absence shall only be granted after at least one year of continuous, faithful, and satisfactory service.

[3087—5.]

SEC. 2243 (A). *Restrictive provisions*.—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the municipal president shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has issued such order he may himself cause its removal, and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the municipality, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against any person or property liable for the erection or display thereof.

[2819—4.]

SEC. 2244. *Requirement of permits for certain pursuits*.—In the exercise of regulative authority, the municipal council may require that a person engaged in any business or occupation hereinbelow mentioned shall obtain therefor a municipal permit:

Manufacturing or boiling varnish or oil; boiling fat, tallow, or lard; manufacturing lampblack, glue, fertilizer, turpentine, tar, or charcoal; tanning or dressing hides or skins; manufacturing bricks, pottery, or lime; crushing,

grinding, or burning stones, bones, or shells; storing bones, hides or feathers; drying or curing fish; making lye or soap; manufacturing matches; storing combustible or explosive materials, dealing in second-hand clothes or furniture; maintaining of stock yards; or the conducting of any other business of an unwholesome, obnoxious, offensive, or dangerous character.

A reasonable fee, in no case to be in excess of ten pesos per annum, may be charged for such permit; and the conditions under which the business in question shall be conducted may be specified therein or otherwise determined by the council. A provincial board may in its discretion abolish or reduce any fee imposed under the authority of this section.

[2657—2190.]

SEC. 2245. *Exercise of power of eminent domain.*—Subject to the approval of the Department Head, a municipal council shall have the power to exercise the right of eminent domain over property and to authorize the institution of proceedings for the condemnation of the same according to law, for any of the following purposes: the construction or extension of roads, streets, sidewalks, bridges, ferries, levees, wharves, or piers; the construction of public buildings, including schoolhouses, and the making of improvements in connection therewith; the establishment of parks, playgrounds, plazas, market places, artesian wells, or systems for the supply of water; and the establishment of cemeteries, crematories, drainage systems, cesspools, or sewage systems.

[2657—2191.]

SEC. 2246. *Authority to close thoroughfare.*—With the prior authorization of the Department Head, a municipal council may close any municipal road, street, alley, park, or square; but no such way or place aforesaid, or any part thereof, shall be closed without indemnifying any person prejudiced thereby.

Property thus withdrawn from public servitude may be used or conveyed for any purpose for which other real prop-

erty belonging to the municipality might be lawfully used or conveyed.

[2657—2192.]

SEC. 2247. *Restriction upon measures relative to sanitation.*—Ordinances, regulations, and orders enacted or promulgated by a municipal council in the exercise of authority over matters of sanitation shall not be inconsistent with the regulations of the Philippine Health Service.

[2657—2193.]

SEC. 2248. *Aid to Insular and provincial charitable institutions.*—With the approval of the Department Head, a municipal council may make appropriations for the use of Insular and provincial institutions of a charitable, benevolent, or educational character, such appropriations to be made only from funds which would be available if the institution or institutions to be assisted were maintained by the municipality.

[2657—2194.]

ARTICLE X.—*Municipal schools and aid for municipal students*

SEC. 2249. *Municipal schools.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal council to establish and maintain primary schools in the municipality, to be conducted as a part of the public-school system in conformity with the provisions of the School Law.

[2657—2195.]

SEC. 2250. *Special and professional schools.*—After adequate provision has been made for the primary schools of a municipality, the council may establish and maintain intermediate, secondary, or professional schools; and with the approval of the Director of Education, reasonable tuition fees may be charged for instruction in such institutions.

[2657—2198.]

SEC. 2251. *Coöperation of municipalities in maintenance of school giving intermediate instruction.*—Where the number of pupils eligible for intermediate instruction in any municipality is not sufficient to justify the maintenance by

it of a school giving intermediate instruction or where the municipal funds are insufficient to make adequate provision therefor, the municipal council may, with the approval of the Director of Education, coöperate with the authorities of any other municipality or municipalities in the same province in the maintenance of such a school.

[2657—2196.]

SEC. 2252. *Support of students attending school in other municipality.*—When a public school giving secondary instruction is not maintained in a municipality, the council may provide for the expenditure from the school fund, or general funds not otherwise appropriated, of not more than forty pesos per month during the school year, to be used in equal parts toward the support of two residents of the municipality while receiving training for positions as public-school teachers in the municipality at any public secondary school established under the Department of Public Instruction.

The persons thus supported shall be one young man and one young woman, whose respective ages shall not be less than fifteen nor more than twenty-five years, and whose parents are not able to pay their expenses while attending schools of secondary instruction. They shall be appointed by the president from a list recommended by the division superintendent of schools, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, subject to confirmation, after one month's attendance, by the principal of the school in which they are appointed to receive instruction.

[2657—2197.]

man del 62 **SEC. 2253.** *Maintenance of night schools.*—Municipal councils shall have authority to appropriate at the beginning of each year a certain sum out of the school funds for the maintenance of night schools in English, under the following conditions:

(a) That one hundred pupils at least, with the assent of the school superintendent of the province, petition the municipal council for their creation.

3549 (b) That the monthly salary of any teacher who is to attend and teach in said schools shall not be greater than twenty pesos.

The superintendent shall appoint a teacher for each school, giving preference to the public school teachers of each municipality, and shall fix the salary in accord with the respective municipal council and subject to the limitation contained in paragraph (b) above.

[2657-2199.]

SEC. 2254. *Travel expense of teachers attending summer schools.*—Municipal councils may provide for defraying the necessary travel expenses of municipal teachers who are required to attend a normal institute or vacation assembly at Manila, Baguio, or a provincial capital or other place in the province designated by the superintendent.

[2657-2200.]

SEC. 2255. *Support of students attending special schools.*—A municipal council may provide for the payment of not to exceed forty pesos per month during the school year for each person appointed, as hereinbelow provided, to receive in the Philippine Normal School, the Philippine School of Arts and Trades, the Central Luzon Agricultural School, the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, or any other Insular, provincial, or special school, or college, special training for the teaching of the academic branches, domestic science, agriculture, or arts and trades.

[2657-2201; 3226-1.]

SEC. 2256. *Mode of appointment and qualifications of students.*—The total number of students so appointed shall not exceed four from any one municipality. They shall be appointed by the municipal president, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, from a list of eligibles certified to the president by the division superintendent of schools, and by him recommended for such appointment. If one student is to be appointed, same shall be selected from the first three eligibles certified and recommended by the division superintendent of

schools; if more students are to be appointed they shall be selected from a proportionate number of eligibles certified and recommended by the division superintendent of schools.

Only those who by their qualifications can satisfactorily meet the entrance requirements of the institution they desire to enter and are not less than seventeen nor more than thirty years of age, or municipal or Insular teachers of the municipality who have held office for two consecutive years at least shall be eligible for appointment as special municipal students in the Philippine Normal School, the Central Luzon Agricultural School, the College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, or any other Insular, provincial, or special school, or college; and only those who have satisfactorily completed the first year of the prescribed intermediate course of instruction and are not less than seventeen nor more than thirty years of age shall be eligible for appointment as special municipal students in the Philippine School of Arts and Trades.

[2657—2202; 3226—2.]

SEC. 2257. *Agreement to teach in municipality.*—Each student appointed as above provided shall be required by the municipal president to sign an agreement to the effect that, upon the termination of his studies pursued according to the terms of his appointment and agreement, he will return to the municipality appointing and maintaining him as a special student and accept an appointment either as a municipal or as an Insular teacher in said municipality, and faithfully perform the duties relative thereto for such salary as may be fixed by competent authority, for a period of time equal to that spent by him in study at the expense of the municipality from which he is appointed.

[2657—2203.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Municipal police*

SEC. 2258. *Constitution of police force of municipality.*—In each municipality there shall be a chief of police and such number of policemen as the council, with the approval of the provincial board, shall determine.

All members of said force shall be peace officers. It shall be their duty to preserve order and exercise vigilance in the prevention of public offenses. They shall exercise the general power to make arrests and seizures according to law.

[2657—2204.]

SEC. 2259. *Appointment of members of police force.*—The chief of police and other members of the force shall be appointed by the president, with the consent of the municipal council. In case of disagreement between the president and the municipal council regarding the appointment of the chief of police, if such disagreement extends over more than three months after the submission of the nomination by the president, the provincial board shall take action and decide such disagreement, and its decision shall be final.

[2657—2205; 3144—1.]

SEC. 2260. *Regulations for governance of municipal police.*—The Chief of Constabulary, with the approval of the Department Head, shall prepare and promulgate general regulations for the good government, discipline, and inspection of the municipal police, compliance wherewith shall be obligatory for all members of the organization. These regulations shall be translated into Spanish.

Each municipal council, with the approval of the provincial board, may issue supplementary regulations, not incompatible with law or the general regulations, for the governance of the local force.

[2657—2206.]

SEC. 2261. *Uniforms insignia, and equipment.*—The Chief of Constabulary, with the approval of the Department Head, shall prescribe the uniforms, insignia, and equipment of municipal police. These shall be alike in all municipalities and shall differ from those of the Philippine Constabulary and of the United States Army.

[2657—2207.]

SEC. 2262. *Arms to be used by police.*—The Chief of Constabulary, subject to the approval of the Head of Department, shall also prescribe the kind of arms to be used by the police; and upon requisition by resolution of a municipal council duly approved by the provincial board, he shall issue to the said municipal council as many firearms as may be requested, not exceeding in any case the number of members of the municipal police including the chief, the make, model and caliber thereof to be determined by the Chief of Constabulary.

In his discretion, the Governor-General may suspend the operation of this section in the case of any municipality when the public interest warrants such action.

[2657—2208.]

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SEC. 2263. *Expense of equipment.*—Each municipality shall, at its own expense, provide all necessary police equipment, including arms, uniforms, and insignia, in conformity with the specifications of the Chief of Constabulary; but the uniform and insignia of the chief of police shall be supplied by himself.

[2657—2209.]

SEC. 2264. *Loss of arms or other equipment.*—The chief of police shall be the proper custodian of all police arms not issued to individual policemen for use and shall be responsible therefor. Individual policemen shall be responsible for arms issued to them for use, as well as for their uniforms, insignia, or other equipment. Losses of such articles shall, in all cases, be made good by the person herein declared to be responsible therefor.

[2657—2210.]

SEC. 2265. *Examining board.*—There shall be in each province a municipal-police examining board to be composed of the senior inspector of Constabulary, a member of the provincial board, and a municipal president, the two last of whom shall be appointed by the provincial governor.

The senior inspector shall act as chairman and the member of the provincial board shall act as secretary of the examining board.

The appointive members of the examining board shall receive their actual and necessary travel expense from their places of residence to the place where an examination is held, and *vice versa*. The member of the provincial board shall also receive his lawful per diem for each day of session of the examining board. These expenses shall be paid from provincial funds.

[2657—2211.]

SEC. 2266. *Time for holding examinations.*—An examination for admission to the police service shall be held in each province during the month of January of every year; and it shall be the duty of each secretary, by authority of his board and at such time as it shall determine, to give public notice of the place, day, and hour therefor.

[2657—2212.]

SEC. 2267. *Examination manual.*—The Chief of Constabulary, with the approval of the Department Head, shall prepare and promulgate an examination manual, prescribing therein the manner in which examinations shall be conducted, the subjects which shall be the basis of examination, and the standards which must be attained in them.

[2657—2213.]

SEC. 2268. *Qualifications for service examination.*—To be eligible for such examination, a candidate shall have the following requirements:

- (1) Be a native of the Philippine Islands;
- (2) Be from twenty-one to forty years of age;
- (3) Be a person of good habits;
- (4) Be of sound physical constitution;
- (5) Not suffer from any contagious disease;
- (6) Have no criminal record;
- (7) Have not been expelled or dishonorably discharged from any civil or military employment;
- (8) Be able to write and read English or Spanish; and
- (9) Have a perfect reading and writing knowledge of the vernacular.

[2657—2214.]

SEC. 2269. *Certification of physical proficiency.*—No person shall be permitted to take the service examination except after due certification of physical proficiency, unless the examining board, in its discretion and for good cause, waives this requirement, in which case the physical examination may be made later. But no name shall be placed upon any eligible list until such certificate is forthcoming.

The physical examination shall be made by the district health officer or municipal physician or physicians to whom the chairman of the board shall give the proper orders, designating the day and hour when said examination is to take place.

[2657-2215.]

SEC. 2270. *Eligible lists.*—The examining board shall keep a record of the names, residences, and examination grades of the residents of each municipality who have satisfactorily passed the service examination and who are not otherwise disqualified for police service. Such record shall constitute the eligible list of the particular municipality. A similar general list shall be kept containing the names of all eligibles throughout the province. Copies of both lists shall be furnished to each municipality in the province.

[2657-2216.]

SEC. 2271. *Appointments to be made from lists of eligibles.*—Appointments to the police force shall in all cases be made from the municipal list of eligibles, if persons are found on said list who desire to serve, otherwise from the general list.

Persons who voluntarily leave the service and who desire to reënter may, within one year, be again appointed without further examination.

[2657-2217.]

SEC. 2272. *Suspension and removal of members of municipal police.*—Members of the municipal police shall not be removed and, except in cases of resignation, shall not be discharged except for misconduct or incompetency, dishonesty, disloyalty to the United States or Philippine Government, serious irregularities in the performance of their duties, and violation of law or duty, and in such cases

charges shall be preferred under oath by the municipal president or by any other person and investigated by the municipal council, or a committee of three councilors designated for said purpose by a majority of the council, in public hearing, and the accused shall be given opportunity to make their defense. In every case filed against a member of the municipal police, a copy of the charges shall be furnished the accused by the municipal president personally or by registered mail, within five days from the date of the filing of the charges, and the council or its committee shall try the case within ten days from the date the accused has been notified of the charges, unless the accused, for good reasons, shall ask for a longer period to prepare his defense. The trial of the case shall be finished within a reasonable time, and if it is tried by a committee, the same shall submit its report and findings to the council within ten days after the conclusion of the trial, and the council shall decide the case within fifteen days from the receipt of the report of the committee. If the trial is conducted by the council itself, it shall decide the case within fifteen days after the conclusion of the trial. The decision of the council shall in all cases be appealable to the provincial board. The appellant shall exercise this right by filing with the municipal president a written appeal within fifteen days from the date he has been notified of the decision, and if within this period no appeal is taken, the decision shall stand final. In case of appeal, the municipal president shall forward the case with all its records to the provincial board within twenty days from the receipt by him of the appeal, and the provincial board shall investigate the case anew and render decision thereon within thirty days from the receipt of the records of the case and its decision shall be final and conclusive.

When charges are filed against a member of the police under this section, the municipal president may suspend the accused, said suspension as well as the suspension the municipal president is bound to decree under section eight hundred and thirty-five of the Administrative Code, shall not be longer than thirty days. If, during this period of

thirty days, the case shall not have been decided finally, the accused, if he is suspended, shall ipso facto be reinstated in office without prejudice to the continuation of the case until its final decision, unless the delay in the disposition of the case is due to the fault, negligence, or petition of the accused, in which case the period of the delay shall not be counted in computing the period of suspension herein provided.

When a chief or member of the municipal police is accused in court of any felony or violation of law by the provincial fiscal, the municipal president shall immediately suspend the accused from office pending final decision of the case by the courts and, in case of acquittal, the accused shall be entitled to payment of the entire salary he failed to receive during his suspension if the court should so provide in its sentence.

Failure to observe the provisions of this section shall subject the authorities concerned to such disciplinary action as may be imposed by the Chief of the Executive Bureau, who may also issue such order in the case as would bring about the immediate termination of the proceedings against the accused.

[2657-2218; See Act 3206.]

SEC. 2273. *Salaries of members of police force.*—Chiefs of police shall receive pay at a rate, to be fixed by the municipal council, of not more than two hundred pesos per month; other members of the force shall receive pay at a rate of not more than fifty pesos per month to be fixed in the same manner.

[2657-2218.]

SEC. 2274. *Reimbursement of expenses of policemen going beyond municipal limits.*—All members of the municipal police required to absent themselves from the municipality on official business shall be entitled to reimbursement of necessary expenses supported by the proper vouchers.

[2657-2219.]

SEC. 2275. *Requirement of police service or patrol duty from male residents.*—When the province or municipality is infested with outlaws, the municipal council, with the

approval of the provincial governor, may authorize the municipal president to require able-bodied male residents of the municipality, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, to assist, for a period not exceeding five days in any one month, in apprehending outlaws or other law-breakers and suspicious characters, and to act as patrols for the protection of the municipality, not exceeding one day in each week.

Nothing herein contained shall authorize the municipal president to require such service of officers or men of the Army and Navy of the United States, civil employees of the United States Government, officers or employees of the Insular Government, or the officers or servants of companies or individuals engaged in the business of common carriers on sea or land, or priests, ministers of the gospel, physicians, practicante, druggists, or practicante de farmacia actually engaged in business, or lawyers when actually engaged in court proceedings.

[2657—2221.]

SEC. 2276. *Requirement of report from householders concerning persons sojourning with them.*—When the province or municipality is infested with outlaws, the municipal council, with the approval of the provincial governor, may further require each householder of any municipal center or of any barrio of the municipality to make prompt report to the municipal president or municipal councilor of the barrio, as the case may be, of the name, residence, and description of any person not a resident of such municipal center or barrio who may enter the house of such householder or receive shelter or accommodations therein. The report made to the municipal councilor of the barrio shall be transmitted by such councilor within twenty-four hours after its receipt to the municipal president.

[2657—2222.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Protection against fire*

SEC. 2277. *Police force constituting fire department—Discipline.*—In all municipalities having no paid fire department it shall be the duty of all officers and members of the *Amended by act*

police force to act as firemen, and the police force of each such municipality shall constitute a fire department and be regularly instructed, exercised, and trained in the duties and work of firemen by its officers under the direction and supervision of the municipal president, with such assistance as he may require from the municipal councilors. The entire police force, as such fire department, shall be drilled in its practical duties not less than once in each week or as much oftener as may be necessary to reach and maintain proficiency in its duties and the use of the apparatus furnished for its use. Such departments shall be regularly inspected as to drill, equipment, and efficiency by the provincial governor upon his semiannual visits to the municipalities.

[2657—2223.]

SEC. 2278. *Provision for fire-fighting apparatus.*—Each municipality shall provide equipment and apparatus for protection against fire, which shall at no time consist of less than twenty-four fire buckets, twelve ladders of suitable lengths, six ropes with hooks attached, of suitable size and length, twenty-four bolos, twelve axes, and one two-man cross-cut saw, and such additional or other apparatus as may be considered necessary by the municipal council and approved by the provincial board. All apparatus shall be kept in such place or places as may be designated by the municipal council, where it shall be conveniently available and shall be kept and maintained in order and constant readiness for instant use. Such apparatus shall not be used except in case of fire or fire drills. Whenever the size or importance of any barrio shall demand fire apparatus similar in kind and amount to that above prescribed, it may be furnished by the municipality and kept in such barrio, as above prescribed. The provincial board may require any municipality to purchase and provide for the maintenance of such additional apparatus as it may deem necessary.

[2657—2224.]

SEC. 2279. *Auxiliary volunteer firemen.*—The municipal council may provide for the enrollment and training of auxiliary volunteer firemen among the able-bodied male res-

idents of the municipality, in a number not to exceed that of the police of the municipality, who shall be entitled to the privilege granted by this section, and where the number of the police is less than ten, a number of volunteer firemen not to exceed ten may be appointed.

Such volunteers shall, upon joining, obligate themselves to attend fire drills of not less than one hour at least once a week and to report to their officers immediately in case of fire and to obey the lawful orders of such officers at all drills and fires. They shall be divided into subdivisions and attached, by the chief of police, for drill and fire purposes, to the divisions or subdivisions of the police force nearest their respective residences. They shall, while members of such department, be supplied with appropriate metal badges of membership, which shall remain the property of the municipality. Should fire helmets or uniforms be provided for the fire department by the municipality, they shall be supplied therewith for use while in such service, and they may, should they desire, purchase the same for their individual use at cost.

The commanding officer of each division or subdivision shall keep a record of the attendance at drills and fires of each volunteer in his command and at the end of each calendar year shall issue to each such volunteer who has attended seventy-five per centum of all drills and fires during the year, a certificate showing such fact and that he has drilled at least one hour at each drill attended, and such certificate, when presented to the provincial treasurer, or his deputy in the municipality, shall entitle the person named therein to be paid, from the funds of the municipality, a sum equal to the amount paid by such person as cedula tax for the year covered by said certificate.

[2657—2225.]

SEC. 2280. *Social organization.*—Auxiliary volunteer firemen may, at their pleasure, organize for social purposes and their organization shall be granted the use of public buildings for social purposes at such times and to such extent as may, in the judgment of the municipal council, be consistent with the public interests.

[2657—2226.]

SEC. 2281. *Authority to call upon inhabitants to aid in fighting fire.*—The municipal president and chief of police are authorized to call upon any able-bodied citizen, inhabitant, or sojourner within the municipality, to aid in extinguishing any fire therein, and any such person so called upon shall be subject to the orders of the municipal president and the chief of police during such fire.

[2657—2227.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Celebration of fiestas*

SEC. 2282. *Celebration of fiesta.*—A fiesta may be held in each municipality not oftener than once a year upon a date fixed by the municipal council. A fiesta shall not be held upon any other date than that lawfully fixed therefor, except when for weighty reasons, such as typhoons, inundations, earthquakes, epidemics, or other public calamities, the fiesta cannot be held on the date fixed, in which case it may be held at a later date in the same year, by resolution of the council.

[2657—2228.]

SEC. 2283. *Changing date of fiesta.*—A municipal council may, by resolution passed by two-thirds of all the members of the council, change the fixed date for the celebration of the fiesta; but when the date has been once fixed by the municipal council, it shall not be changed with greater frequency than once in five years.

[2657—2229.]

SEC. 2284. *Fixing date of fiesta.*—In fixing or changing the date of the fiesta, the municipal council shall give preference to a date which, by reason of an important event in the municipality, the province, the Philippine Archipelago, and in general, in the history of the Philippine Islands or of the United States, may be considered memorable and worthy of being commemorated by a local fiesta.

[2657—2230.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*Cockfighting*

SEC. 2285. *Restriction upon cockfighting.*—Cockfighting shall take place only in licensed cockpits and, except as provided in the next succeeding section hereof, only upon legal holidays and for a period of not exceeding three days dur-

ing the celebration of the local fiesta. No card game or games of chance of any kind shall be permitted on the premises of the cockpit.

[2657—2231.]

SEC. 2286. *Cockfighting at fairs and carnivals.*—In provinces where the provincial board resolves that a fair or exposition of agricultural and industrial products of the province, a carnival, or any other act which may redound to the promotion of the general interests thereof, shall be held on a suitable date or dates, the council of the municipality in which such fair, exposition, or carnival is held may, by resolution of a majority of the council, authorize the cockfighting permitted at a local fiesta to take place for not to exceed three days during said exposition, fair, or carnival, if these fall on a date other than that of the local fiesta. Where this action is taken, cockfighting shall not be permitted during the local fiesta unless a legal holiday occurs at such period, in which case cockfighting may be permitted upon the holiday.

[2657—2232.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Municipal revenue in general*

SEC. 2287. *Fundamental principles governing municipal taxation.*—Municipal revenue obtainable by taxation shall be derived from such sources only as are expressly authorized by law.

Taxation shall be just and in each municipality uniform.

It shall not be in the power of the municipal council to impose a tax in any form whatever upon goods and merchandise carried into the municipality, or out of the same, and any attempt to impose an import or export tax upon such goods in the guise of an unreasonable charge for wharfage, use of bridges or otherwise, shall be void.

In no case shall the collection of municipal taxes be let to any person.

[2657—2233.]

SEC. 2288. *Use of municipal funds.*—Except as allowed by law, municipal funds shall be devoted exclusively to local public purposes.

[2657—2234.]

SEC. 2289. *Primary disposition of municipal revenue.*—Except as a measure of safety the municipal share of the revenue collected by the municipal treasurer shall not be removed from the municipality by the provincial treasurer, but upon being collected and duly accounted for, shall be transferred by the provincial treasurer to the municipal treasurer, and the same shall thereafter be available for disposition upon account of the municipality according to law.

[2657—2235.]

SEC. 2290. *Custody and deposit of municipal funds.*—Except as otherwise provided, all municipal funds shall be kept by the municipal treasurer in the municipal safe or strong box, which it shall be the duty of the municipal council to provide.

Upon resolution of the municipal council, approved by the provincial treasurer, the municipal treasurer may make current deposits of municipal funds subject to check in any local bank duly designated as a depository for Government funds.

Money not needed for current use may be deposited, upon the same authority, as a time deposit with the provincial treasurer, the Philippine National Bank, or any other banking institution duly designated as a depository for Government funds. Resolutions authorizing such deposits shall clearly set forth the period for which the deposits shall be made, whether with or without interest, and if with interest, the rate thereof.

[2657—2236.]

amended by act 3589
SEC. 2291. *Municipal general fund.*—All moneys in a municipal treasury which are not lawfully dedicated, reserved, or appropriated to some particular use shall constitute the general fund, and be available for use or expenditure for municipal purposes according to law.

[2657—2237.]

SEC. 2292. *Municipal school fund.*—There shall be maintained in the treasury of every municipality a special fund to be known as the school fund, into which shall be paid all moneys accruing thereto by law or by appropriation

from the municipal general fund. Said fund shall be available exclusively for the maintenance of public schools, including the construction, purchase, repair, and equipment of school buildings, the purchase of land therefor, the payment of teachers and incidental expenses, and other lawful school purposes of the municipality.

[2657—2238.]

SEC. 2293. *Appropriations for exhibition purposes.*—A municipal council shall have power to appropriate money to be placed to the credit of the provincial exhibition fund, to aid the province in conducting exhibitions of its products and industries. It shall also have the power, with the approval of the Department Head first had, to appropriate such amounts as may be necessary to defray the expenses of local fairs and to enable the municipality to take part in the fairs conducted by other provinces in the Philippine Islands.

[2657—2239.]

SEC. 2294. *Refund of customs duties on material for public works.*—The Governor-General is authorized, in his discretion, to direct the reimbursement, from Insular funds, to any municipality in the Philippine Islands of the amount paid by such municipality from its own fund as customs duties on material used in the construction of municipal waterworks and sewer systems.

[2657—2240.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Municipal budget*

SEC. 2295. *Statement of receipts and expenditures for past year.*—On or before the fifteenth day of January of each year, the municipal treasurer shall present to the council a certified and detailed statement of all municipal receipts and expenditures pertaining to the preceding year.

[2657—2241.]

added by SEC. 2296. *Annual budget.*—Upon receiving this statement, the council shall make a careful estimate of the probable income of the municipality for the current year and upon this basis shall proceed to make, by way of appropriation, detailed allotments to the respective municipal requirements for the current year. The appropriation thus made

by the council shall constitute the budget, and immediately upon passage it shall be submitted to the provincial treasurer for approval, accompanied by the statement of receipts and expenditures for the preceding year and the estimate made by the council for the current year. Prior to submission to the provincial treasurer, the allotment for school purposes shall receive the approval of the division superintendent of schools.

Upon approval by the provincial treasurer the budget shall become effective as a lawful appropriation, and the same shall be forthwith returned by him, with the accompanying documents, to the municipal treasurer, through the president.

Changes in the estimates and allotments of the budget, as well as additions thereto, may in like manner be effected from time to time during the year by supplemental budgets. However, the allotments made for health work shall only be changed after previous consultation of the Director of Health.

[2657—2242; 3115—7.]

SEC. 2297. *Disapproval of particular items.*—If the provincial treasurer shall be of opinion that one or more items of expenditure in the proposed budget, or in any supplemental budget, are illegal or inadvisable, he may disapprove such item or items and at the same time give his approval to other parts of the budget.

When he thus disapproves any item or items of expenditure, he shall immediately submit to the council a statement in writing, giving his reasons for such disapproval. In case the municipal council is dissatisfied with the action of the provincial treasurer, a supplemental budget containing only the item or items disapproved may be submitted to the provincial board with a statement of the reasons for making such expenditure; and the provincial board shall thereupon determine the matter. If the appeal is sustained as to one or more items, the provincial treasurer shall forthwith approve the budget as to those items; but if it is denied, the item or items in question shall stand disapproved.

[2657—2243.]

SEC. 2298. *Municipal salaries pending approval of budget.*—Until the president shall receive the approved budget from the provincial treasurer, the approved budget for the preceding year shall determine the salaries and positions of all permanent officers and employees of the municipality.

[2657—2244.]

SEC. 2299. *General limitation upon amount expendable for salaries and wages.*—Except as hereinbelow provided, there shall not be expended during any calendar year for salaries and wages of municipal officials and employees, of every description, excluding those employed on public works, in municipalities of the first class more than fifty per centum, in municipalities of the second class more than sixty per centum, in municipalities of the third class more than sixty-five per centum, in municipalities of the fourth class more than seventy-five per centum, of the annual revenues accruing to the municipal general funds during said calendar year, exclusive of all balances carried forward from preceding years, and any and all appropriations, loans, or gifts made from Insular, provincial, or private funds.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the payment from the municipal school fund of salaries of municipal teachers and such other school employees as may be approved by the division superintendent of schools.

With the approval of the Secretary of Interior, the provincial board may authorize any municipality of the province to exceed the foregoing percentages under such limitations as may be prescribed by resolution of said board.

[2657—2245.]

SEC. 2300. *Disbursement of municipal funds.*—Disbursements of municipal funds shall be made by the municipal treasurer upon properly executed vouchers, pursuant to the budget, and with the approval of the president. Vouchers covering disbursements from the school fund or for school purposes shall also be approved by the division superintendent of schools, or his authorized representative. Vouchers covering disbursements from the allotments for health work

shall also be approved by the chief of the sanitary divisions, or his authorized representative.

The municipal treasurer shall keep in his office, open at all times to the inspection of members of the municipal council, a statement of the appropriations, expenditures, and balances in all municipal accounts.

[2657-2246; 3115-8.]

SEC. 2301. *Restriction upon disbursements.*—Disbursements pursuant to the budget may be made from any municipal funds in the hands of the treasurer, but the total disbursements from any municipal fund shall in no case be in excess of the actual collections accruing to such fund, except upon written authority of the provincial treasurer, and in no case shall an overdraft in excess of twenty-five per centum of the uncollected revenues and receipts accruing to any fund, as shown by the approved budget, be so authorized.

[2657-2247.]

ARTICLE XVII.—*Civil remedies for collection of municipal revenue*

SEC. 2302. *Application of article.*—The remedies provided in this article may be used, so far as their nature permits, for the collection of any delinquent municipal revenue except such as is mentioned in section two thousand three hundred and eight hereof.

[2657-2248.]

SEC. 2303. *Civil remedies.*—The civil remedies available to enforce payment of delinquent municipal revenue shall be (a) by distraint of personal property and (b) by legal action, either of which remedies or both simultaneously may be pursued in the discretion of the proper authority.

[2657-2249.]

SEC. 2304. *Distraint of personal property.*—The remedy by distraint shall proceed as follows: Upon the failure of the person owing any municipal tax or revenue to pay the same, at the time required, the municipal treasurer may seize and distraint any personal property belonging to such person or any property subject to the tax lien, in sufficient

quantity to satisfy the tax, or charge in question, together with any increment thereto incident to delinquency, and the expenses of the distraint.

[2657—2250.]

SEC. 2305. *Proceedings subsequent to seizure.*—The officer levying the distraint shall make or cause to be made an account of the goods or effects distrained, a copy of which signed by himself shall be left either with the owner or person from whose possession such goods or effects were taken, or at the dwelling or place of business of such person and with some one of suitable age and discretion, to which list shall be added a statement of the sum demanded and note of the time and place of sale; and the said officer shall forthwith cause a notification to be exhibited in not less than two public places in the municipality where the distraint is made, specifying the time and place of sale and the articles distrained. The time of sale shall not be less than twenty days after notice to the owner or possessor of the property as above specified and the publication or posting of such notice. One place for the posting of such notice shall be at the office of the president of the municipality in which the property is distrained. At the time and place fixed in such notice the said officer shall sell the goods, or effects, so distrained, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash.

Any residue over and above what is required to pay the entire claim, including expenses, shall be returned to the owner of the property sold. The expenses chargeable upon such seizure and sale shall embrace only the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the local officer or his deputy.

Within five days after the sale the municipal treasurer shall make report of the proceedings in writing to the municipal president.

If at any time prior to the consummation of the sale all proper charges are paid to the officer conducting the sale, the goods or effects distrained shall be restored to the owner.

Where the proceeds of the sale are insufficient to satisfy the claim, other property may be in like manner distrained until the full amount due, including all the expenses, is collected.

[2657—2251.]

SEC. 2306. *Municipal-tax lien.*—Municipal taxes and other charges within the purview of this article constitute a lien, enforceable by proper legal action, in favor of the municipality superior to all liens or charges in favor of private parties, not only upon any property which may be the subject of the charge but also upon property used in the exercise of the occupation, business, or privilege in respect to which the charge is imposed and upon all property rights therein.

[2657—2252.]

ARTICLE XVIII.—*License taxes and other municipal revenue*

SEC. 2307. *Municipal license taxes.*—A municipal council shall have authority to impose taxes upon persons engaged in business or exercising privileges in the municipality as hereinbelow specified, by requiring them to procure licenses at rates fixed by ordinance of the council:

(a) Billiard and pool rooms or public tables used for playing billiards or pool.

(b) Circus or menagerie parades and other parades using banners, floats, or musical instruments, for advertising purposes.

(c) Cockpits, cockfights, or training of fighting cocks.

(d) Dance halls and public dancing schools.

(e) Garages where motor vehicles are kept for hire.

(f) Hawkers, peddlers, hucksters, not including hucksters or peddlers who sell only native vegetables, fruits, or foods personally carried by them: *Provided, however, That* hawkers, peddlers, and hucksters who have secured licenses at the rates fixed by ordinance in any municipality shall not be required to take out licenses in other municipalities through which they may travel occasionally, unless the term for the renewal of such licenses shall have expired.

[3021—1.]

Repealed by Act No. 3422

(g) Hotels, restaurants, cafés, and lodging or boarding houses.

(h) Livery and boarding stables.

(i) Pawnbroking establishments.

(j) Theaters, museums, and concert halls.

(k) The keeping of dogs.

(l) The keeping of public vehicles or conveyances (except automobiles) for hire, by persons not taxed under subsection (h) hereof.

(m) The maintenance of race tracks or conducting of horse races.

(n) The selling of intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors in quantities of less than two decaliters.

[2657—2253.]

SEC. 2308. *Miscellaneous revenue.*—The following species of revenue shall also accrue to the respective municipalities:

(a) Proceeds of the ad valorem tax on real property.

(b) Fees for tuition in institutions of instruction, other than primary schools, founded and maintained by the municipality; but nothing herein shall require the charging of such fees.

(c) Fees for certificates of ownership of large cattle and for certificates of the transfer of title to the same.

(d) Fees, not in excess of fifty centavos in each case, for the issuance of permits for the burial or removal of the bodies of deceased persons.

(e) Fines or penalties which are by law payable into the municipal treasury.

(f) Proceeds or income from the sale, use, or management of any property lawfully held by the municipality.

[2657—2254.]

SEC. 2309. *Imposition of tax and duration of license.*—A municipal license tax already in existence shall be subject to change only by ordinance enacted prior to the fifteenth of December of any year for the next succeeding year; but an entirely new tax may be created by ordinance enacted during the current year, effective at the beginning of any subsequent quarter.

All municipal licenses shall expire on the thirty-first of December of the year in which issued unless prior thereto they should lapse for nonpayment of the tax or be sooner annulled according to law.

[2657—2255.]

*Amended
by Act
3306*
SEC. 2310. *Time for payment of license taxes.*—All municipal license taxes shall accrue on the first of January of each year as regards persons then liable therefor, and the same may be paid in quarterly installments during the first ten days of each quarter. In case of failure to pay any such tax within the time required, the amount of the same shall be increased by twenty per centum.

A municipal council may by ordinance extend for an additional period of ten days the time for the payment of any municipal license tax without penalty, when the bad condition of the roads, the breaking of bridges, or the occurrence of a flood, typhoon, or other similar casualty shall render such delay desirable or necessary.

[2657—2256.]

SEC. 2311. *Record of persons paying license taxes.*—It shall be the duty of the municipal treasurer to keep a record, alphabetically arranged and open to public inspection, of the name of all persons paying municipal license taxes.

[2657—2257.]

SEC. 2312. *Revocation or suspension of liquor license.*—When a person holding a municipal license to sell liquor abuses his privilege to the detriment of the public morals or peace, or permits the place where any such business is conducted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, or permits such place to be conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner or in any way to become a public nuisance, it shall be the duty of the municipal council, after due investigation, to revoke or suspend his license. Where action of this character is taken it shall be unlawful for the holder of the license to conduct the business in question during the period of its suspension or revocation; and the money paid upon the license for such period shall be forfeited to the municipality without liability for the refund of any part thereof.

Any person whose license may be suspended or revoked by a municipal council pursuant to the authority contained in this section may take an appeal to the provincial board, whose action in the matter shall be final.

[2657—2258.]

ARTICLE XIX.—*Cart and sledge tax*

SEC. 2313. *Cart and sledge tax.*—There shall be paid, on or before the thirty-first day of January of each year, an annual privilege tax upon carts and sledges used upon any public road in a municipality, as follows:

Upon each draft cart having tires less than two and one-half inches in width, three pesos.

Upon each draft cart having wheels rigid with the axle, two pesos.

Upon each draft cart having both rigid wheels and tires less than two and one-half inches in width, five pesos.

Upon each sledge with runners less than two and one-half inches in width, three pesos.

Where a cart or sledge not previously used upon a public road is acquired or first used subsequently to the thirty-first of January of any year, the tax thereon may be computed by the quarter; and the owner shall be liable for the tax only from the beginning of the first quarter during which the use of the cart or sledge was begun.

[2657—2259; 2951—1.]

SEC. 2314. *Application of proceeds.*—One-half of the proceeds of the cart and sledge tax shall accrue to the municipal treasury and one-half to the provincial treasury.

[2657—2260.]

SEC. 2315. *Restriction as to use of carts and sledges.*—No cart having wheels rigid with the axle and tires less than two and one-half inches in width and no sledge of any sort shall be used upon any improved or well-constructed public road in the Philippine Islands, when public notice shall have been given by the provincial board as in the next paragraph provided: *Provided, however,* That sledges shall be permitted to cross any such public road freely and without charge if adequate cement crossings, in accordance with the plans and specifications approved by the Director of

Public Works, are constructed at such places as the provincial board at the written request of property owners may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce and Communications, designate as crossing points. The cost of construction and maintenance of said crossings, if built for the benefit of the public at large, shall be borne by the province concerned. In the case of crossings for the exclusive benefit of plantation owners, the construction and maintenance shall be at their expense.

It shall be the duty of the provincial board of each province in which well-constructed or improved public roads exist to designate by public notice, which shall be posted at the door of the municipal building of every municipality in the province, the roads on which it shall be unlawful to use narrow-wheeled carts, carts the axles of which are rigid with the wheels, or sledges.

[2657-2261; 3150-1.]

SEC. 2316. *Suspension of provisions relative to carts and sledges.*—Upon the application of the provincial board of any province, the Governor-General may suspend the operation of the provisions of this article to such extent and for such period as he may deem advisable.

[2657-2262.]

ARTICLE XX.—*Conduct of certain public utilities*

SEC. 2317. *Municipal waterworks.*—A municipal council shall have authority to acquire, construct, and maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the municipality with water; to regulate the supply and use of water therefrom; and to fix and collect rents for water thus supplied.

[2657-2263.]

SEC. 2318. *Municipal ferries, wharves, markets, etc.*—A municipal council shall have authority to acquire or establish municipal ferries, wharves, markets, slaughter-houses, pounds, and cemeteries. Public utilities thus owned by the municipality may be conducted by the municipal authorities upon account of the municipality or may be let for a stipulated return to private parties.

[2657-2264.]

SEC. 2319. *Letting of municipal ferry, market, or slaughterhouse to highest bidder.*—When any ferry, market, or slaughterhouse belonging to a municipality is to be let to a private party, the same shall, unless otherwise directed by the Department Head, be let to the highest and best bidder for the period of one year or, upon the previous approval of the provincial board, for a longer period not exceeding five years, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by the Department Head.

[2657—2265.]

SEC. 2320. *Establishment of certain public utilities by private parties under license.*—Where provision is not made by a municipal council, pursuant to the provisions of the next two preceding sections hereof, for maintaining or conducting the ferries, wharves, markets, or slaughterhouses requisite for the needs of the municipality, the council shall have authority, in its discretion, to let the privilege of establishing and maintaining such utilities to private parties by license granted upon such terms as shall be fixed by the council.

The right to reject any or all bids shall be reserved in all proposals for such bids; and the maximum charges, rents, or fees which may be exacted by the lessees shall be fixed in advance and shall be stated in the proposals for bids. The decision of a municipal council rejecting any bid or awarding any such privilege shall be subject to final revisal by the provincial board.

[2657—2266.]

ARTICLE XXI.—*Grant of fishery*

SEC. 2321. *Grant of fishery.*—A municipal council shall have authority, for purposes of profit, to grant the exclusive privilege of fishery or right to conduct a fish-breeding ground within any definite portion, or area, of the municipal waters.

“Municipal waters,” as herein used, includes not only streams, lakes, and tidal waters included within the municipality, not being the subject of private ownership, but also marine waters included between two lines drawn perpen-

dicular to the general coast line from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at high tide, and a third line parallel with the general coast line and distant from it three marine leagues.

Where two municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that there is less than six marine leagues of marine waters between them the third line shall be a line equally distant from the opposite shores of the respective municipalities.

[2657-2267.]

SEC. 2322. *Adjustment of matter of disputed jurisdiction over fishery.*—Where fresh-water lakes are not included within the limits of any one municipality, or where fresh-water or tidal streams form boundaries between municipalities, disputes which may arise as to the waters within which any municipality may exercise the authority hereinabove conferred shall be referred by the respective councils of the municipalities concerned to the proper provincial board, which body shall lay the facts, with its recommendation, before the Governor-General, to the end that he may either adjust the boundary so as to settle the jurisdiction or recommend the passage of adequate legislation.

[2657-2268.]

SEC. 2323. *Restriction upon letting of fishery to private party.*—When a fishery or fish-breeding ground is granted to a private party as hereinabove authorized, the same shall be let to the highest bidder in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed in section two thousand three hundred and nineteen hereof.

[2657-2269.]

SEC. 2324. *License tax upon taking of fish in municipal waters.*—Where a municipal council has not granted the exclusive privilege of fishery in municipal waters, it may impose a license tax upon the privilege of taking fish in such waters with nets, traps, or other fishing tackle; but no such license shall confer an exclusive right of fishery.

[2657-2270.]

Chapter 58.—TOWNSHIP LAW

This chapter has been expressly repealed by Act 2824, section 6. Likewise, by the same Act, section 2, townships were abolished in the provinces organized under the general law, and in said section authority is given the Governor-General to aggregate said townships to municipalities or organize them as independent municipalities under the general law—the regular Municipal Law, chapter 57 of the Administrative Code. For that purpose the Chief of the Executive Bureau issued a circular-letter on March 14, 1919, to the Provincial Boards. (See Luna Provincial and Municipal Code, p. 126.)

SEC. 2325. Title of chapter.

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions* .

SEC. 2326. Corporate character and powers of townships.

SEC. 2327. Disputed township boundaries.

SEC. 2328. Division into barrios.

SEC. 2329. Organization of township government.

SEC. 2330. Conveyance of real property.

SEC. 2331. Blank forms.

ARTICLE II.—*Township offices and officers in general*

SEC. 2332. Township officers.

SEC. 2333. Qualifications for township office.

SEC. 2334. Oath of township officers.

SEC. 2335. Provisions relative to salaries of township officers.

SEC. 2336. Appointment and removal of township officers and subordinates.

SEC. 2337. Duties of employees to be prescribed by council.

SEC. 2338. Terms of office of appointive officers.

SEC. 2339. Authority of provincial governor to fill temporary vacancies.

SEC. 2340. Interest in contract works and games prohibited.

SEC. 2341. Supervision of provincial governor over township officials in certain provinces.

ARTICLE III.—*Elections and elective officers*

SEC. 2342. Election of township officers—Term of office.

SEC. 2343. Qualifications of electors.

SEC. 2344. Oath of elector.

SEC. 2345. Persons disqualified from voting.

SEC. 2346. Rules for conduct of elections—Election judges.

SEC. 2347. Determination of result—Special election.

- SEC. 2348. Certificate of election.
 SEC. 2349. Determination of election in case of tie.
 SEC. 2350. Procedure where member of provincial board is incompetent.
 SEC. 2351. Declination of township office prohibited.
 SEC. 2352. Declaration of vacancy in office—Resignations.

ARTICLE IV.—*Township president*

- SEC. 2353. Chief executive of township.
 SEC. 2354. Recommendations of president to council.
 SEC. 2355. Power of president as committing magistrate in general.
 SEC. 2356. Annual report of township president.

ARTICLE V.—*Vice-president*

- SEC. 2357. Duties of vice-president.

ARTICLE VI.—*Township secretary*

- SEC. 2358. Duties of township secretary.
 SEC. 2359. Civil register of township.

ARTICLE VII.—*Township treasurer*

- SEC. 2360. Appointment and removal of treasurer.
 SEC. 2361. Temporary disability of treasurer.
 SEC. 2362. Duties of township treasurer.
 SEC. 2363. Deposit of funds with provincial treasurer or depository bank.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Township council—Its constitution and powers*

- SEC. 2364. Functions of councilor.
 SEC. 2365. President as presiding officer of council.
 SEC. 2366. Veto power of president.
 SEC. 2367. Meetings of township council.
 SEC. 2368. Quorum of council.
 SEC. 2369. Formal functions of council.
 SEC. 2370. Journal of council.
 SEC. 2371. Majority required.
 SEC. 2372. Acts of council to be forwarded to provincial board.
 SEC. 2373. Nominations to be submitted at first meeting of council.
 SEC. 2374. Delimitation of barrios.
 SEC. 2375. Mandatory powers of township council.
 SEC. 2376. Sundry additional powers of township council.
 SEC. 2376 (A). Restrictive provisions.
 SEC. 2377. Submission of local questions to fiscal.

ARTICLE IX.—*Supervisory authority of provincial board over acts of township council*

- SEC. 2378. Acts of council to be approved by provincial board.
 SEC. 2379. Amendments.

- SEC. 2380. Promulgation of provincial orders concerning matters neglected by council.
- SEC. 2381. Delegation of provincial governor to act for board.
- SEC. 2382. Revocation of liquor license.

ARTICLE X.—*Township police and supervision thereof*

- SEC. 2383. Township police force.
- SEC. 2384. Regulation of township police.
- SEC. 2385. Protection against fire.

ARTICLE XI.—*Celebration of fiestas*

- SEC. 2386. Celebration of fiesta.
- SEC. 2387. Changing date of fiesta.
- SEC. 2388. Fixing date of fiesta.
- SEC. 2389. Restriction upon cockfighting.

ARTICLE XII.—*Township revenue in general*

- SEC. 2390. Fundamental principles of taxation.
- SEC. 2391. Primary disposition of township revenue.
- SEC. 2392. Species of township revenue.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Real-property tax*

- SEC. 2393. Tax upon real property.
- SEC. 2394. Exemptions.
- SEC. 2395. Declaration by owner—Assessment.
- SEC. 2396. Failure to declare—Determination of value by board.
- SEC. 2397. List of taxpayers.
- SEC. 2398. Notice to taxpayers.
- SEC. 2399. Time for payment of tax.
- SEC. 2400. Delinquency.
- SEC. 2401. Lien of tax.
- SEC. 2402. Remedy by civil action.
- SEC. 2403. Authority of provincial board to abrogate tax imposed in this article.

ARTICLE XIV.—*License and privilege taxes*

- SEC. 2404. Annual taxes fixed by council.
- SEC. 2405. Payment of license and privilege taxes.
- SEC. 2406. Termination of license and privilege taxes.
- SEC. 2407. Public record of persons paying license and privilege taxes.

ARTICLE XV.—*Cart and sledge tax*

- SEC. 2408. Cart and sledge tax.
- SEC. 2409. Restriction as to use of carts and sledges.
- SEC. 2410. Suspension of provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Conduct of certain public utilities*

- SEC. 2411. Waterworks.
- SEC. 2412. Ferries, wharves, markets, etc.

SEC. 2413. Letting of privileges to highest bidder.

SEC. 2414. Establishment of certain public utilities by private parties under license.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Township court*

SEC. 2415. Constitution of township court.

SEC. 2416. Jurisdiction of township court.

SEC. 2417. Appeal to Court of First Instance.

SEC. 2418. Docket of trials.

SEC. 2419. Payment of fines.

SEC. 2420. Civil jurisdiction of township court.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Popular representative of townships and settlements*

SEC. 2421. Election of popular representative.

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 2325. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Township Law.
[2657—2280. See Act 2824.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2326. *Corporate character and powers of townships.*—Townships are endowed with the character and powers of municipal corporations to be exercised in conformity with the provisions of this chapter. It shall be competent for them, in their corporate name, to sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal property for the general interests of the township, and exercise all the powers hereinafter conferred upon them. All property and property rights vested in any pueblo under its original organization shall continue to be vested in the same when converted into a township.
[2657—2282; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2327. *Disputed township boundaries.*—Should any dispute arise as to the boundaries of townships, the provincial board shall hear the persons interested and make such disposition of the matter as the facts shall warrant; and if the situation should be such as to require the boundaries to be changed recommendation in respect thereto shall be submitted to the Governor-General.
[2657—2283; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2328. *Division into barrios.*—Each township shall be divided into barrios, one of which shall be known as the chief barrio.

[2657—2284; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2329. *Organization of township government.*—The government of a township is vested in a president, a vice-president, and a council, composed of one representative from each barrio of the township, who shall be designated "councilor."

[2657—2285; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2330. *Conveyance of real property.*—When a township is party to a deed or any instrument conveying the title of real property, or fixing a lien thereon, such deed or instrument shall be executed by its president, upon resolution of the council, and with the approval of the provincial governor.

[2657—2286; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2331. *Blank forms.*—Blank forms other than those prescribed by the Insular Auditor shall be prescribed by the Department Head, and the same shall be supplied upon proper requisition at the expense of the townships concerned.

[2657—2287; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE II.—*Township offices and officers in general*

SEC. 2332. *Township officers.*—There shall be in each township a secretary, a treasurer, and such other nonelective officers and employees as the council shall deem necessary and provide for and the provincial board shall authorize; but in townships where the provincial board may deem it necessary for purposes of economy, the board may, with the approval of the Department Head, by resolution provide that the duties of township secretary and township treasurer shall be performed by one officer, who shall be known as the township secretary-treasurer and who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the township treasurer.

[2657—2288; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2333. *Qualifications for township officer.*—A president, vice-president, or councilor shall be a duly qualified elector of the province, and shall have a legal residence therein for one year prior to the election.

A secretary shall be able to read, write, and speak intelligently a local dialect generally understood in the township, and the Spanish or English language.

In no case shall there be elected or appointed to a township office ecclesiastics; soldiers in active service; persons receiving salaries from provincial or Insular funds; those who are delinquent in the payment of public taxes assessed after September fourteenth, nineteen hundred and five; or contractors for public works within the province.

[2657—2289; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2334. *Oath of township officers.*—The oath of township officers shall be the same in substance as that prescribed for municipal officers, and may be administered by the president or secretary of the township, or in case of officers elected at the first election in a newly created township by members of the board of election judges.

Such oaths shall be filed in the office of the secretary.

[2657—2290; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2335. *Provisions relative to salaries of township officers.*—The president and township secretary shall receive such salaries as the council shall fix and the provincial board approve. The salary of the township treasurer shall be fixed by the provincial board; and when he serves as deputy of the provincial treasurer he may receive from provincial funds such additional compensation as the provincial board shall fix and the Chief of the Executive Bureau approve.

The salary of the president, during the period when the vice-president shall perform his duties, shall be drawn by the vice-president.

The vice-president, except when serving as president, and the councilors shall receive no compensation, their offices being honorary.

No change of salaries by the council shall affect that of an officer then elected or incumbent.

The township council, with the approval of the provincial board, may require that the township treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duty of township secretary, and shall fix the extra compensation which he shall receive therefor; but in no case shall the total salary received by the township treasurer from township funds exceed the limit fixed by law for salaries of township presidents, except as hereinafter provided.

When, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the maximum salary herein authorized for any nonelective township officer is found by the provincial board to be inadequate, that board may fix and the Chief of the Executive Bureau approve such higher rate as may be necessary to secure and retain the services of a competent appointee, and such salary shall be paid from the funds of the township concerned.

[2657—2291; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2336. *Appointment and removal of township officers and subordinates.*—The president shall appoint, with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, the township secretary and all nonelective officers and employees that may be provided for by law or by ordinance, with the exception of the township treasurer and the subordinates of the latter, and at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee, thus appointed, for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may be continued for a longer period by the council; and by and with the consent of a majority of all the members of the council, he may remove any such officer or employee.

The appointment and removal of the township secretary shall, however, be subject to the approval of the provincial board.

[2657—2292; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2337. *Duties of employees to be prescribed by council.*—The township council shall prescribe the duties of

all appointed officers and employees, when not otherwise determined by law..

[2657—2293; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2338. *Terms of office of appointive officers.*—The term of office of all officers appointed by the president shall be until the end of the term of the president appointing them, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, unless such office is sooner abolished by the provincial board or the officer is removed, as provided by law.

[2657—2294; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2339. *Authority of provincial governor to fill temporary vacancies.*—The provincial governor, with the advice and consent of the provincial board, shall fill temporary vacancies in the office of vice-president, secretary, or councilor, and whenever a president, vice-president, or councilor is suspended, shall appoint some person to discharge his duties until he is reinstated or until he is removed and the vacancy thus occasioned is filled.

[2657—2295; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2340. *Interest in contract works and games prohibited.*—No township officer shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work, cockpits, or other permitted games and amusements, or business of the township, or in the purchase of any real estate or any other property belonging to the corporation.

[2657—2296; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2341. *Supervision of provincial governor over township officials in certain provinces.*—In the Provinces of Batanes, Mindoro, and Palawan, the provincial governor shall have the power to suspend any township official charged with misconduct in office or disloyalty to the United States, and after proper notice and hearing to remove him, with the approval of the provincial board, and to direct the provincial fiscal to bring a civil or criminal suit in the public interest against the person complained of if the charge made involves either civil or criminal liability, or to dismiss the complaint and reinstate the person complained of.

In the Mountain Province and Nueva Vizcaya all the powers hereinabove conferred shall be vested in the pro-

vincial governor, subject only to the supervision of the Department Head.

[2657-2297; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE III.—*Elections and elective officers*

SEC. 2342. *Election of township officers—Term of office.*—The president and vice-president shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the townships; the councilor of each barrio shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the barrio. The term of office of the president, vice-president, and councilor shall be for three years.

The elections for said offices shall be held when the general elections for municipal offices are held in the Philippine Islands, and the persons elected shall assume office on the same day on which the municipal officers in other provinces assume theirs, holding such office for three years, or until their successors shall have been duly elected or appointed and qualified.

[2657-2298; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2343. *Qualifications of electors.*—The electors exercising the privilege of choosing elective officers shall be male persons eighteen or more years of age who have had a legal residence in the township in which they exercise the right of suffrage for a period of six months immediately preceding the election, and who are not citizens or subjects of any foreign power. Officers, soldiers, sailors, or marines of the Army or Navy of the United States shall not be considered as having acquired legal residence within the meaning of this section by reason of their having been stationed in the township for the required six months.

[2657-2299; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2344. *Oath of elector.*—Each elector shall, before voting, take and subscribe the following elector's oath, which shall be administered by a member of the board of election judges or by the township secretary. Electors' oaths shall be filed with the township secretary:

"ELECTOR'S OATH

"I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a male resident of the township of _____, in the Province of _____, and shall have resided

therein for the period of six months next preceding the next township election; that at the date of said election I shall be eighteen or more years of age; that I am not a citizen or subject of any foreign power; that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees duly promulgated by its authority; and that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily and without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God. (In case of affirmation the words 'So help me God' should be stricken out.)

“.....
(Signature of elector.)

“Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this
..... day of, 19.....

“.....”
(Signature of officer administering oath.)

[2657—2300; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2345. *Persons disqualified from voting.*—The following persons shall be disqualified from voting:

(a) Any person who is delinquent in the payment of any public tax that may have accrued within four years.

(b) Any person who, since the thirteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, has been convicted in a court of competent jurisdiction of an offense punished by death, *reclusión*, *prisión*, or imprisonment for more than eighteen months, such disability not having been removed by plenary pardon.

(c) Any person who has taken and violated the oath of allegiance to the United States.

(d) Insane or feeble-minded persons.

[2657—2301; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2346. *Rules for conduct of elections—Election judges.*—Subject to the approval of the proper Department Head, the provincial board shall formulate rules for the holding of elections, and shall appoint for each township a board of five election judges to preside over the election and report its result.

[2657—2302; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2347. *Determination of result—Special election.*—Immediately after the close of the election the result of the voting shall be canvassed by the board of election judges, a certificate of the result of the election shall be prepared in duplicate and signed by the members of the board, and this certificate shall be a sufficient warrant for those elected to assume their offices unless objections are filed as follows: A duplicate containing the additional statement that a term of three days is granted in which any resident of the township can present to the board, or to the chairman thereof, in writing, such objections as he may deem just and legal against those declared elected, shall be prepared by the board and posted at the main entrance of the township building.

On the day following the said term of three days a duplicate of the election certificate and the objections made, if any, shall be sent by the chairman of the board of judges to the provincial board. Should the provincial board, upon investigation and after hearing of evidence, if necessary, find the election legal, they shall, within seven days after the receipt of said documents, direct the newly elected officers to qualify and enter upon their duties on the day fixed by law; but if the provincial board determines that there has been an illegality committed in the election of any officer, or that any candidate returned is not eligible, they shall so declare in writing, with the reason therefor, and shall order a special election to fill the vacancy thus occasioned, and shall certify their finding and order to the township secretary, who shall spread the same upon the records of the council. In determining the legality of the election the provincial board shall ignore irregularities or informalities which do not prevent the declared result from being the actual will of the electors.

[2657—2303; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2348. *Certificate of election.*—The provincial governor shall issue to each legally elected township officer a certificate of election.

[2657—2304; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2349. *Determination of election in case of tie.*—A plurality of votes shall be sufficient to elect. In case of

jurisdiction of the township court has been committed within the township, such president shall direct the arrest of the alleged offender, shall make a preliminary investigation into the facts, and, if the guilt of the prisoner shall appear probable, shall order the arresting officer to proceed immediately with the prisoner and the president's report of his investigation to the governor of the province.

[2657-2311; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2356. *Annual report of township president.*—During the month of December of each year the president shall prepare in duplicate an annual report, in which he shall set forth the most important events which have occurred in the township during the current year. One copy of the report shall be filed in the office of the secretary and the other shall be submitted to the council and thereafter forwarded to the provincial governor on or before the first day of the following January.

[2657-2312; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE V.—*Vice-president*

SEC. 2357. *Duties of vice-president.*—The vice-president shall:

(a) Act as a substitute for the president in case of the absence of the latter or his temporary inability to discharge the duties of his office.

(b) In case of a permanent vacancy in the office of president he shall fill the post for the unexpired portion of the term; and a new vice-president shall be elected by a majority vote of all the members of the council.

(c) He shall be an *ex officio* member of the council, with all the rights of any other member.

[2657-2313; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Township secretary*

SEC. 2358. *Duties of township secretary.*—The township secretary shall have the following duties:

(a) He shall attend the meetings of the township council and serve as its clerk and recording officer.

(b) He shall keep a journal of the proceedings of the council and a record of all acts of the township.

(c) He shall countersign and certify to the correctness of all warrants ordered by the council to be drawn on the treasury of the township.

(d) He shall keep his office in the building where the council meets, or at some place convenient thereto, as the council shall direct.

(e) He shall keep a civil register for the township.

(f) He shall issue upon demand of any person a certified copy of any record within his control, and shall be authorized to charge and receive a fee which shall not exceed, for both the writing and certificate, ten centavos per one hundred words; and the records shall, during usual business hours, be open to inspection by all residents of the township and by all officers of the provincial and Insular governments.

(g) He shall read all communications from the provincial governor to the president and the council at its next regular meeting after they are received, unless the matter treated of be urgent, in which case the president shall call a special meeting of the council at which the communication shall be read.

(h) Upon request of the president he shall prepare at his dictation and for his signature any official communications which the president may desire to send, or any documents or reports which the president is required to furnish.

(i) He shall perform such other duties as may be imposed by ordinance of the township council or resolution of the provincial board.

[2657—2314; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2359. *Civil register of township.*—In the civil register of the township, the secretary shall record all births, marriages, and deaths within the township, with the respective dates. In case of marriages he shall further record the previous residences of the contracting parties, the name of the person solemnizing the marriage, and the names of the witnesses. In case of deaths the cause of death shall be recorded when known. Physicians and midwives residing within the limits of the township shall immediately forward to the secretary notification of every

birth or death that occurs under his or her professional observation, together with the necessary information for making the proper entry in the civil register. Every person resident within the limits of the township who is authorized by law to celebrate marriages shall immediately forward to the secretary notification of every marriage which he celebrates, together with the necessary data for properly recording said marriage in the civil register. All entries in the register shall be made by the secretary free of charge.

[2657—2315; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Township treasurer*

SEC. 2360. *Appointment and removal of treasurer.*—The township treasurer shall be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the approval of the provincial board, and may be removed from office by the board for cause.

[2657—2316; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2361. *Temporary disability of treasurer.*—Upon the occasion of the absence, suspension, or other disability of the township treasurer, the provincial treasurer shall designate some suitable person to discharge the duties of the office and shall report such appointment to the next meeting of the provincial board. If the appointment be disapproved by the board, the provincial treasurer shall make another in like manner subject to the action of the board.

[2657—2317; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2362. *Duties of township treasurer.*—The township treasurer shall be the financial officer of the township and with respect to the collection of revenue shall be *ex officio* deputy of the provincial treasurer.

The principal duties of the township treasurer shall be these:

(a) He shall collect and receive all moneys due or accruing to the township and, except as otherwise specially provided, all other Government revenue collectible therein.

(b) He shall give to every person paying money into the township treasury a receipt therefor, specifying the

date and amount of the payment and upon what account paid.

(c) He shall keep a detailed account of all moneys received, and shall pay the same out only under authority of an ordinance or resolution of the council and upon a warrant signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary.

(d) He shall, on or before the third day of each month, make out in triplicate a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the preceding month, together with a statement of the cash actually on hand in the township treasury, and shall deliver two copies to the president, who shall verify them and certify upon the face of each to the correctness thereof, and shall then immediately cause one copy to be posted at the main entrance of the township building and send the other copy to the provincial treasurer.

(e) He shall pay all lawful warrants in the order in which they shall be presented, and he shall note on the back of each the date of such presentation, and, when payment is made, the date of such payment; but he shall not pay any warrant when there is not in the treasury a sufficient amount to meet warrants previously presented and not paid, for want of funds.

(f) He shall render such accounts as the district auditor may require of him, subject to the approval of the Insular Auditor.

(g) He shall be the custodian of all township property and shall keep a record thereof in a suitable book.

(h) He shall have his office in the township building and shall keep in the township safe or strong box, which it shall be the duty of the council to provide, all moneys belonging to the township. Such moneys shall be kept separate and distinct from his own money, nor shall he be permitted to make profit out of public money, nor to lend or otherwise use it, nor to use the same in any method not authorized by law.

(i) The township treasurer shall appoint such clerks and other employees as are necessary to aid him in the

discharge of his duties when the number and salaries thereof are determined in the manner provided by this title. In case it shall appear that the number or salaries authorized by the township council are manifestly inadequate, it shall be within the power of the provincial board, on application, to modify the number or salaries fixed by the township council for such clerks or other employees. The township treasurer may, for cause, suspend from office any employee thus appointed and shall immediately notify the township council of any such action. The township council shall, within ten days after the receipt of this notice, take such action as the circumstances of the case may justify and order the reinstatement or the removal from office of the suspended employee, or may confirm his suspension until full evidence in the case can be presented before the council and final action taken thereon. Where reinstatement is ordered, the township council may direct payment of compensation for all or any part of the period of suspension, but in case suspension results in a removal no compensation shall be paid from and after the date of such suspension.

[2657—2318; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2363. *Deposit of funds with provincial treasurer or depository bank.*—The treasurer may, to prevent the accumulation of too large an amount of money in the strong box of the township, when especially authorized by resolution of the council, deposit for safe-keeping with the provincial treasurer such sums of money as he will not be obliged to use at once, taking a receipt from the provincial treasurer. He shall exhibit this receipt to the council at its next meeting, and the secretary shall record the fact of such exhibition and the date and amount of the receipt.

The treasurer of any township, when specially authorized by resolution of the township council and upon the approval of the provincial treasurer, may deposit the funds of the township in the Philippine National Bank or in any duly authorized depository bank situated within the township,

The resolution of the council authorizing any such deposit or deposits shall set forth clearly the period for which the same shall be made, whether with or without interest, and if with interest, the rate thereof.

[2657-2319; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE VIII.—Township council—Its constitution and powers

SEC. 2364. Functions of councilor.—Each councilor shall inform the people of his barrio as to the acts of the council and as to governmental measures which directly concern them. He shall serve in the council as the representative of the people of his barrio and shall bring their especial needs to the attention of that body.

He shall promptly inform the president of any unusual or untoward event occurring in his barrio.

He shall notify the people of his barrio of the days on which they should present themselves to pay taxes, and shall himself be present on such occasions to identify them.

[2657-2320; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2365. President as presiding officer of council.—The president shall preside at all meetings of the council and shall sign its journal; but he shall not vote, except in case of a tie.

[2757-2321; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2366. Veto power of president.—Except as hereinbelow provided, ordinances passed by the township council shall be approved and signed by the president. If he shall consider any such ordinance prejudicial to the public welfare he may veto it by signifying to the council his disapproval thereof in writing, but the council may, by a two-thirds vote of all its members, pass an ordinance over the veto of the president. If the president shall not either approve or veto an ordinance within two days after its passage, it shall have the same effect as if approved by him.

[2657-2322; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2367. Meetings of township council.—The council shall prescribe the time and place of holding its meetings. Regular meetings shall be held once in every two weeks,

and special meetings as often as occasion may demand. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed.

The president, or any two members of the council, may call a special meeting by giving written notice of it to each member of the council, which notice shall be served personally or left at his usual place of abode.

The regular sessions or meetings of the council shall be public, and the person presiding has the authority to exact from all present due respect and proper deportment, to prevent disturbances and disorder, and to order the room cleared of any or all present who give reason for such action by improper behavior.

The council may hold special sessions with closed doors to consider and vote upon appointments submitted to it by the president.

[2657—2323; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2368. *Quorum of council.*—The majority of the council elected shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time and may compel the attendance of absentees, under such penalties as may be prescribed by ordinance.

[2657—2324; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2369. *Formal functions of council.*—The township council shall determine its own rules of procedure, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds of the members, the council may suspend or, subject to the approval of the provincial board, may expel a member for cause, electing his successor by a majority vote of all the members.

[2657—2325; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2370. *Journal of council.*—The council shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The ayes and noes shall be taken upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all propositions to create any liability against the township, and upon any other proposition, upon the request of any member, and they shall be entered upon the journal.

[2657—2326; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2371. *Majority required.*—The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the council shall be necessary to the passage of any ordinance or other action creating indebtedness.

[2657—2327; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2372. *Acts of council to be forwarded to provincial board.*—Immediately upon the expiration of two days after a session of the council, the township secretary shall forward to the provincial board a correct copy of every ordinance, resolution, or other act of the council passed at such session.

[2657—2328; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2373. *Nominations to be submitted at first meeting of council.*—The president shall make all nominations at the first meeting of the council after his election, except for those offices in which a vacancy may occur during his term. In case the council shall reject any of the nominations made by him, then it shall be his duty at the next regular meeting of the council to submit the names of other persons for appointment. In case a vacancy occurs in any of the above-named offices during the term of office of the president, he shall submit a nomination to the council at the first regular meeting after the occurrence of the vacancy.

[2657—2329; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2374. *Delimitation of barrios.*—The council shall definitely fix the limits of the barrios of the townships, prescribing for them such boundaries that the barrios, taken collectively, shall include the entire territory of the township.

[2657—2330; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2375. *Mandatory powers of township council.*—The council shall: .

(a) Fix the salaries of all duly authorized employees except the township treasurer and teachers in the public schools.

(b) Fill any permanent vacancy in the office of vice-president or of councilor from among persons having the necessary qualifications; but the person so chosen shall serve only for the unexpired portion of the term for which

his predecessor was elected and until his successor shall have been chosen and shall have qualified.

(c) Make appropriations for lawful and necessary expenditures, subject to the approval of the provincial board.

(d) Manage the property of the township.

(e) Erect all needful buildings for the use of the township and construct all necessary trails, roads, streets, and bridges with the township, but in case the estimated cost of any building or improvement exceeds one thousand pesos it shall request special plans or surveys through the Department Head before appropriating funds for such works.

(f) Provide regulations for the sanitation of the township, and order the removal of nuisances and causes of disease.

(g) Regulate the running at large of domestic animals.

(h) Adopt such measures to prevent the introduction and spread of disease as may from time to time be necessary.

(i) Prohibit gambling.

(j) Establish, regulate, and maintain a police department.

(k) Establish, maintain, and regulate township prisons.

(l) Establish and maintain primary schools, subject to the approval and supervision of the division superintendent.

(m) Establish a post office and provide for the collection and delivery of mail; but such regulations must be in harmony with the postal service and rules established by the Insular Government.

(n) Provide by ordinance for the levy of taxes for township purposes, within the limitations of law.

(o) License and regulate or prohibit the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, malt, vinous, mixed, or fermented liquors, at retail in quantities of not more than nineteen liters, except native fermented liquors, and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses, subject to such limitations of general law as may hereafter be enacted.

(p) Make such ordinances and regulations, not repugnant to law, as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this chapter, and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the township and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein.

(q) Prescribe suitable penalties for the violation of township ordinances, but no penalty so fixed shall exceed a fine of two hundred pesos or imprisonment for six months or both.

[2657—2331; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2376. *Sundry additional powers of township council.*—The council may:

(a) Order the suspension or removal at any time, for cause, of any nonelective officer or employee other than the township treasurer or a teacher in the public schools.

(b) Make such provisions for the care of the poor, the sick, orphans, or those of unsound mind as it may deem necessary.

(c) Purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the township.

(d) Employ a lawyer or lawyers, with the approval of the provincial board, when necessary, in order to defend the interests of the township, but ordinary legal questions shall be submitted to the provincial fiscal, who shall answer the same in writing free of charge.

(e) Provide for the erection of markets, public stables, public bathing establishments, wharves, and township cemeteries, and for the establishment of ferries, and fix reasonable fees for the use of the same.

(f) Provide for the establishment and maintenance of intermediate schools and special and professional institutions of learning other than primary schools, and charge and collect matriculation and tuition fees from persons who attend such schools and institutions.

(g) Construct and maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the township with water, and control the use of said water within the township and fix uniform and reasonable charges for the use of the water supplied by the waterworks constructed and maintained by the township.

(h) Name streets, avenues, and other public places, or change the names thereof.

(i) License, tax, regulate, or prohibit the keeping of dogs and authorize the killing of the same when at large contrary to ordinance.

(j) Regulate and permit or prohibit cockfighting and the keeping or training of fighting cocks, and close cockpits.

(k) License public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; horse races; license, regulate, or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, subject to other provisions of law in such matters provided; and to regulate and license signs, signboards and billboards displayed or maintained in any place exposed to public view, except those displayed at the place or places where the profession or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted.

[2819—5.]

(l) Appropriate money for the use of Insular and provincial institutions of a charitable, benevolent, or educational character out of the funds which would be available for such purposes if such institutions were owned by the township; but no such appropriation shall be valid until it shall have received the approval of the Department Head.

[2657—2332; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2376 (A). *Restrictive provisions.*—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the township president shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has

issued such order he may himself cause its removal, and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the township, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against any person or property liable for the erection or display thereof.

[2819—6; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2377. *Submission of local questions to fiscal.*—Questions which may arise relative to the powers of the township government shall be submitted to the provincial fiscal for decision.

[2657—2333; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Supervisory authority of provincial board over acts of township council*

SEC. 2378. *Acts of council to be approved by provincial board.*—The powers conferred by law upon township councils shall be exercised subject to the approval of the provincial board, which body shall pass upon every resolution, ordinance or other act of the council, or amend the same in such manner and to such extent as the board may deem to be for the best interests of the township, and return the same to the township secretary. In case such act, ordinance, or resolution is approved by the provincial board, or amended, and the amendment is accepted by the township council, such act, ordinance, or resolution shall be immediately posted at the door of the township building for the information of the public, and shall take effect ten days after its receipt from the provincial board by the township secretary; but failure to post the same as herein provided shall not render it invalid.

[2657—2334; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2379. *Amendments.*—If the provincial board shall deem any ordinance, resolution, or act of a township council to be unsatisfactory, it shall be the duty of the board to return it to the council with its disapproval, suggesting such amendment, or amendments, of the same as may appear to be desirable. The council shall thereupon act upon the matter; and if it shall approve the ordinance, resolution or other act as modified or amended by the pro-

vincial board, the same shall take effect as provided in the preceding section. If the council shall not concur in the amendment, or amendments, suggested by the provincial board, its action shall be reported to the provincial board, and the ordinance, resolution, or act in question shall remain without effect, unless the council shall later give its approval to the action of the provincial board or the difference be otherwise adjusted by the subsequent action of the two bodies.

[2657—2335; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2380. *Promulgation of provincial orders concerning matters neglected by council.*—Should the council of any township fail to fix the limits of the barrios of the township; to fix the salaries of duly authorized officers and employees; to make appropriations for lawful and necessary township expenditures; to regulate the sanitation of the township and order the removal of nuisances and causes of disease; to regulate the running at large of domestic animals; to adopt suitable measures to prevent the spread of disease; to prohibit gambling; to provide for the care of the poor, the sick, the insane, or of orphans; to provide for the establishment and maintenance of schools for primary instruction; to provide for the construction and maintenance of necessary waterworks for supplying the inhabitants of the township with water, and for insuring the equitable distribution and use of water for the purpose of irrigation in the township or for other purposes; to take proper measures for the collection of any lawful tax, or in the imposition, collection, or regulation of any license tax, or the prohibition or regulation of any matter cognizable under the police power; or, in general, to provide for carrying into effect and discharging the powers and duties conferred on it by law; or, should it fail to enact such measures as are necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, good order, peace, comfort, and convenience of the township and the inhabitants thereof and for the protection of the property therein—then the provincial board shall issue to the president of such township suitable written orders for securing these ends, and such orders shall have the effect

of law, subject to disapproval by the Secretary of the Interior. But the constant aim of the provincial board shall be to aid the people of the several townships of the province to acquire the knowledge and experience necessary for successful local popular government, and their supervision and control shall be confined within the narrowest limits consistent with the requirements that the powers of government in the township shall be honestly and effectively exercised, and that law and order and individual freedom shall be maintained.

[2657—2336; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2381. *Delegation of provincial governor to act for board.*—Where, by reason of the remoteness or inaccessibility of a township, it is impracticable for its ordinances, resolutions, or acts to be transmitted to the provincial board and returned by the board as hereinabove provided within a reasonable time, and it is deemed by the board desirable for the provincial governor to pass upon the same at the time of his periodical visit to the township, the board may, with the approval of the Department Head, delegate to the provincial governor, with respect to such township, the powers conferred upon the board in the preceding sections of this article.

[2657—2337; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2382. *Revocation of liquor license.*—If, after due investigation, a provincial board shall decide that any person holding a license to sell liquor pursuant to authority granted by the township council is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, it may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Department Head, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the township all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order.

[2657—2338; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE X.—*Township police and supervision thereof.*

SEC. 2383. *Township police force.*—In each township there shall be a chief of police and such number of policemen as the township council, with the approval of the provincial board, shall determine. All members of said force shall be peace officers; and it shall be their duty to preserve order and exercise vigilance in the prevention of public offenses. They shall exercise the general power to make arrests and seizures according to law.

[2657—2339; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2384. *Regulation of township police.*—The Chief of Constabulary shall prepare and promulgate general regulations for the organization, discipline, and inspection of the township police.

A township council, with the approval of the provincial board, may issue supplementary regulations, not incompatible with law or the general regulations, for the governance of the local police force.

[2657—2340; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2385. *Protection against fire.*—In township having no paid fire department it shall be the duty of all officers and members of the police force to act as firemen, and the police force of each such township shall constitute a fire department and be instructed and trained in the duties and work of firemen by its officers under the direction and supervision of the township president, with such assistance as he may require from the councilors.

[2657—2341; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Celebration of fiestas*

SEC. 2386. *Celebration of fiesta.*—A fiesta may be held in each township not oftener than once a year upon a date fixed by the township council and upon no other date, except when for weighty reasons, such as typhoons, inundations, earthquakes, epidemics, or other public calamities the fiesta cannot be held on the date fixed, in which case it may be held at a later date in the same year, by resolution of the council.

[2657—2342; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2387. *Changing date of fiesta.*—A township council may, by resolution passed by two-thirds of all the members of the council, change the fixed date for the celebration of the fiesta; but when the date has been once fixed by the council, it shall not be changed with greater frequency than once in five years.

[2657—2343; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2388. *Fixing date of fiesta.*—In fixing or changing the date of the fiesta, the township council shall give preference to a date which, by reason of an important event in the history of the township, the province, the Philippine Islands, or the United States, may be worthy of being so commemorated.

[2657—2344; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2389. *Restriction upon cockfighting.*—Cockfighting shall take place only in authorized cockpits and only upon legal holidays and for a period of not exceeding three days during the celebration of the local fiesta. No card game or game of chance of any kind shall be permitted on the premises of the cockpit.

[2657—2345; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Township revenue in general*

SEC. 2390. *Fundamental principles of taxation.*—Township revenue obtainable by taxation shall be derived from such sources only as are expressly authorized by law.

Taxation shall be just, and in each township uniform.

It shall not be in the power of the council to impose a tax in any form whatever upon goods and merchandise carried into the township, or out of the same, and any attempt to impose an import or export tax upon such goods in the guise of an unreasonable charge for wharfage, use of bridges, or otherwise, shall be void.

In no case shall the collection of township taxes be let to any person.

When collected, the taxes, imposts, and other revenues of the township shall be turned over by the provincial treasurer or his deputies, within one month of the date of collection, to the township treasurer, together with an item-

ized statement showing the nature of the tax, impost, or other revenue collected, and the respective amounts of same.

Except as allowed by law, township funds shall be devoted exclusively to local public purposes.

[2657—2346; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2391. *Primary disposition of township revenue.*—Except as a measure of safety the township share of the revenue collected by the township treasurer shall not be removed from the township by the provincial treasurer, but upon being collected and duly accounted for, shall be transferred by the provincial treasurer to the township treasurer, and the same shall thereafter be available for disposition upon account of the township according to law.

[2657—2347; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2392. *Species of township revenue.*—Township revenue shall be derived from the following sources:

- (a) The proceeds of the real-property tax.
- (b) Fees for the granting of the privilege of fisheries, the privilege of keeping dogs, and for licensing public carriages, carts, and hearses kept for hire; cafés, restaurants, hotels, inns, and lodging houses; horse races; and saloons, bars, or drinking places for the sale of intoxicating liquors.
- (c) Fees for the issuing of certificate of ownership of large cattle and of transfer of title in the same.
- (d) Rents and profits from all property belonging to the township; tolls, from ferries, stables, markets, slaughter-houses, public bath houses, and cemeteries belonging to the township.
- (e) Rentals for the privilege of establishing and maintaining the same.
- (f) Fees for tuition in institutions of instruction other than primary schools founded and maintained solely by the township; and for the use of water from waterworks built or maintained by the township; but nothing herein shall require the charging of such fees.

(g) Township fines.

(h) The proceeds of the cart and sledge tax.

[2657—2348; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Real-property tax*

SEC. 2393. *Tax upon real property.*—Every owner of real property within any township shall pay an annual *ad valorem* tax thereon in an amount equal to one-half of one per centum of the value of such property, subject to the exemptions hereinbelow expressed.

In the province of Nueva Vizcaya the tax herein provided for shall be at the rate of seven-eighths of one per centum, of which three-eighths of one per centum shall accrue to the province and four-eighths of one per centum to the township wherein the property is situated. Of the three-eighths accruing to the province hereunder, one-third shall be devoted to the construction and repair of roads and bridges and the other two-thirds to any lawful provincial purpose; and of the four-eighths accruing to a township hereunder, one-half shall be devoted exclusively to the support of free public primary schools and the providing or erection of suitable school buildings, and the remaining one-half to any lawful township purpose.

[2657—2349; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2394. *Exemptions.*—The exemptions shall be as follows:

(a) Property owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, any provincial government, or by the township.

(b) Cemeteries or burial grounds.

(c) Churches, and parsonages or conventos appurtenant thereto, and all lands, buildings, and improvements used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes; but this exemption shall not extend to property held for investment, or which produces income, even though the income be devoted to some one or more of the purposes above specified.

(d) When the entire assessed valuation of real property in any one township, belonging to a single owner, shall be less than the sum of two hundred pesos, the tax thereon shall not be collected, though in any event the property shall

be valued for the purposes of assessment and record shall be kept thereof as in other cases.

(e) Land held by a homesteader under an application filed in accordance with law, prior to the vesting of title in him by the issuance of a patent; but this exemption does not extend to buildings and improvements thereon the title to which is not in the Government.

(f) Machinery, which term shall embrace machines, mechanical contrivances, instruments, tools, implements, appliances, and apparatus used for industrial, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes.

[2657—2350; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2395. *Declaration by owner—Assessment.*—Every person eighteen or more years of age who owns property in the province, or who has within his control any owner of property in the province who is less than eighteen years of age, shall appear before the president of the township in which such property lies between the first and fifteenth days of January of each year, and shall declare the value of his property, and the value of that of any property owner less than eighteen years of age who is within his control. If it shall be inconvenient or impossible for him to appear before the president he shall make a sworn declaration in writing as to the value of such property, and shall cause this statement to be delivered to the president between the dates above fixed. His declaration shall be accepted as true, unless the provincial treasurer, or some other resident of the province shall question its correctness and bring the matter to the attention of the provincial governor, in which case the provincial governor, the provincial treasurer, and the president of the township in which the property lies shall form a board of assessors to determine its value. This board shall be empowered to call and examine witnesses, and after giving the owner and his witnesses, if any, opportunity to be heard, shall fix the value of the property alleged to be incorrectly valued. Its decision shall be final.

[2657—2351; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2396. *Failure to declare—Determination of value by board.*—Any property owner who fails to declare the value

of his property within the period fixed in the last preceding section, or that of the property of any resident of the province less than eighteen years of age within his control, shall immediately be warned by the councilor of his barrio that, unless he makes his declaration before the thirty-first day of January, he will be subject to a fine of five pesos, and, should he fail to make the declaration within the period specified, the fine shall be adjudged against him by the township court, and shall be collected by the treasurer; or, in lieu of the payment thereof, he shall be compelled to work it out on public works within the township at a rate per day to be fixed for each township by the provincial board, with the approval of the Department Head first had. In the event of his not making his declaration before January thirty-first, the value of his property shall be fixed by the board of assessors provided for in the last preceding section.

[2657-2352; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2397. *List of taxpayers.*—On the basis of the declaration made and of the findings of the board of assessors, if any, the secretary shall prepare, on or before February fifteenth of each year, a list of the persons from whom the real-property tax is due, with the amount due from each. This list shall be kept open to public inspection in his office.

[2657-2353; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2398. *Notice to taxpayers.*—All persons from whom such tax is due shall be notified by the councilors of their respective barrios to appear before the secretary and learn the amount of such tax, which shall be stated to them verbally by the secretary, if they cannot read. In case of residents temporarily absent from the province, and non-residents of the province, it shall be sufficient if a written notice be deposited, postage paid, in the post office, addressed to the owner, at his last known place of residence, or if no place of residence be known then to the barrio and municipality in which the property is situated.

[2657-2354; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2399. *Time for payment of tax.*—The real-property tax may be paid between February fifteenth and July thirty-

first of each year, on a day or days during each month to be fixed by the provincial treasurer.

[2657—2355.]

SEC. 2400. *Delinquency*.—Any person who shall fail to pay said tax in full on or before the thirty-first day of July of each year shall be deemed delinquent, after such delinquency shall have been adjudged, upon due notice to the alleged delinquent, by the township court.

If any taxpayer shall fail to pay the delinquent taxes adjudged against him within twenty-four hours after judgment, he shall be made to satisfy the amount due by labor upon public works with the township at a rate per day to be fixed by the provincial board, with the approval of the Department Head first had, either performing such work in person or providing a substitute to perform it; but at any time after he or his substitute shall have begun work he may secure release from obligation to work by payment of the amount of the tax originally due in full.

[2657—2356; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2401. *Lien of tax*.—From the first day of January of the year in which the real-property tax accrues, it shall constitute a lien upon the property subject to the tax. Said lien shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner or possessor; and shall be removable only by the payment of the taxes and penalties.

[2657—2357; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2402. *Remedy by civil action*.—The assessment of the real-property tax shall constitute a lawful indebtedness from the taxpayer to the township, which may be enforced by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and this remedy shall be in addition to all the other remedies provided by law.

[2657—2358; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2403. *Authority of provincial board to abrogate tax imposed in this article*.—The provincial board of any province wherein the provisions of this article are in force shall have power, at any time, to declare that, commencing

with the first day of January next thereafter ensuing, the tax hereinabove imposed shall be discontinued.

Where such resolution is adopted the provisions of this article shall, upon said date, cease to be applicable in said province, except as regards taxes already accrued; and at the same time the provisions of the Assessment Law shall become fully operative therein to the same extent as if the townships of said province were regularly organized municipalities, and for the due effectuation of said law therein they shall be taken to be such.

[2657—2359; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*License and privilege taxes*

SEC. 2404. *Annual taxes fixed by council.*—All taxes, licenses, and fees imposed by the council shall be fixed by ordinance, and may be changed from year to year as the council may deem proper.

[2657—2360; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2405. *Payment of license and privilege taxes.*—All license and privilege taxes shall be paid before the licensee or taxpayer shall begin the business or enjoyment of the privilege for which the license or tax is imposed by the ordinance of the council.

An addition to the tax or license, in the nature of a penalty amounting to twenty per centum of the original tax or license to be collected and accounted for by the provincial treasurer in the same manner as the original tax or license, shall be imposed for a failure to pay the tax or license when due.

The council shall furthermore provide that any person conducting a business or enjoying a privilege without paying the tax required by its ordinances shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, after trial and conviction before the township court, as in other cases, subject to the restriction expressed in subsection (q) of section two thousand three hundred and seventy-five hereof.

[2657—2361; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2406. *Termination of license and privilege taxes.*—All licenses and privilege taxes shall terminate on the thirty-first day of May of each year, and anyone beginning

a business or exercising a privilege upon which a tax is levied by the council after the thirty-first day of May shall be required, before beginning such business or exercising such privilege, to pay the license or tax for the part of the year which remains, to and including the thirty-first day of May following, but all licenses and privilege taxes may be paid in advance in four quarterly installments, at the election of the licensee.

[2657—2362; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2407. *Public record of persons paying license and privilege taxes.*—It shall be the duty of the provincial treasurer to keep a record, open to public inspection, of the names of all persons paying licenses or privilege taxes, arranged alphabetically.

Within ten days after the passage of the ordinance by the council for the payment of licenses or privilege taxes the president and treasurer shall prepare a list of the names of the persons whose business, if continued, would render them liable to the license or tax, and they shall transmit such list at once to the provincial treasurer, to enable him more readily to detect persons failing to pay the licenses and privilege taxes for which they shall have become liable.

[2657—2363; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Cart and sledge tax*

SEC. 2408. *Cart and sledge tax.*—For the purpose of protecting the roads of the township and province from destruction, there is hereby imposed upon carts and sledges used upon the roads in a township, an annual tax of three pesos upon each draft cart the wheels of which have tires less than two and one-half inches in width, and an annual tax of two pesos upon each cart the wheels of which are rigid with the axle to which they are attached, and an annual tax of five pesos upon each cart having both such tires and axles, and an annual tax of three pesos upon each sledge with runners less than two and one-half inches in width. One-half of the proceeds of such taxes shall be paid into the township treasury and one-half shall be paid into the provincial treasury.

Where a cart or sledge not previously used upon a public road is acquired or first used subsequently to the tenth of January of any year the tax thereon may be computed by the quarter; and the owner shall be liable for the tax only from the beginning of the first quarter during which the use of the cart or sledge was begun.

[2657—2364; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2409. *Restriction as to use of carts and sledges.*—No cart having wheels rigid with the axle and tires less than two and one-half inches in width and no sledge of any sort shall be used upon any improved or well constructed public road in any township, provided the provincial board shall have previously posted at the door of the township building a notice designating the particular improved road or roads in the township upon which it shall be unlawful to use such carts or sledges.

[2657—2365; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2410. *Suspension of provisions of this article.*—Upon the application of the provincial board of any province, the Governor-General may suspend the operation of the provisions of this article therein to such extent and for such period as he may deem advisable.

[2657—2366; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XVI.—*Conduct of certain public utilities*

SEC. 2411. *Waterworks.*—A township council shall have authority to acquire, construct, and maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the township with water, to regulate the supply and use of water therefrom, and to fix and collect rents or taxes for water thus supplied.

[2657—2367; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2412. *Ferries, wharves, markets, etc.*—A township council shall have authority to acquire or establish township ferries, wharves, markets, slaughterhouses, pounds, and cemeteries. Public utilities thus owned by the township may be conducted by the township authorities upon account of the township or may be let for a stipulated return to private parties.

[2657—2368; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2413. *Letting of privileges to highest bidder.*—When any ferry, market, or slaughterhouse belonging to a township is to be let to a private party, the same shall, unless otherwise directed by the Department Head, be let to the highest and best bidder for the period of one year, or upon the previous approval of the provincial board, for a longer period not exceeding five years, under such conditions as shall be prescribed by the Department Head.

The privilege of each fishery and right to operate each fish-breeding ground belonging to any township shall be let in the same manner.

[2657—2369; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2414. *Establishment of certain public utilities by private parties under license.*—Where provision is not made, pursuant to the provisions of the two preceding sections hereof, for maintaining or conducting the ferries, wharves, markets, or slaughterhouses requisite for the needs of the township, the council shall have authority to let the privilege of establishing and maintaining such utilities to private parties, by license granted upon such terms as shall be fixed by the council.

The right to reject any or all bids shall be reserved in all proposals for such bids; and the maximum charges, rents, or fees which may be exacted by the lessees shall be fixed in advance and shall be stated in the proposals for bids. The decision of a township council rejecting any bid or awarding any such privilege shall be subject to final revisal by the provincial board.

[2657—2370; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XVII.—*Township court*

SEC. 2415. *Constitution of township court.*—In a township where there is no justice of the peace in commission, there shall be maintained, with the approval of the provincial board, a township court composed of the township president, as presiding officer, and two councilors to be chosen by the township council at the first regular meeting after the election and qualification of a new president.

The township secretary shall be the recording officer of this court.

The members of the township court shall receive no compensation for their services in such capacity.

[2657-2371; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2416. *Jurisdiction of township court.*—The township court shall hear and adjudge alleged violations of the township ordinances, upon complaint filed by the direction of the president or by a police officer or a private citizen; and, after due trial, in which the accused and his witnesses shall be heard, the president shall, upon conviction of the accused by a majority vote of the members of the court, impose such punishment, either by admonition or by fine or imprisonment, or both, as may be by ordinance provided.

In case the person convicted is unable or unwilling to pay such fine he shall satisfy its amount by labor upon public works within the township at the rate per day to be fixed for each township by the provincial board, with the approval of the Department Head; but women shall not be compelled to perform work unsuitable to their sex.

[2657-2372; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2417. *Appeal to Court of First Instance.*—An appeal shall lie to the Court of First Instance, next to be held within the province, in all cases where the judgment shall be for a fine exceeding fifteen pesos or for imprisonment exceeding fifteen days; and it shall be the duty of the provincial fiscal to appear for and represent the prosecution and the appellant in such appeal cases to the end that justice may be done. Pending the appeal the defendant shall remain in custody unless released upon sufficient bail, in accordance with the general provisions of law, to await the judgment of the appellate court.

[2657-2373; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2418. *Docket of trials.*—The president shall keep a docket of the trials held by the township court, in which shall be recorded in a summary manner the name of the defendant, the charge against him, and the name of the prosecuting witness, the date of the arrest, the date of

the trial, the presence of the defendant, and the nature of the judgment, together with the fines collected, if any, in accordance with the judgment.

[2657—2374; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2419. *Payment of fines.*—Fines shall be paid to the treasurer of the township upon the order of the president, and the treasurer shall issue a receipt therefor, which shall be countersigned by the president, who shall, upon countersigning said receipt, record the payment of the fine in the docket. If the charge be against a township officer or employee for violating his official duty, the president shall have jurisdiction to suspend him, pending action on such violation by the council; and, if a fine is imposed against such officer, it may be collected by withholding the requisite amount from such salary as is or may thereafter become due to him.

[2657—2375; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2420. *Civil jurisdiction of township court.*—The township court shall have no jurisdiction in civil cases, except on the application of interested parties and upon their making an agreement in writing to accept the award of the court, in which case the court may hear and adjudge any case not involving property of greater value than the sum of two hundred pesos. Such judgment shall be awarded by a majority vote of the members of the court and shall be recorded by the secretary, and shall be final.

[2657—2376; see Act 2824.]

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Popular representative of townships and settlements*

SEC. 2421. *Election of popular representative.*—At the first convention of presidents called during any calendar year by the provincial board, the meeting of township and settlement presidents may elect a popular representative, who shall be chosen by a majority vote of all the presidents present and who shall be a resident of the province at the time of his election and shall continue to be a resident thereof while serving as popular representative.

If the residents of the townships and settlements of the province shall at any time feel themselves to be seriously aggrieved and shall be unable to obtain relief from the provincial government, it shall be the duty of the popular representative, either in person or by written communication, to lay their case directly before the Department Head. All such communications shall be promptly transmitted by the Government officials through whose hands they may pass. Should the popular representative desire to visit Manila on official business, his journey shall be facilitated by all Government officials with whom he may come in contact. He shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest at any time when arrest will interfere with discharging the duties of his office, and for any communication or statement officially made to the Department Head he shall not be held to account by any official, whether civil or military. Under no circumstances shall the traveling or other expenses of the popular representative, or any compensation to him, form a charge on the treasuries of the townships or on any one of them or on the provincial or Insular treasuries.

[2657—2377; see Act 2824.]

Chapter 59.—SETTLEMENTS

This chapter has been expressly repealed by Act 2824, section 6. Likewise, by the same Act, section 2, rancherías (settlements) were abolished in the provinces organized under the general law, and in said section authority is given the Governor-General to organize them as municipal districts in accordance with the provisions of article VI of chapter 64 of the Administrative Code. For that purpose the Chief of the Executive Bureau issued a circular-letter on March 14, 1919, to the Provincial Boards. (See Luna Provincial and Municipal Code, p. 126.)

SEC. 2422. When settlement may be established.

SEC. 2423. Creation, abolition, and reorganization of settlements.

SEC. 2424. Appointment of officers and definition of their duties.

SEC. 2425. Imposition of taxes by provincial board.

SEC. 2426. Ends to be accomplished in administration of law.

SEC. 2422. *When settlement may be established.*—When any community of Christian people in a specially organized province is found to be so small that its organization as a municipality or township is undesirable, or so remote or inaccessible that its organization as a barrio within any municipality or township is impracticable, and when any community of non-Christian people is found not to have progressed sufficiently in civilization to make it practicable to bring the members under the form of an organized municipality or township, the territory inhabited by such community may be declared a settlement and a simple form of government provided therefor in conformity with the provisions of this chapter.

[2657—2390; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2423. *Creation, abolition, and reorganization of settlements.*—A settlement may be created either by executive order of the Governor-General or by resolution of the provincial board of the province wherein the settlement in question is situated, subject in the latter case to the approval of the Department Head.

In the same manner a settlement may be abolished, reorganized, or combined with another settlement; and when it becomes advisable to organize a settlement as a township or municipality or to combine it with an existing township or municipality, such action may be effected by the Governor-General upon recommendation of the Department Head.

[2657—2391; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2424. *Appointment of officers and definition of their duties.*—The provincial governor of the province wherein a settlement is established shall appoint officers for the settlement, fix their designations and badges of office, and prescribe their powers and duties—all subject to the approval of the Department Head—but the powers and duties thus prescribed shall not be in excess of the powers conferred upon township officers by the Township Law.

[2657—2392; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2425. *Imposition of taxes by provincial board.*—With the approval of the Department Head, a provincial board may prescribe taxes to be collected from the inhabitants of any settlement contained within the province, the proceeds of which shall constitute settlement revenue.

Except as otherwise specially provided, taxes so imposed shall be limited in kind and amounts to such as may be lawfully levied upon the inhabitants of a township by the council thereof.

[2657—2393; see Act 2824.]

SEC. 2426. *Ends to be accomplished in administration of law.*—The constant aim of provincial governors, provincial boards, and of the Secretary of the Interior in exercising the powers conferred upon them in the administration of the affairs of the non-Christian inhabitants shall be to aid these people to acquire the knowledge and experience necessary for successful local popular self-government, and their supervision and control over such people shall be exercised to this end, and to the end that law, order, and individual freedom may be maintained.

[2657—2394; see Act 2824.]

Title X.—CHARTERED CITIES

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 2427. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the Charter of the City of Manila.

[2657—2400.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2428. *Corporate character of City of Manila.*—The City of Manila constitutes a political body corporate and as such is endowed with the attribute of perpetual succession and possessed of the powers which pertain to a municipal corporation, to be exercised in conformity with the provisions of this charter.

[2657—2401.]

SEC. 2429. *Seal and general powers of city.*—The city may have a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure, and may take, purchase, receive, hold, lease, convey, and dispose of real and personal property for the general interests of the city, condemn private property for public use, contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution, and exercise all the powers hereinafter conferred.

[2657—2402.]

SEC. 2430. *City not liable for damages.*—The city shall not be liable or held for damages or injuries to persons or property arising from the failure of the mayor, the Municipal Board, or any other city officer, to enforce the provisions of this chapter, or any other law or ordinance, or from negligence of said mayor, Municipal Board, or other officers while enforcing or attempting to enforce said provisions.

[2657—2403; 2774—3.]

SEC. 2431. *Boundaries of city.*—The boundaries and limits of the city are established and prescribed as follows:

466 (1) Beginning at a point near the south bank of the Estero de Maytubig at the line of low water on the shore of Manila Bay; thence through the center of monument No. 1, at the line of high water on the shore of Manila Bay, and through the centers of monuments Nos. 2 to 6, inclusive, N. 74° 51' E., 1,197.42 meters to monument No. 7, the said monument being situated on the east bank of the Estero Tripa de Gallina; (2) thence through the centers of monuments Nos. 8 to 16, inclusive, N. 44° 12' E., 2,707.88 meters to monument No. 17; (3) thence continuing in the same direction approximately 127 meters to the center of

the channel of the Pasig River; (4) thence along the center of the channel of the Pasig River to a point in the channel of the river opposite the ferry landing at San Felipe Neri; (5) thence to monument No. 18, on the north bank of the Pasig River, the said monument being N. $32^{\circ} 22'$ E., 913.99 meters from monument No. 7 above mentioned; (6) thence from monument No. 18 diagonally through the municipality of San Felipe Neri, N. $34^{\circ} 22'$ E., 756.92 meters through the centers of monuments Nos. 19 to 22, inclusive, to monument No. 23, the said monument being near the south or left bank of the San Juan River; (7) thence continuing in the same direction to the center of the channel of the San Juan River; (8) thence along the center of the channel of the San Juan River to a point approximately 350 meters southeast of the stone bridge by which Calle Santa Mesa crosses the said river; (9) thence N. $51^{\circ} 37' 30''$ W., to monument No. 24, the said monument being approximately 64 meters northeast from the center of the bridge above described and on the west side of the road leading to the municipality of San Juan del Monte; (10) thence through the centers of monuments Nos. 25 to 36, inclusive, N. $51^{\circ} 37' 30''$ W., 4,245.53 meters to monument No. 37, the said monument being on the E. side of Calle Blumentritt; (11) thence N. $11^{\circ} 19' 40''$ W., 9.89 meters to monument No. 37-a; (12) thence through the center of monument No. 38, N. $17^{\circ} 57' 40''$ E., 765.54 meters to monument No. 39; (13) thence N. $17^{\circ} 57' 10''$ E., 404.77 meters to monument No. 40; (14) thence N. $72^{\circ} 05'$ W., 271.56 meters to monument No. 41; (15) thence N. $73^{\circ} 58' 30''$ W., 529.14 meters to monument No. 42; (16) thence S. $63^{\circ} 29' 40''$ W., 624.46 meters to monument No. 43; (17) thence through the centers of monuments Nos. 44 to 49, inclusive, S. $89^{\circ} 42'$ W., 2,305.36 meters to monument No. 50; the last-mentioned monument being situated at the line of high water on the shore of Manila Bay, approximately 916 meters south of Calle Pescadores of the municipality of Navotas; (18) thence in the same direction to the line of low water on the shore of Manila Bay; (19) and thence following said line of low

water in a general southerly and southeasterly direction, approximately 3,800 meters to the point of beginning.

[2657—2404.]

SEC. 2432. *Division of city into districts.*—The City of ^{Manila} is divided into fourteen districts for all administrative and other municipal purposes, including the description of property, with names and boundaries as follows: ^{by act 2466}

Tondo.—Beginning at a point on the city boundary line between monuments forty-two and forty-three, where it is intersected by the center line of Avenida Rizal; thence southerly along the center line of Avenida Rizal to the center of the track of the Antipolo branch of the Manila Railroad Company, thence westerly along the center line of said tract to its intersection with Estero de San Lazaro; thence southerly along the center line of Estero de San Lazaro, and westerly along the center line of Calle Azcarraga, to high water line on the shore of Manila Bay; thence northerly along said high water line to monument numbered fifty on the city boundary line; and thence easterly along said boundary line to the point of beginning.

San Nicolas.—Beginning at a point on the high-water line on the shore of Manila Bay; thence along the center lines of Calle Azcarraga, Esteros de la Reina and de Binondo, and the Pasig River, to a point opposite the lighthouse; and thence along the high water line on the shore of Manila Bay to the point of beginning.

Binondo.—Beginning at a point in the center line of Calle Azcarraga where it crosses the center line of Estero de la Reina; and thence along the center lines of Calle Azcarraga, Esteros de San Lazaro and de la Reina, the Pasig River, and the Estero de Binondo, to the point of beginning.

Santa Cruz.—Beginning at a point on the city boundary line between monuments forty-two and forty-three, where it is intersected by the center line of Avenida Rizal; thence southerly along the center line of Avenida Rizal to the center of the tract of the Antipolo branch of the Manila Railroad Company; thence westerly along the center line of said track to its intersection with Estero de San Lazaro;

thence along the center lines of Esteros de San Lazaro and de la Reina, the Pasig River, Puente Colgante, Calles Norzagaray and Regidor, and Estero de Quiapo to a point about one hundred and ten meters northeast of Iris Bridge; thence northerly along the center lines of Calles Andalucia, Laong-Laan and Dimas-Alang to Calle Blumentritt; thence easterly along the center line of Calle Blumentritt to the city boundary line; and thence along said boundary line to the point of beginning.

Quiapo.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Calle Azcarraga and Estero de Quiapo; thence along the center lines of Calles Azcarraga, Alix and E. Mendiola, Estero de San Miguel, the Pasig River, Puente Colgante, Calles Norzagaray and Regidor, and Estero de Quiapo, to the point of beginning.

San Miguel.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of Calles Azcarraga and Alix; thence along the center lines of Calles Alix and Nagtahan, the Pasig River (following its south channel around Isla de Convalecencia), Estero de San Miguel, and Calles E. Mendiola and Alix, to the point of beginning.

Sampaloc.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Calle Blumentritt and the city boundary line; thence southeasterly along said boundary line to its intersection with the center line of the San Juan River south of the stone bridge by which Calle Santa Mesa crosses the said river; thence along the center lines of the San Juan River, the Pasig River, and Calles Nagtahan, Alix and Azcarraga, to the middle of the Iris Bridge; thence northerly along the center line of Estero de Quiapo to a point about 110 meters northeast of Iris Bridge; and thence along the center lines of Calles Andalucia, Laong-Laan, Dimas-Alang and Blumentritt, to the point of beginning.

Intramuros.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the Pasig River with the prolongation of the center line of Cavite Boulevard; and thence along the center lines of the Pasig River, Paseo del P. Burgos, and Cavite Boulevard, to the point of beginning.

El Puerto.—Beginning at the intersection of the center line of the Pasig River with the prolongation of the center line of Cavite Boulevard; thence along the center line of Cavite Boulevard to its intersection with the south side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence along said side of said street to the high water line on the Muelle de San Francisco; thence along said high water line around the piers to its end on the army wharves and continuing in the direction of the last course to the high water line on the west side of Engineer Island; thence around said island to the center line of the Pasig River; and thence along the center line of the Pasig River to the point of beginning.

Ermita.—Beginning at the intersection of the high water line on the Muelle de San Francisco with the south side of Twenty-fifth Street; thence along the south side of Twenty-fifth Street to its intersection with the center line of Cavite Boulevard; thence along the center lines of Cavite Boulevard, Paseo del P. Burgos, the Pasig River, Ayala Bridge, Calles Marques de Comillas, Isaac Peral, San Marcelino, Gral. Luna, Herran, M. H. Del Pilar and Cuarteles, to the west face of the sea wall of Cavite Boulevard; and thence northerly along the west face of the sea walls of said boulevard and of the Luneta extension to the point of beginning.

Malate.—Beginning at the intersection of the west face of the sea wall on Cavite Boulevard and the center line of Calle Cuarteles; thence along the center lines of Calles Cuarteles, M. H. Del Pilar and Herran, and Esteros de Paco and Tripa de Gallina, to the city boundary line; thence westerly along said boundary line to high water line on Manila Bay; and thence northerly along said high water line and the west face of said sea wall to the point of beginning.

Paco.—Beginning at a point where the center line of Puente de Ayala crosses the center line of the south channel of the Pasig River; and thence along the center lines of the Pasig River, Esteros de Pandacan, Tripa de Gallina and Paco, Calles Herran, Gral. Luna, San Marcelino, Isaac

Peral and Marques de Comillas, and Puente de Ayala, to the point of beginning.

Pandacan.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of the Pasig River and the north end of Estero de Pandacan; thence along the center line of the Pasig River to its intersection with the center line of the east end of Estero de Pandacan; and thence along the center line of Estero de Pandacan to the point of beginning.

Santa Ana.—Beginning at the intersection of the center lines of the Pasig River and the San Juan River; thence along the center line of the San Juan River to the city boundary line; thence along the city boundary line to its intersection with the center line of Estero Tripa de Gallina; and thence along the center lines of Esteros Tripa de Gallina and de Pandacan, and the Pasig River, to the point of beginning.

[2657—2405.]

SEC. 2433. *Jurisdiction of city for police purposes*.—The jurisdiction of the City of Manila for police purposes only shall extend to three miles from the shore into Manila Bay and over a zone surrounding the city on land of two and one-half miles in width; and for the purpose of protecting and insuring the purity of the water supply of the city such police jurisdiction shall also extend over all territory within the drainage area of such water supply, or within one hundred meters of any reservoir, conduit, canal, aqueduct, or pumping station used in connection with the city water service. The Court of First Instance and the municipal court of the City of Manila shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of First Instance and the courts of justices of the peace of the provinces and municipalities, respectively, to try crimes and misdemeanors committed within said zone of two and one-half miles in width, within said drainage area, or within said spaces of one hundred meters. The court first taking jurisdiction of such an offense shall thereafter retain exclusive jurisdiction thereof. The police of the several municipalities concerned shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the police of the City of Manila for the maintenance of good order and the enforcement of lawful ordinances throughout said zone, area and

spaces. But any license that may lawfully be granted within said zone, area or spaces shall be granted by the proper authorities of the municipality concerned, and the fees arising therefrom shall appertain to the treasury of the municipality concerned and not to that of the City of Manila.

[2657-2406.]

ARTICLE II.—*The mayor*

SEC. 2434. *The mayor; his appointment and compensation.*—The mayor shall be the chief executive of the city, and as such, shall have immediate control over the executive functions of the different departments, subject to the authority and supervision of the Secretary of the Interior.

The mayor shall be appointed by the Governor-General with the consent of the Senate, shall hold office for three years unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of ten thousand pesos a year.

With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior first had, the Municipal Board may, in its discretion, provide quarters for the mayor or commute the same, in addition to his salary.

[2657-2407; 2774-4.]

SEC. 2434(a). *The acting mayor.*—In the event of the sickness, absence or other temporary incapacity of the mayor, or in the event of a definitive vacancy in the position of mayor, the city engineer shall perform the duties of the mayor until said office shall be filled, in accordance with law. If, for any reason, the city engineer is temporarily incapacitated for the performance of the duties of the office of mayor, or said office of city engineer is vacant, the duties of the mayor shall be performed by the city treasurer. The acting mayor shall have the same powers and duties as the mayor, and shall receive the same compensation.

[2774-4; 3121-1.]

SEC. 2434(b). *General duties and powers of the mayor.*—The general duties and powers of the mayor shall be:

(a) To comply with and enforce and give the necessary orders for the faithful enforcement and execution of the laws and ordinances in effect within the jurisdiction of the city.

(b) To safeguard all the lands, buildings, records, moneys, credits, and other property and right of the city, and, subject to the provisions of this chapter, have control of all its property, except the building known as the Ayuntamiento, which shall continue to be as heretofore under the control and administration of the Insular Government, until the Legislature shall provide otherwise.

(c) To see that all taxes and other revenues of the city are collected, and applied in accordance with appropriations to the payment of the municipal expenses.

(d) To cause to be instituted judicial proceedings to recover property and funds of the city wherever found, and otherwsie to protect the interests of the city, and to cause to be defended all suits against the city.

(e) To see that the executive officers and employees of the city properly discharge their respective duties. The mayor may, in the interest of the service and with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior first had, transfer officers and employees not appointed by the Governor-General from one section, division or service to another section, division or service within the same department, without changing the compensation they receive.

(f) To examine and inspect the books, records, and papers of all officers, agents, and employees of the city whenever occasion arises, and at least once in each year.

(g) To give such information and recommend such measures to the Board as he shall deem advantageous to the city.

(h) To attend, if he wishes to do so, the sessions of the Board and participate in its discussions, but not to vote.

(i) To represent the city in all its business matters, and sign on its behalf all its bonds, contracts, and obligations made in accordance with laws or ordinances.

(j) To release, subject to such conditions as he may see fit, or unconditionally, any person imprisoned or sentenced for violation of a city ordinance, or remit the sentence of such person, or any part thereof.

(k) To submit to the Municipal Board before the thirty-first day of October of each year a budget of receipts and expenditures of the city.

(l) To receive, hear, and decide as he may deem proper the petitions, complaints, and claims of the residents concerning all classes of municipal matters of an administrative and executive character.

(m) To grant and refuse municipal licenses or permits of all classes and to revoke the same for violation of the conditions upon which they were granted, or if acts prohibited by law or municipal ordinance are being committed under the protection of such licenses or in the premises in which the business for which the same have been granted is carried on, or for any other good reason of general interest.

(n) To determine the time, manner, and place of payment of the salaries and wages of the officers and employees of the city.

(o) To excuse, with the concurrence of the Director of Education, deserving poor pupils from the payment of school fees or of any part thereof.

(p) To take such emergency measures as may be necessary to avoid fires, floods, and the effects of storms and other public calamities.

(q) To perform such other duties and exercise such other executive powers as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2774—4.]

SEC. 2435. *Secretary to mayor.*—The mayor shall appoint one secretary who shall have charge and custody of all records and documents of the city and of any office or department thereof for which provision is not otherwise made; shall keep the corporate seal and affix the same with his signature to all ordinances and resolutions signed by the mayor and to all other official documents and papers of the government of the city as may be required by custom, in the discretion of the mayor; shall attest all executive orders, proclamations, ordinances and resolutions signed by the mayor and shall perform such other duties as the mayor may require of him; shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all city records and documents in his charge which are not of a confidential character, and collect and receive such fees as may be prescribed by resolution of the Board.

He shall also perform such duties as are required of the heads of departments of the city government by section two thousand four hundred and eighteen, and for the purposes of said section, the secretary will be considered head of department. The position of secretary shall be regarded as within the unclassified civil service but may be filled in the manner in which classified positions are filled, and if so filled, the appointee shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of classified employees, except that he shall hold office only during the term of office of the appointing mayor and until a successor in the office of secretary is appointed and qualified, unless sooner separated.

SEC. 2436. *Execution of authorized public works and improvements.*—Unless the Secretary of the Interior shall otherwise direct, all public works of construction, repair, and improvement of the city shall be carried on by administration, under the direction of the mayor. For justified reasons, the mayor, with the advice and consent of the Municipal Board, may also have said work done totally or partially by contract, upon advertising for bids therefor. In this event, the mayor shall advertise for sealed bids or proposals for the same in two daily newspapers published in Manila, one printed in English and the other in Spanish, for a period of one week, the first insertion to be not less than ten days before the day fixed for opening such proposals. A plan or profile of the work to be done, accompanied by specifications for the performance of the same, shall, before advertisement, be placed on file in the office of the mayor, or the department of the city government having charge of the work, which plan, profile, and specifications shall, at all proper times, be open for public inspection. All bids shall be opened in the presence of the mayor at the advertised time and place. Each bid shall be accompanied by a deposit, the amount and character of which shall be fixed by the mayor and named in the advertisement, and which shall not exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost of the improvement or work to be done where the estimated cost exceeds two thousand pesos, nor be less than two hundred pesos in any case. Such deposit shall be forfeited to the city if the bidder shall neglect or refuse to

enter into a contract, with approved sureties, to execute the work for the price mentioned in his bid and according to the plans and specifications, in case the contract shall be awarded to him. The mayor may reject any or all bids received. Should all bids be rejected, or should it become necessary for any reason to call for new bids, subsequent advertisements shall be for a period of five days before the proposals are opened, and in the manner above prescribed. Bonds, to be approved by the mayor, shall be taken for the faithful performance of all contracts. Contracts shall be executed in triplicate by the mayor and by the contractor, and one original shall be filed in the office of the mayor, one in the office of the Insular Auditor, and the third shall be given to the contractor.

[2657—2408; 2774—5.]

SEC. 2437. *Contracts in excess of one thousand pesos.*—Except as hereinafter provided, every contract exceeding in amount the sum of one thousand pesos, for work, materials, or supplies, shall be let by the mayor to the lowest responsible bidder. The mayor may reject any and all bids, and if such bids are too high, may purchase the material, hire the laborers and supervise the work. In cases of emergency the Board may authorize the mayor to undertake by administration the necessary work, or have it performed by contract without advertising for bids. Bonds, to be approved by the mayor, shall be taken for the faithful performance of all contracts. Contracts shall be executed in triplicate by the mayor and by the contractor, and one original shall be filed in the office of the mayor and one in the office of the Insular Auditor, and the third shall be given to the contractor. Every contract for a sum greater than one thousand pesos shall be signed by the mayor under the corporate seal.

[2657—2409; Repealed by Act 2774.]

SEC. 2438. *Contracts not in excess of one thousand pesos.*—If the consideration for a contract shall not exceed one thousand pesos, the mayor may authorize the head of any department, or any city officer, to execute such contract; but no expenditure shall be made for such purpose

without the written order of the mayor, which order shall be returned and filed as a voucher with the bill upon which payment was made.

[2657—2410; Repealed by Act 2774.]

ARTICLE III.—*The Municipal Board*

SEC. 2439. *Constitution and organization of Municipal Board.*—The Municipal Board shall be the legislative body of the city, and shall consist of ten elective members who shall hold office for three years. The members of the Board shall elect each year from among their number a president, who for one year shall preside at all meetings of the Board at which he is present. In his absence, the Board shall elect one of its members as temporary presiding officer. The president shall sign all ordinances, and all resolutions and motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, enacted or adopted by the Board. In case of sickness or absence of any member of the Board, or if for any reason it becomes necessary to maintain a quorum, the Governor-General may make a temporary appointment until the return to duty of the sick or absent member. During the period of such temporary appointment the person receiving the same shall possess all the rights and perform all the duties of a member of the Board.

[2774—6.]

The president of the Board shall receive a per diem of forty pesos and the other members shall receive a per diem of twenty-five pesos for each day of attendance on a session of the Board.

[2657—2411; 2774—6.]

SEC. 2440. *Qualifications, election, suspension and removal of members of Board.*—The members of the Municipal Board shall be elected at large from the entire city, and each of them at the time of his election shall be a resident for at least one year, and a qualified elector, of his Assembly district, and not less than twenty-three years of age. Such members may be suspended or removed from office under the same circumstances, in the same manner, and with the same effect, as elective provincial officers,

and the provisions of law providing for the suspension or removal of elective provincial officers and for the confirmation of their elections are made effective for the suspension or removal of said members of the Board and for the confirmation of their elections. In so far as they are applicable all the provisions of the Election Law are made effective as to members of the Board and to their election to the same extent as if the City of Manila were a province and the election of said members were the election for member of the provincial board, except where there is a conflict between the provisions of the Election Law and this chapter, in which case the provisions of this chapter shall prevail.

Elections for members of the Board shall be held on the date of the general triennial election, and elected members shall take office on the sixteenth day of October next following their election, upon qualifying, and shall hold office until their successors are elected and qualified. The ten candidates receiving the greatest number of votes at any election shall be declared elected, and any tie for the tenth place shall be broken by the Governor-General designating from among the candidates tied for such place the one to be declared elected. If any person so elected is ineligible to hold office, or if for any reason there should be a failure to elect one or more members, no special election shall be called, but the vacancy shall be filled for the term by the Governor-General with the consent of the Philippine Senate. Vacancies in the office of member occurring after taking office shall be filled for the unexpired term in like manner.

[2857—2412.]

SEC. 2441. Appointment and duties of secretary of Board.—The Board shall have a secretary, who shall be elected by it to serve during the term of office of the then members. A vacancy in the office of secretary shall be filled temporarily or for the unexpired term in like manner. The secretary shall be in charge of the records of the Municipal Board. He shall keep a full record of the proceedings of the Board, and file all documents relating

thereto; shall record, in a book kept for that purpose, all ordinances, and all resolutions and motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, enacted or adopted by the Board, with the dates of passage of the same, and of the publication of ordinances; shall keep a seal, circular in form, with the inscription "Municipal Board—City of Manila," in the center of which shall be placed the arms of the city, and affix the same, with his signature, to all ordinances and other official acts of the Board, and shall present the same for signature to the president; shall cause each ordinance passed to be published as herein provided; shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all records of public character in his charge under the seal of his office; and collect and receive therefor such fees as may be prescribed by resolution of the Board; and shall keep his office and all records therein which are not of a confidential character open to public inspection during usual business hours. His compensation as secretary shall be fixed by the Board at not exceeding three thousand six hundred pesos a year.

[2657—2413; 2774—7; 2973—1.]

SEC. 2442. *Appropriations by Board—Contributions from Insular Government.*—The Board shall make all appropriations for the expenses of the government of the city. Whenever the Board fails to pass an appropriation ordinance for any year before the end of the previous year, the appropriation ordinance for such previous year shall be deemed reënacted, and shall go into effect on the first day of January of the new year as the appropriation ordinance for that year, and such appropriation ordinance shall be deemed reënacted from year to year, and shall be renewed and go into effect on the first day of January of each year, as the appropriation ordinance for that year, until a new appropriation ordinance is duly enacted. In consideration of the privileges and exemptions enjoyed by the Insular Government within the city, and the burden imposed upon the city by reason of the location therein of the capital of the Islands, there is hereby created a permanent continuing appropriation during the time said city remains the capital of the

Islands, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal to thirty per centum of the expenses of the government of the city exclusive of those amounts which appear as expenses by reason of interdepartmental charges and charges against the Insular Government for land transportation and other analogous services and supplies; but the total contribution from Insular funds to the government of the city under this appropriation shall not in any one year exceed the amount of the proceeds of the real-estate tax collected by the said city during the next preceding year, nor shall such total contribution in any one year exceed the sum of one million pesos. The Insular Auditor shall ascertain from time to time the amount herein appropriated, and transfer to the City of Manila, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount so ascertained.

[2657—2414.]

SEC. 2443. *Method of transacting business by Board—Veto, authentication and publication of ordinances.*—Unless the Secretary of the Interior orders otherwise, the Board shall hold two ordinary sessions for the transaction of business during each week on days which it shall fix by resolution, and such extraordinary sessions, not exceeding thirty during any one year, as may be called by the mayor. It shall sit with open doors unless otherwise ordered by an affirmative vote of seven members. It shall keep a record of its proceedings and determine its rules of procedure not herein set forth. Six members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and six affirmative votes shall be necessary for the passage of any ordinance, resolution or motion. The ayes and noes shall be taken and recorded upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all resolutions or motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, and, at the request of any member, upon any other resolution or motion. Each proposed ordinance shall be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the city, one printed in English and the other in Spanish, and shall not be discussed or enacted by the Board until after the third day following

such publication. Each ordinance enacted by the Board, and each resolution or motion directing the payment of money or creating liability, shall be forwarded to the mayor for his approval. Within ten days after the receipt of the ordinance, resolution or motion, the mayor shall return it with his approval or veto. If he does not return it within that time, it shall be deemed to be approved. If he returns it with his veto, his reasons therefor in writing shall accompany it. It may then be again enacted by the affirmative votes of seven members of the Board, and again forwarded to the mayor for his approval, and if within ten days after its receipt he does not again return it with his veto, it shall be deemed to be approved. If within said time he again returns it with his veto, it shall be forwarded forthwith to the Governor-General for his approval or disapproval, which shall be final. The mayor shall have the power to veto any particular item or items of an appropriation ordinance, or of an ordinance, resolution or motion directing the payment of money or creating liability, but the veto shall not affect the item or items to which he does not object. The item or items objected to shall not take effect except in the manner heretofore provided in this section as to ordinances, resolutions and motions returned to the Board with his veto. Each approved ordinance shall be sealed with the city seal, signed by the president of the Board and the secretary, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose; shall be published in two daily newspapers of general circulation in the city, one printed in English and the other in Spanish, within ten days after its approval; and shall take effect and be in force on and after the twentieth day following its publication, if no date is fixed in the ordinance.

[2657—2415.]

SEC. 2444. *General powers and duties of the Board.*—Except as otherwise provided by law, and subject to the conditions and limitations thereof, the Municipal Board shall have the following legislative powers:

(a) To provide for the levy and collection of taxes for general and special purposes in accordance with law.

(b) To fix the tariff of fees and charges for all services rendered by the city or any of its departments, branches, or officials.

(c) To provide for the erection and maintenance or the rental, in case of need, of the necessary buildings for the use of the city.

(d) To provide for the establishment and maintenance of free public schools for primary instruction and to provide schoolhouses therefor, subject to the limitations of chapter thirty-six hereof.

(e) To establish intermediate, secondary, and professional schools; and with the approval of the Director of Education, to fix reasonable tuition fees for instruction therein.

(f) To provide for the establishment and maintenance of an efficient police force for the maintenance of law and order in the city, and make all necessary police ordinances, with a view to the confinement and reformation of vagrants, disorderly persons, mendicants, and prostitutes, and persons convicted of violating any of the ordinances of the city.

(g) To maintain the municipal courts established by law, which shall have jurisdiction of all criminal cases under the ordinances of the city, and such further jurisdiction as may be herein or hereafter conferred.

(h) To establish fire limits, determine the kinds of buildings or structures that may be erected within said limits, regulate the manner of constructing and repairing the same, and fix the fees for permits for the construction, repair, or demolition of buildings and structures.

(i) To establish and maintain engine houses, fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, and other equipment for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to regulate the management and use of the same.

(j) To regulate the use of lights in stables, shops, and other buildings and places, and to regulate and restrict the issuance of permits for the building of bonfires and the use of firecrackers, fireworks, torpedoes, candles, skyrockets, and other pyrotechnic displays, and to fix the fees for such permits.

(k) To make regulations to protect the public from conflagrations and to prevent and mitigate the effects of famine, floods, storms, and other public calamities, and to provide relief for persons suffering from the same.

amended by 3669
(l) To regulate and fix the amount of the license fees for the following: Hawkers, peddlers, hucksters, not including hucksters or peddlers who sell only native vegetables, fruits, or foods, personally carried by the hucksters or peddlers; auctioneers, plumbers, barbers, embalmers, collecting agencies, mercantile agencies, shipping and intelligence offices, private detective agencies, advertising agencies, massagists, tattooers, jugglers, acrobats, hotels, clubs, restaurants, cafés, lodging houses, boarding houses, livery garages, livery stables, boarding stables, dealers in large cattle, public billiard tables, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, public warehouses, dance halls, cabarets, circus and other similar parades, public vehicles, race tracks, horse races, bowling alleys, shooting galleries, slot machines, merry-go-rounds, pawnshops, dealers in second-hand merchandise, junk dealers, brewers, distillers, rectifiers, money changers and brokers, public ferries, theaters, theatrical performances, cinematographs, public exhibitions, circuses, and all other performances and places of amusement, and the keeping, preparation, and sale of meat, poultry, fish, game, butter, cheese, lard, vegetables, bread, and other provisions.

amended by 3669
(m) To tax, fix the license fee for, regulate the business, and fix the location of match factories, blacksmith shops, foundries, steam boilers, lumber yards, ship yards, the storage and sale of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal, oil, gasoline, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any of the products thereof, and of all other highly combustible or explosive materials, and other establishments likely to endanger the public safety or give rise to conflagrations or explosions, and, subject to the provisions of ordinances issued by the Philippine Health Service in accordance with law, tanneries, renderies, tallow chandleries, bone factories, and soap factories.

(n) To tax motor and other vehicles, notwithstanding the provisions to the contrary contained in section thirteen of Act Numbered Twenty-five hundred and eighty-seven, and draft animals not paying any Insular tax: *Provided, That* all automobiles and trucks belonging to the Insular Government or to any provincial or municipal government and automobiles and trucks not regularly kept in the City of Manila shall be exempt from such tax.

[2965—1.]

(o) To regulate the method of using steam engines and boilers, other than marine or belonging to the Federal or Insular Governments; to provide for the inspection thereof, and for a reasonable fee for such inspection, and to regulate and fix the fees for the licenses of the engineers engaged in operating the same.

(p) To provide for the prohibition and suppression of riots, affrays, disturbances, and disorderly assemblies; houses of ill fame and other disorderly houses; gaming houses, gambling, and all fraudulent devices for the purpose of obtaining money or property; prostitution, vagrancy, intoxication, fighting, quarrelling, and all disorderly conduct; the printing, circulation, exhibition, or sale of obscene pictures, books, or publications, and for the maintenance and preservation of peace and good morals.

(q) To prohibit, or regulate and fix the license fees for, the keeping of dogs, and to authorize their impounding and destruction when running at large contrary to ordinances, and to tax and regulate the keeping or training of fighting cocks.

(r) To establish and maintain municipal pounds; to regulate, restrain, and prohibit the running at large of domestic animals, and provide for the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for the penalty incurred, and the cost of the proceedings; and to impose penalties upon the owners of said animals for the violation of any ordinance in relation thereto.

(s) To prohibit and provide for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

(t) To regulate the inspection, weighing, and measuring of brick, lumber, coal, and other articles of merchandise.

(u) Subject to the provisions of sections nineteen hundred and four and nineteen hundred and five of this Code, to provide for the laying out, construction, and improvement, and to regulate the use, of streets, avenues, alleys, sidewalks, wharves, piers, parks, cemeteries, and other public places; to provide for lighting, cleaning, and sprinkling of streets and public places; to regulate, fix license fees for, and prohibit the use of the same for processions, signs, signposts, awnings, awning posts, the carrying or displaying of banners, placards, advertisements, or hand bills, or the flying of signs, flags, or banners, whether along, across, over, or from buildings along the same; to prohibit the placing, throwing, depositing, or leaving of obstacles of any kind, offal, garbage, refuse, or other offensive matter or matter liable to cause damage, in the streets and other public places, and to provide for the collection and disposition thereof; to provide for the inspection of, fix the license fees for, and regulate the openings in the same for the laying of gas, water, sewer, and other pipes, the building and repair of tunnels, sewers, and drains, and all structures in and under the same, and the erecting of poles and the stringing of wires therein; to provide for and regulate cross-walks, curbs, and gutters therein; to name streets without a name and provide for and regulate the numbering of houses and lots fronting thereon or in the interior of the blocks; to regulate traffic and sales upon the streets and other public places; to provide for the abatement of nuisances in the same and punish the authors or owners thereof; to provide for the construction and maintenance, and regulate the use, of bridges, viaducts, and culverts; to prohibit and regulate ball playing, kite flying, hoop rolling, and other amusements which may annoy persons using the streets and public places, or frighten horses or other animals; to regulate the speed of horses and other animals, motor and other vehicles, cars, and locomotives within the limits of the city; to regulate the lights used

on all such vehicles, cars, and locomotives; to regulate the locating, constructing, and laying of the track of horse, electric, and other forms of railroad in the streets or other public places of the city authorized by law; to provide for and change the location, grade, and crossings of railroads, and to compel any such railroad to raise or lower its tracks to conform to such provisions or changes; and to require railroad companies to fence their property, or any part thereof, to provide suitable protection against injury to persons or property, and to construct and repair ditches, drains, sewers, and culverts along and under their tracks, so that the natural drainage of the streets and adjacent property shall not be obstructed.

(v) To provide for the construction and maintenance of, and regulate, the navigation on canals and water courses within the city and provide for the cleansing and purification of the same; to provide for the construction and maintenance, and regulate, the use of public landing places, wharves, piers, docks, and levees, and of those of private ownership; and to provide for or regulate the drainage and filling of private premises when necessary in the enforcement of sanitary ordinances issued in accordance with law.

(w) To fix the charges to be paid by all water craft landing at or using public wharves, dock, levees, or landing places; *Provided*, That the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the public wharves, docks, levees, or landing places constructed within the breakwater, on the banks of the canal connecting the Pasig River with the inner basin, and on both sides of said river below the Jones Bridge.

(x) To provide for the maintenance of waterworks for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the city, and for the purification of the source of supply and the places through which the same passes, and to regulate the consumption and use of the water; to fix and provide for the collection of rents therefor; and to regulate the construction, repair, and use of hydrants, pumps, cisterns, and reservoirs.

(y) To provide for the establishment and maintenance and regulate the use, of public drains, sewers, latrines, and cesspools.

(z) Subject to the provisions of ordinances issued by the Philippine Health Service in accordance with law, to provide for the establishment and maintenance and fix the fees for the use of, and regulate public stables, laundries, and baths, and public markets and slaughterhouses, and prohibit the establishment or operation within the city limits of public markets and slaughterhouses by any person, entity, association, or corporation other than the city.

(aa) To regulate, inspect, and provide measures preventing any discrimination or the exclusion of any race or races in or from any institution, establishment, or service open to the public within the city limits, or in the sale and supply of gas or electricity, or in the telephone and street-railway service; to fix and regulate charges therefor where the same have not been fixed by Act of Congress or of the Philippine Legislature; to regulate and provide for the inspection of all gas, electric, telephone, and street-railway conduits, mains, meters, and other apparatus, and provide for the condemnation, substitution or removal of the same when defective or dangerous.

(bb) To declare, prevent, and provide for the abatement of nuisances; to regulate the ringing of bells and the making of loud or unusual noises; to provide that owners, agents, or tenants of buildings or premises keep and maintain the same in sanitary condition, and that in case of failure to do so, after sixty days from the date of serving a written notice, the cost thereof be assessed to the owner to the extent of not to exceed sixty per centum of the assessed value, which cost shall constitute a lien against the property, and to regulate or prohibit or fix the license fees for the use of property on or near public ways, grounds, or places, or elsewhere within the city, for a display of electric signs or the erection or maintenance of billboards or structures of whatever material, erected, maintained, or used for the display of posters, signs, or other pictorial or reading matter, except signs displayed at the place or places where the pro-

fession or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted

[2819-7.]

(cc) To provide for the enforcement of the regulations of the Philippine Health Service, and by ordinance to prescribe penalties for violations of such regulations.

(dd) To extend its ordinances over all waters within the city, over the Bay of Manila three miles beyond the city limits, and over any boat or other floating structures thereon; and for the purpose of protecting and insuring the purity of the water supply of the city, over all territory within the drainage area of such water supply, and within one hundred meters of any reservoir, conduit, canal, aqueduct, or pumping station used in connection with the city water service.

(ee) To enact all ordinances it may deem necessary and proper for the sanitation and safety, the furtherance of the prosperity, and the promotion of the morality, peace, good order, comfort, convenience, and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants, and such others as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this chapter; and to fix penalties for the violation of ordinances which shall not exceed a two-hundred-peso fine or six months' imprisonment, or both such fine and imprisonment, for a single offense.

[2857-2416; 2774-8.]

SEC. 2444. (A). *Restrictive provisions.*—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the mayor of the city shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has issued such order he may himself cause its removal, and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the city, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against

any person or property liable for the erection or display thereof.

[2819—8.]

SEC. 2445. *City departments.*—There shall be the following city departments over which the mayor shall have general supervisory control:

1. Department of engineering and public works.
2. Police department.
3. Law department.
4. Fire department.
5. Department of finance.
6. Department of assessment.

The Board may from time to time make such readjustment of the duties of the several departments as the public interest may demand. The Secretary of the Interior shall have the power to consolidate any department, division or office of the city with any other department, division or office, upon the recommendation of the mayor.

[2657—2417; 2991—1.]

SEC. 2446. *Powers and duties of heads of departments.*—Each head of department of the city government shall be in control of such department, under the direction and supervision of the mayor, and shall possess such powers as may be prescribed herein or by ordinance. He shall certify to the correctness of all pay rolls and vouchers of his department covering the payment of money before payment, except as herein otherwise expressly provided. On or before the first day of September of each year, he shall prepare and present to the mayor for submission to the Board an estimate of the receipts and appropriation necessary for the operation of his department during the ensuing year, and shall submit therewith such information for purposes of comparison as the mayor may desire. He shall make to the mayor as often as required reports covering the operations of his department.

In case of the absence or sickness, or inability to act for any other reason, of the head of one of the municipal departments, the officer next in charge of that department shall

be authorized to sign all necessary papers, such as vouchers, requisitions, and so forth.

[2657-2418.]

SEC. 2447. *Appointment and removal of officials and employees.*—With the consent of the Philippine Senate, the Governor-General shall appoint the fiscal of the city and his assistants, the judge and the clerk of the municipal court and, in case of a temporary vacancy on such court, an acting judge therefor, the justice and auxiliary justice of the peace, the city engineer and his assistant, the chief of police and his assistant, the chief of the fire department, the city treasurer, the city assessor, and the city superintendent of schools. Subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law, the mayor shall appoint all other officers and employees of the city whose appointment is not otherwise provided for by law. The mayor may suspend, and remove, any appointive city officer or employee not appointed by the Governor-General, and may recommend to the Governor-General the suspension or removal of any city officer or employee appointed by him. Any such suspension or removal by the mayor shall be appealable to the Department Head, whose determination of the matter shall be final.

[2657-2419; 2991-1.]

SEC. 2448. *Officers to devote time to official duties.*—Each city officer, except members of the Municipal Board, shall devote his time and attention exclusively during the usual office hours to the duties of his office, and such members shall attend the regular sessions of the Board. No city officer shall hold more than one office unless expressly so provided by law. But this section shall not apply to members of the local school board, or to other persons discharging public duties under the city or Insular Government who receive no compensation for their services.

[2657-2420.]

SEC. 2449. *Officers not to engage in certain transactions.*—It shall be unlawful for any city officer, directly or indirectly, individually or as a member of a firm, to engage in any business transaction with the city, or with any of its authorized officials, board, agents, or attorneys, whereby

money is to be paid, directly or indirectly, out of the resources of the city to such person or firm; or to purchase any real estate or other property belonging to the city, or which shall be sold for taxes or assessments, or by virtue of legal process at the suit of the city; or to be surety for any person having a contract or doing business with the city, for the performance of which security may be required; or to be surety on the official bond of any officer of the city.

[2657-2421.]

ARTICLE V.—*Insular Bureaus performing municipal duties*

SEC. 2450. *The Bureau of Audits.*—The Insular Auditor shall receive and audit all accounts of the city, in accordance with the provisions of law relating to Government accounts and accounting.

[2657-2422.]

SEC. 2451. *The Bureau of the Treasury.*—The Insular Treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the city, and shall expend the same upon warrants drawn in accordance with the provisions of law.

[2657-2423.]

SEC. 2452. *The Bureau of Internal Revenue.*—The functions of the city assessor of the City of Manila, heretofore exercised by the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Philippine Islands *ex officio*, shall hereafter devolve upon and be performed by the city assessor, as said office is created and its duties defined hereinafter in the article pertaining to the department of assessment, and all functions as city collector heretofore exercised by said officer shall devolve on the city treasurer, as hereinafter constituted.

[2657-2424; 2991-1.]

SEC. 2453. *The Bureau of Supply.*—The Purchasing Agent shall purchase and supply in accordance with law all supplies, equipment, material, and property of every kind, except real estate, for the use of the city and its departments and offices. But contracts for completed work of any kind for the use of the city, or any of its departments or offices, involving both labor and materials, where the ma-

terials are furnished by the contractor, not by the city, shall not be deemed to be within the provisions of this section.

[2657—2425.]

SEC. 2454. *The Bureau of Education.*—The Director of Education shall exercise the same jurisdiction and powers in the city as elsewhere in the Islands, and the city superintendent of schools shall have all the powers and duties in respect to the schools of the city as are vested in division superintendents in respect to the schools of their divisions.

A local school board of six members for the city who shall serve without salary, shall be selected and removed in the same manner, and shall have the same powers and duties, as local school boards in municipalities.

The Municipal Board shall have the same powers in respect to the establishment of schools in Manila as are conferred by law on municipal councils.

The clerical force and assistants and laborers in the office of the city superintendent of schools shall be paid by the city, as well as the office expenses for supplies and material incident to carrying on said office.

[2657—2426.]

SEC. 2455. *Reports to the mayor concerning schools—Construction and custody of school buildings.*—The city superintendent of schools shall make a quarterly report of the condition of the schools and school buildings of Manila to the mayor, and such recommendations as seem to him wise in respect to the number of teachers, their salaries, new buildings to be erected, and all other similar matters, together with the amount of city revenues which should be expended in paying teachers, and improving the schools or school buildings of the city. The local school board shall make a similar quarterly report to the mayor. The local school board shall be furnished an office and necessary clerical force by the city superintendent out of the appropriation for his office.

The care and custody of school buildings by the department of engineering and public works, and its supervision of the construction and repair of schoolhouses ordered by

the Board, shall be subject to the limitations of chapter thirty-six hereof.

[2657—2427.]

SEC. 2456. *The Philippine Health Service.*—The Director of Health shall have general supervision and control of health and sanitary matters and inspections in the city, and the Philippine Health Service shall serve as the local board of health.

[2657—2428.]

SEC. 2457. *The Bureau of Prisons.*—The Director of Prisons shall set apart a suitable portion of Bilibid Prison for city prisoners, and shall receive for confinement and detention all persons who have been sentenced to imprisonment by the municipal court of the city. The expense of maintaining such portion of the prison shall be paid out of city funds.

[2657—2429.]

ARTICLE VI.—*The department of engineering and public works*

SEC. 2458. *Powers and duties of city engineer.*—There shall be a city engineer, who shall be in charge of the department of engineering and public works. He shall have charge of all the surveying and engineering work of the city, and shall perform such services in connection with public improvements, or any work entered upon or projected by the city, or any department thereof, as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer. He shall ascertain, record, and establish monuments of the city survey and from thence extend the surveys of the city, and locate, establish, and survey all city property, and also private property abutting on the same, whenever directed by the mayor; shall prepare and submit plans, maps, specifications, and estimates for buildings, streets, bridges, docks, and other public works, and supervise the construction and repair of the same; shall make such tests and inspection of engineering materials used in construction and repair as may be necessary to protect the city from the use of materials of a poor or dangerous quality; shall inspect and report upon the condition of public property and public works whenever re-

quired by the mayor; shall have the care and custody of all public buildings, when erected, including markets and slaughterhouses and all buildings rented for city purposes, and of any system now or hereafter established for lighting the streets, public places, and public buildings of the city; shall prevent the encroachment of private buildings and fences on the streets and public places of the city; shall inspect and supervise the construction, repair, removal, and safety of private buildings, and regulate and enforce the numbering of houses, in accordance with the ordinances of the city; shall have the care of all public streets, parks, and bridges; shall maintain, clean, sprinkle, and regulate the use of the same for all purposes as provided by ordinance; shall collect and dispose of all garbage, refuse, the contents of closets, vaults, and cesspools, and all other offensive and dangerous substances within the city; shall have the care and custody of all public docks, wharves, piers, levees, and landing places, when erected; shall have general supervision and inspection of all private docks, wharves, piers, levees, and landing places, and other property bordering on the harbor, river, esteros, and waterways of the city, and shall issue permits for the construction, repair, and removal of the same, and enforce all ordinances relating to the same; shall have the care and custody of the public system of waterworks and sewers, and all sources of water supply, and shall control, maintain, and regulate the use of the same, in accordance with the ordinances relating thereto; shall inspect and regulate, subject to the approval of the mayor, the use of all private systems for supplying water to the city and its inhabitants, and all private sewers and their connections with the public sewer system. He shall file and preserve all maps, plans, notes, surveys, and other papers and documents pertaining to his office. He shall supervise the laying of mains and connections for the purpose of supplying gas to the inhabitants of the city. He shall have power subject to the approval of the mayor, to cause buildings dangerous to the public to be made secure or torn down, and shall supervise and regulate the location and use of engines, boilers, forges,

and other manufacturing and heating appliances in accordance with law and ordinance relating thereto. He is authorized to charge, at rates to be fixed by the Board with the approval of the Department Head, for sanitation and transportation services and supplies furnished by his department.

[2657—2430.]

With the previous approval of the mayor in each case, he may order the removal of buildings and structures erected in violation of the ordinances, or the removal of the materials employed in the construction or repair of any building or structure made in violation of said ordinances.

[2774—9.]

SEC. 2459. *Assistants and employees in city engineer's office.*—To assist the city engineer in the discharge of his official duties, there shall be such assistant engineers, superintendents, and other employees as are from time to time provided for in appropriation ordinances.

[2657—2431.]

ARTICLE VII.—*The police department*

SEC. 2460. *Powers and duties of chief of police.*—There shall be a chief of police who shall have charge of the police department and everything pertaining thereto, including the organization, government, discipline, and disposition of the city police and detective force; shall investigate, under the direction of the mayor, any complaints filed against members of the police and report the result of his investigation to the mayor, making whatever recommendations he may deem pertinent, for such action as said officer may consider necessary; shall quell riots, disorders, disturbances of the peace, and shall arrest and prosecute violators of any law or ordinance; shall exercise police supervision over all land and water within the police jurisdiction of the city; shall be charged with the protection of the rights of persons and property wherever found within the jurisdiction of the city, and shall arrest without warrant, when necessary to prevent the escape of the offender, violators of any law or ordinance,

and all who obstruct or interfere with him in the discharge of his duty; shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all prisoners until they shall be released from custody, in accordance with law, or delivered to the warden of the proper prison; may take good and sufficient bail for the appearance before the city court of any person arrested for violation of any city ordinance: *Provided, however,* That he shall not exercise this power in cases of violations of any penal law, except when the fiscal of the city shall so recommend and fix the bail to be required of the person arrested; shall have authority, within the police jurisdiction of the city, to serve and execute criminal processes of any court; shall, either in person or by deputy, attend all sessions of the city courts, and shall promptly and faithfully execute all orders of the mayor, and all writs and processes of the city courts and all criminal processes of the Court of First Instance of the city, when placed in his hands for that purpose. He shall have such further powers and perform such further duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2657—2432.]

SEC. 2461. *Assistant chief of police.*—There shall be an assistant chief of police whose duties shall be to act as chief of police in the absence or inability to act of the chief of police, and under the direction of such chief to look after the discipline of the police force and to perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the chief or prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2657—2433.]

SEC. 2462. *Chief of secret service.*—There shall be a chief of the secret service who shall, under the chief of police, have charge of the detective work of the department and of the detective force of the city, and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned to him by the chief of police or prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2657—2434.]

SEC. 2463. *Police and other peace officers—Their powers and duties.*—The mayor, the chief and assistant chief of police, the chief of the secret service, and all officers and

members of the city police and detective force shall be peace officers. Such peace officers are authorized to serve and execute all processes of the municipal court and criminal processes of all other courts to whomsoever directed, within the jurisdictional limits of the city or within the police limits as hereinbefore defined; within the same territory, to pursue and arrest, without warrant, any person found in suspicious places or under suspicious circumstances reasonably tending to show that such person has committed, or is about to commit, any crime or breach of the peace; to arrest or cause to be arrested, without warrant, any offender when the offense is committed in the presence of a peace officer or within his view; in such pursuit or arrest to enter any building, ship, boat, or vessel, or take into custody any person therein suspected of being concerned in such crime or breach of the peace, and any property suspected of having been stolen; and to exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance. They shall detain an arrested person only until he can be brought before the proper magistrate. Whenever the mayor shall deem it necessary, to avert danger or to protect life and property, in case of riot, disturbance, or public calamity, or when he has reason to fear any serious violation of law and order, he shall have power to swear in special police, in such numbers as the occasion may demand. Such special police shall have the same powers while on duty as members of the regular force.

[2657—2435.]

SEC. 2464. *Classes of police—Uniforms.*—There shall be three classes of police sergeants and patrolmen. Those of the first class shall have a thorough knowledge of the English language and be familiar with the duties of a policeman; those of the second class shall have a sufficient knowledge of the English language to transact ordinary business; and those of the third class shall speak, read, and write the Spanish language. A second-class sergeant or patrolman shall be paid twenty-five per centum more than those of the third class, and whenever a sergeant or patrolman of the latter class shall have acquired a fair knowledge

of the English language, and is otherwise competent, he may be promoted by the chief of police to a position in the second class. Each officer and member of the police force shall be required to pay for his own uniform.

[2657—2436.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*The law department and the courts*

SEC. 2465. *The fiscal of the city—His assistants—His duties.*—The law department shall consist of the fiscal of the city and of seven assistants, who shall discharge their duties under the general supervision of the Attorney-General. The fiscal of the city shall be the chief legal adviser of the city and all offices and departments thereof; shall represent the city in all civil cases wherein the city or any officer thereof in his official capacity is a party; shall attend, when required, meetings of the Board, draw ordinances, contracts, bonds, leases, and other documents involving any interest of the city, and inspect and pass upon all such documents already drawn; shall give his opinion in writing when requested by the mayor or Board upon any question relating to the city, or the rights or duties of any city officer; shall, whenever it is brought to his knowledge that any city officer or employee is guilty of neglect or misconduct in office, or that any person, firm, or corporation holding or exercising any franchise or public privilege from the city has failed to comply with any condition, or to pay any consideration mentioned in the grant of such franchise or privilege, investigate the same and report to the mayor; shall, when directed by the mayor, institute and prosecute in the city's interest a suit on any bond, lease, or other contract, and upon any breach or violation thereof; and shall prosecute and defend all civil actions related to or connected with any city office or interest. He shall also have charge of the prosecution of all crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of city ordinances, in the Court of First Instance and the municipal court of the city, and shall discharge all the duties in respect to criminal prosecutions enjoined by law upon provincial fiscals.

The fiscal of the city shall cause to be investigated all charges of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of ordi-

nances, and have the necessary informations or complaints prepared or made against the persons accused. He or any of his assistants may conduct such investigations by taking oral evidence of reputed witnesses, and for this purpose may by *subpœna*, summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath before him, and the attendance or evidence of an absent or recalcitrant witness may be enforced by application to the municipal court or the Court of First Instance. No witness summoned to testify under this section shall be under obligation to give any testimony tending to criminate himself; and no testimony elicited from a witness by such examination under oath before the fiscal of the city or his assistants under this section shall be used against such witness in any prosecution pending or thereafter instituted against him.

The fiscal of the city shall also cause to be investigated the causes of sudden deaths which have not been satisfactorily explained and when there is suspicion that the causes arouse from the unlawful acts or omissions of other persons, or from foul play. For that purpose, he may cause autopsies to be made, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for purposes of such investigations or autopsies, subject to the rules and conditions previously established by mutual agreement between the Secretary of Justice and the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, the aid of the department of legal medicine of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines. In case the fiscal of the city deems it necessary to have further expert assistance for the satisfactory performance of his duties in relation with medico-legal matters or knowledge, including the giving of medical testimony in the courts of justice, he shall request the same, in the same manner and subject to the same rules and conditions as above specified, from the head of said department of legal medicine of the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of the Philippines, who shall thereupon furnish the assistance required, in accordance with his powers and facilities. He shall at all times render such professional services as the mayor or Board may require, and shall have

such powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

The fiscal of the city and his assistants shall receive the salaries hereinafter set forth, which shall be paid by the City of Manila:

- (a) Fiscal of the city, nine thousand pesos per annum;
- (b) First assistant fiscal, six thousand pesos per annum;
- (c) Second assistant fiscal, five thousand five hundred pesos per annum;
- (d) Third assistant fiscal, five thousand pesos per annum;
- (e) Fourth assistant fiscal, four thousand eight hundred pesos per annum;
- (f) Fifth assistant fiscal, four thousand five hundred pesos per annum;
- (g) Sixth assistant fiscal, four thousand two hundred pesos per annum;
- (h) Seventh assistant fiscal, four thousand pesos per annum.

[2657—2437; 3043—1; 3169—1.]

SEC. 2466. *Regular and acting judges of municipal courts.*—There shall be a municipal court for the City of Manila, for which three judges shall be appointed, to be known, respectively, as judge of the first, second and third branch.

The municipal court shall have the same jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and the same incidental powers as at present conferred by law upon the municipal court and justice of the peace court of the City of Manila, and such additional jurisdiction and powers as may hereafter be conferred upon them by law. The cases pertaining to the municipal court shall be distributed in accordance with rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of Justice.

In case of absence, sickness or incapacity of any of the judges of the municipal court and in case of any vacancy in said offices, the Secretary of Justice may designate any assistant attorney of the Attorney-General's office or provincial fiscal to act as judge of the municipal court of the City of Manila, with all the powers of a regular judge of

said court; but such acting judge shall not receive any additional compensation during the time he is acting as judge.

[2657—2438; 3107—1.]

SEC. 2467. *Duties of clerk of municipal court.*—The clerk of the municipal court shall keep its seal and affix it to all orders, judgments, certificates, records, and other documents issued by the court. He shall keep a docket of the trials in the court, in which he shall record in a summary manner the name of the defendant, the charge against him, the name of the prosecuting witness, the date of the arrest, the appearance of the defendant, the date of the trial, and the nature of the judgment, together with the fines and costs adjudged or collected in accordance with the judgment. He shall have power to administer oaths.

[2657—2439.]

SEC. 2468. *Jurisdiction of municipal court.*—The municipal court shall have territorial jurisdiction embracing the entire police jurisdiction of the city, and shall hold a daily session, Sundays and legal holidays alone excepted. Said court shall have jurisdiction exclusive of the other courts sitting in the city over all criminal cases arising under the ordinances of the city, and over all criminal cases arising under the penal laws of the Philippine Islands, where the offense is committed within the police jurisdiction of the city and the maximum punishment is by imprisonment for not more than six months, or a fine of not more than two hundred pesos, or both. It shall also have concurrent jurisdiction with the Courts of First Instance over all criminal cases arising under the laws relating to gambling and management of lotteries, to assaults where the intent to kill is not charged or evident upon the trial, to larceny, embezzlement and estafa where the amount of money or property stolen, embezzled or otherwise involved does not exceed the sum or value of two hundred pesos, to the sale of intoxicating liquors, to falsely impersonating an officer, to malicious mischief, to trespass on Government or private property, and to threatening to take human life. It may also conduct preliminary examinations for any offense, with-

out regard to the limits of punishment, and may release, or commit and bind over any person charged with such offense to secure his appearance before the proper court. It shall have no civil jurisdiction except for the forfeiture and collection of bonds given in cases or proceedings pending therein.

[2657—2440.]

SEC. 2469. *Incidental powers of municipal court.*—The municipal court shall have power to administer oaths and to give certificates thereof; to issue summonses, writs, warrants, executions, and all other processes necessary to enforce its orders and judgments; to compel the attendance of witnesses; to punish contempts of court by fine or imprisonment, or both, within the limitations imposed by the Code of Civil Procedure; and to require of any person arrested a bond for good behavior or to keep the peace, or for the further appearance of such person before a court of competent jurisdiction. But no such bond shall be accepted unless it be executed by the person in whose behalf it is made, with sufficient surety or sureties, to be approved by said court.

[2657—2441.]

SEC. 2470. *Procedure in municipal court in prosecutions for violation of laws and ordinances.*—In a prosecution for the violation of any ordinance, the first process shall be a summons; except that a warrant for the arrest of the offender may be issued in the first instance upon the affidavit of any person that such ordinance has been violated, and that the person making the complaint has reasonable grounds to believe that the party charged is guilty thereof, which warrant shall conclude: "Against the ordinances of the city in such case made and provided." All proceedings and prosecutions for offenses against the laws of the Philippine Islands shall conform to the rules relating to process, pleading, practice, and procedure for the judiciary of the Islands, and such rules shall govern the municipal court and its officers in all cases in so far as the same may be applicable.

[2657—2442.]

SEC. 2471. *Costs, fees, fines, and forfeitures in municipal court.*—There shall be taxed against and collected from the defendant, in case of his conviction in the municipal court, such costs and fees as may be prescribed by the Board not exceeding those charged in criminal cases in justices' courts. All costs, fees, fines, and forfeitures shall be collected by the clerk of the court, who shall keep a docket of those imposed and of those collected, and shall pay collections of the same to the city treasurer for the benefit of the city, on the next business day after the same are collected, and take receipts therefor. The judge of the first branch shall examine said docket each day, compare the same with the amount receipted for by the city treasurer, and satisfy himself that all such costs, fees, fines, and forfeitures have been duly accounted for.

[2657—2443; 3107—1.]

SEC. 2472. *No person sentenced by municipal court to be confined without commitment.*—No person shall be confined in the city prison by sentence of the municipal court until the warden or officer in charge of the prison shall receive a written commitment showing the offense for which the prisoner was tried, the date of the trial, the exact terms of the judgment or sentence, and the date of the order of commitment. The clerk shall, under seal of the court, issue such a commitment in each case of sentence to imprisonment.

[2657—2444.]

SEC. 2473. *Procedure on appeal from municipal court to Court of First Instance.*—An appeal shall lie to the Court of First Instance next to be held within the city, in all cases where fine or imprisonment, or both, is imposed by the municipal court. The party desiring to appeal shall, before six o'clock postmeridian of the day after the rendition and entry of the judgment by the municipal court, file with the clerk of the court a written statement that he appeals to the Court of First Instance. The filing of such statement shall perfect the appeal. The judge of the court from whose decision appeal is taken shall within five days after the appeal is taken, transmit to the clerk of the

Court of First Instance a certified copy of the record of proceedings and all the original papers and process in the case, and the clerk of the Court of First Instance shall docket the appeal in that court. A perfected appeal shall operate to vacate the judgment of the municipal court, and the action, when duly entered in the Court of First Instance, shall stand for trial *de novo* upon its merits in accordance with the regular procedure in that court, as though the same had never been tried and had been originally there commenced. Pending an appeal, the defendant shall remain in custody unless released in the discretion of the judge of the municipal court or of the judge of the Court of First Instance, upon sufficient bail, in accordance with the rules and regulations now or hereafter in force, to await the judgment of the appellate court.

[2657—2445.]

SEC. 2474. *Persons arrested to be promptly brought before a court—Preliminary examinations in municipal court and Court of First Instance.*—Every person arrested shall, without unnecessary delay, be brought before the municipal court, or the Court of First Instance for preliminary hearing, release on bail, or trial. In cases triable in the municipal court the defendant shall not be entitled as of right to a preliminary examination, except a summary one to enable the court to fix the bail, in any case where the prosecution announces itself ready and is ready for trial within three days, not including Sundays, after the request for an examination is presented. In cases triable only in the Court of First Instance the defendant shall not be entitled as of right to a preliminary examination in any case where the fiscal of the city, after a due investigation of the facts, shall have presented an information against him in proper form. But the Court of First Instance may make such summary investigation into the case as it may deem necessary to enable it to fix the bail or to determine whether the offense is bailable.

[2657—2446; 3107—1.]

SEC. 2475. *Compensation of certain expert witnesses in criminal cases.*—Out of any sum appropriated for contin-

gent expenses of the law department, the judge of the municipal court, or a judge of the Court of First Instance in the city, as the case may be, may allow compensation to physicians and surgeons, other than officers of the United States Army or Navy or officers or employees of the Insular Government or the city, summoned by the Government as expert witnesses in criminal prosecutions when the attendance of such physicians and surgeons is necessary in the interest of justice. Such compensation shall not in any one case exceed five pesos for the testimony of the physician or surgeon so summoned, and the payment shall be made upon the certificate of the judge presiding at the trial that the witness attended and testified, that the case is an exceptional and meritorious one, and that compensation ought to be allowed. The total expenditure under the provisions of this section shall not exceed five hundred pesos a year.

[2657—2447.]

SEC. 2476. *Jurisdiction of justice of the peace.*—The justice of the peace shall exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon justices of the peace in general, except criminal jurisdiction, which within the city is confined to the Court of First Instance and the municipal court.

[2657—2448; 3107—7.]

SEC. 2477. *Assessors in the courts in the city.*—The aid of assessors in the trial of any civil or criminal action in the municipal court, or the Court of First Instance, within the city, may be invoked in the manner provided in the Code of Civil Procedure. It shall be the duty of the Municipal Board to prepare one list of the names of twenty-five residents of the city best fitted by education, natural ability, and reputation for probity to sit as assessors in the trial of actions in the municipal court and a like list of persons to sit as assessors in the trial if action in the Court of First Instance. The Board may at any time strike any name from the list so prepared, by reason of the death, permanent disability, or unfitness of the person named; and in case names are so stricken out, other names shall be added in their place, to be selected as in this section pro-

vided. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the use of assessors in the municipal court shall proceed as provided in sections fifty-eight to sixty-two, inclusive, of the Code of Civil Procedure, and the method of summoning assessors and the compensation and oath and duties of assessors shall be as provided in those sections. Parties desiring to avail themselves of the use of assessors in the Court of First Instance shall proceed as provided in sections one hundred and fifty-four to one hundred and sixty-one, inclusive, of the Code of Civil procedure; and the method of summoning assessors, enforcing their attendance, excusing them from attendance, their compensation, oath, and effect of dissent from the opinion of the judge shall be as provided in the last-named sections.

[2657—2449; 3107—1.]

SEC. 2478. *Judicial notice of ordinances.*—All courts sitting in the city shall take judicial notice of the ordinances passed by the Municipal Board.

[2657—2450.]

ARTICLE IX.—*The fire department*

SEC. 2479. *Powers and duties of chief of fire department.*—There shall be a chief of the fire department, who shall have the management and control of all matters relating to the administration of said department, and the organization, government, discipline, and disposition of the fire force; shall have charge of fire-engine houses, fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, trucks, and all other fire apparatus; shall have full police powers in the vicinity of fires; shall have authority to remove any building or other property whenever it shall become necessary to prevent the spreading of fire or to protect adjacent property; shall investigate and report to the mayor upon the origin and cause of all fire occurring within the city; shall inspect all buildings erected or under construction or repair within the city and determine whether they provide sufficient protection against fire and comply with the ordinances relating thereto; shall have charge of the city telegraph, telephone, and fire-alarm service; shall supervise and reg-

ulate the stringing, grounding, and installation of wires for all electrical connections with a view to avoiding conflagrations, interference with public traffic or safety, or the necessary operations of the fire department; shall supervise and regulate the manufacture, storage, and use of petroleum, gas, acetylene, gunpowder, and other highly combustible matter and explosives; and shall see that all ordinances relating to those subjects, or any of them, are enforced.

[2657—2451.]

ARTICLE X.—*Department of finance*

SEC. 2480. *Powers and duties of the city treasurer.*—

(a) There shall be a city treasurer, who shall have charge of the department of finance and shall act as chief fiscal officer and financial adviser of the city and custodian of its funds.

(b) The city treasurer shall exercise the function of municipal collector of taxes and shall collect all taxes and assessments due the city, all licenses authorized by law or ordinance, and all rents due for lands, markets, and other property owned by the city, and shall receive and receipt for all costs, fees, fines, and forfeitures imposed by the municipal court, from the clerk thereof, and the fees collected by the sheriff or his deputies, or by the justice of the peace.

(c) He shall collect all miscellaneous charges made by the department of engineering and public works and by other departments of the city government, and all charges made by the city engineer for inspections, permits, licenses, and the installation, maintenance, and services rendered in the operation of the private privy system.

(d) He shall collect, as deputy of the Collector of Internal Revenue, by himself, or deputies, all taxes and charges imposed by the Insular Government upon property or persons in the City of Manila, depositing daily such collections in the Insular Treasury.

[3000—1.]

(e) Unless otherwise specifically provided by law or regulations, he shall perform in and for the city the duties

imposed by law or regulation upon provincial treasurers generally, as well as the other duties imposed upon him by the succeeding sections of this chapter.

(f) He shall purchase and issue all supplies, equipment or other property required by the city, through the Purchasing Agent, or otherwise, as may be authorized, subject to the general provisions of law relating thereto.

(g) He shall be accountable for all funds and property of the city and shall render such accounts in connection therewith as may be prescribed by the Insular Auditor.

(h) He shall deposit daily all municipal funds and collections in the Insular Treasury or in a Government depository.

[3000—1.]

(i) On or before the first day of September of each year, the city treasurer shall present to the mayor a certified detailed statement by departments of all receipts and expenditures of the city pertaining to the preceding fiscal year, and to the current fiscal year to and including July thirty-first, together with an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the remainder of the current fiscal year; and he shall submit with this statement a detailed estimate of the revenues and receipts of the city from all sources for the ensuing fiscal year. Upon receipts of this statement and estimate and the estimates of department heads as required by section twenty-four hundred and forty-six hereof, the mayor shall formulate, and submit to the Municipal Board before the sixteenth day of October next following, a detailed budget covering the estimated necessary expenditures for the ensuing fiscal year; and the Municipal Board shall thereupon make detailed appropriations covering such estimated expenditures: *Provided, however,* That in no case shall the aggregate amount of such appropriations exceed the estimate of revenues and receipts submitted by the city treasurer as provided above. Supplemental budgets, formulated in the same manner, may be adopted when special or unforeseen circumstances make such action necessary. Without further action by the Municipal Board, disbursements of municipal funds may be made by the city treasurer, out of the authorized appro-

priations, upon properly executed vouchers bearing the approval of the chiefs of the departments concerned, and on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month said city treasurer shall furnish the mayor and the Municipal Board for their administrative information a statement of the appropriations, expenditures and balances of all funds and accounts as of the last day of the month preceding.

The office of disbursing and supply officer of the city is hereby discontinued and abolished, and all the duties and powers heretofore devolving upon such officer shall hereafter be performed and exercised by the city treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Whenever the words "city assessor and collector" occur in this Act in relation to matters of city finance as herein-above defined the same shall be taken to mean the city treasurer and all the duties and powers heretofore devolving upon said officer shall be performed and exercised by the city treasurer.

[2657—2452; 2991—1; 3000—1.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Department of assessment*

SEC. 2481. *Powers and duties of the city assessor.*—There shall be a city assessor, who shall have charge of the department of assessment. The city assessor and his authorized deputies, who are empowered to administer any oath authorized to be administered in connection with the valuation of real estate for the assessment or collection of taxes, shall appraise and value all the real estate not exempt, except machines, mechanical contrivances, instruments, tools, implements, appliances, apparatus, and paraphernalia used for industrial, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes, which shall be excluded from such valuation and assessment whether or not attached to lands or buildings. He shall prepare and file with the city treasurer a list of the real estate so valued which is exempt from taxation and a separate list of the taxable real estate.

Whenever the words "city assessor and collector" occur in this Act in relation to any matter pertaining to assess-

ment, or properly falling under assessment, shall be deemed to mean the city assessor and powers heretofore and exercised by him hereafter be performed and exercised by the assessor.

2657—2453; 2991—1.]

SEC. 2482. Real estate exempt from taxation. The following shall be exempt from taxation by the United States, the Philippine Islands, or their City of Manila, and burying grounds, churches and buildings adjacent parsonages, and conventos, and lands or buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for profit; but such exemption shall not extend to lands or buildings held for investment, though the income therefrom be devoted to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

(b) Lands or buildings which are the only real property of the owner, and the value of which does not exceed one hundred pesos.

[2657—2454.]

SEC. 2483. List of taxable real estate, how made.—*Examination of witnesses and register of deeds' records.*—The city assessor and collector shall make the list of the taxable real estate in the city by districts, and the names of the owners in each district shall be arranged in the order of the lot and block numbers with a brief description opposite each such name of the property owned by such owners and the cash value thereof. In making this list, the city assessor and collector shall take into consideration any sworn statement made by the owners of the property, but shall not be prevented thereby from considering other evidence on the subject and exercising his own judgment in respect thereto. For the purpose of completing this list, he and his authorized representatives are empowered to enter upon the real estate for the purpose of examining and measuring the same, and to summon witnesses, administer oaths to them, and subject them to examination concerning the ownership and the amount of real estate in each district and its cash value. It shall be the duty of the city assessor and collector, so far

priations, upon properly executed vouchers bearing the approval of the chiefs of the departments concerned, and on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month said city treasurer shall furnish the mayor and the Municipal Board for their administrative information a statement of the appropriations, expenditures and balances of all funds and accounts as of the last day of the month preceding.

The office of disbursing and supply officer of the city is hereby discontinued and abolished, and all the duties and powers heretofore devolving upon such officer shall hereafter be performed and exercised by the city treasurer, in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Whenever the words "city assessor and collector" occur in this Act in relation to matters of city finance as herein-above defined the same shall be taken to mean the city treasurer and all the duties and powers heretofore devolving upon said officer shall be performed and exercised by the city treasurer.

[2657—2452; 2991—1; 3000—1.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Department of assessment*

SEC. 2481. *Powers and duties of the city assessor.*—There shall be a city assessor, who shall have charge of the department of assessment. The city assessor and his authorized deputies, who are empowered to administer any oath authorized to be administered in connection with the valuation of real estate for the assessment or collection of taxes, shall appraise and value all the real estate in the city, and assess for taxation all such real estate not expressly exempt, except machines, mechanical contrivances, instruments, tools, implements, appliances, apparatus, and paraphernalia used for industrial, agricultural, or manufacturing purposes, which shall be excluded from such valuation and assessment whether or not attached to lands or buildings. He shall prepare and file with the city treasurer a list of the real estate so valued which is exempt from taxation and a separate list of the taxable real estate.

Whenever the words "city assessor and collector" occur in this Act in relation to any matter pertaining to assess-

ment, or properly falling under such department, the same shall be deemed to mean the city assessor, and all the duties and powers heretofore devolving upon such officer shall hereafter be performed and exercised by the city assessor.

2657—2453; 2991—1.]

SEC. 2482. *Real estate exempt from taxation.*—The following shall be exempt from taxation:

(a) Lands or buildings owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, or the City of Manila, and burying grounds, churches and their adjacent parsonages, and conventos, and lands or buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for profit; but such exemption shall not extend to lands or buildings held for investment, though the income therefrom be devoted to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

(b) Lands or buildings which are the only real property of the owner, and the value of which does not exceed one hundred pesos.

[2657—2454.]

SEC. 2483. *List of taxable real estate, how made—Examination of witnesses and register of deeds' records.*—The city assessor and collector shall make the list of the taxable real estate in the city by districts, and the names of the owners in each district shall be arranged in the order of the lot and block numbers with a brief description opposite each such name of the property owned by such owners and the cash value thereof. In making this list, the city assessor and collector shall take into consideration any sworn statement made by the owners of the property, but shall not be prevented thereby from considering other evidence on the subject and exercising his own judgment in respect thereto. For the purpose of completing this list, he and his authorized representatives are empowered to enter upon the real estate for the purpose of examining and measuring the same, and to summon witnesses, administer oaths to them, and subject them to examination concerning the ownership and the amount of real estate in each district and its cash value. It shall be the duty of the city assessor and collector, so far

as is necessary, to examine the records of the office of the register of deeds showing the ownership of real estate in the city.

[2657—2455.]

SEC. 2484. *Declaration to be made by persons acquiring or improving real estate.*—It shall be the duty of each person who at any time acquires real estate in the city, and of each person who constructs or adds to any improvement on real estate owned by him within the city, to prepare and present to the city assessor and collector, within a period of sixty days next succeeding the completion of such acquisition, construction or addition, a sworn declaration setting forth the value of the real estate acquired or the improvement constructed or addition made by him and containing a description of such property sufficient to enable the city assessor and collector readily to identify the same. Any person who fails to make and present such declaration of real estate newly acquired by him within the said period of sixty days shall be deemed to have waived his right to notice of the assessment of such property, and the assessment of the same in the name of its former owner shall, in all such cases, be valid and binding on all persons interested, and for all purposes, as though the same had been assessed in the name of its actual owner.

[2657—2456.]

SEC. 2485. *Action when owner makes no return, or is unknown or in doubt, or land and improvements separately owned.*—If the owner of any parcel of real estate shall fail to make a return thereof, or if the city assessor and collector is unable to discover the owner of any real estate, he shall nevertheless list the same for taxation, and charge the tax against the true owner, if known, and if unknown then as against an unknown owner. In case of doubt or dispute as to ownership of real estate, the taxes shall be levied against the possessor or possessors thereof. Where it shall appear that there are separate owners of the land and the improvements thereon, a separate assessment of the property of each shall be made.

[2657—2457.]

SEC. 2486. *Action in case real estate has escaped taxation.*—If it shall come to the knowledge of the city assessor and collector that any taxable real estate in the city has escaped listing, it shall be his duty to list and value the same at the time and in the manner provided in the next succeeding section and to charge against the owner thereof the taxes due for the current year and for all other years since the original assessment under the city charter was made, and the taxes thus assessed shall be legal and collectible by all the remedies herein provided, and if the failure of the city assessor and collector to assess such taxes at the time when they should have been assessed was due to any fault or negligence on the part of the owner of such property, then penalties shall be added to such back taxes as though they had been assessed at the time when they should have been assessed.

[2457—2458.]

SEC. 2487. *When assessment may be increased or reduced.*—The city assessor and collector shall, during the first fifteen days of December of each year, add to his list of taxable real estate in the city the value of the improvements placed upon such property during the preceding year, and any property which is taxable and which has theretofore escaped taxation. He may during the same period revise and correct the assessed value of any or all parcels of real estate in the city which are not assessed at their true money value, by reducing or increasing the existing assessments as the case may be. He shall give notice by publication for ten days prior to December first in two newspapers of general circulation published in the city, one printed in English and one in Spanish, that he will be present in his office for that purpose on said days, and he shall further notify in writing each person the amount of whose tax will be changed by such action or such proposed change, by delivering or mailing such notification to such person or his authorized agent at the last known address of such owner or agent in the Philippine Islands some time in the month of November.

[2457—2459.]

SEC. 2488. *City assessor and collector to authenticate lists of real estate assessed.*—The city assessor and collector shall authenticate each list of real estate valued and assessed by him as soon as the same is completed, by signing the following certificate at the foot thereof:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing list contains a true statement of the piece or pieces of taxable real estate belonging to each person named in the list, and its true cash value, and that no real estate taxable by law in the city of Manila has been omitted from the list, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"....."
(Signature)

amended by
of 3563

[2657-2460.]
SEC. 2489. *Time and manner of appealing to board of tax appeals.*—In case the Municipal Board, or any owner of real estate or his authorized agent, shall feel aggrieved by any decision of the city assessor and collector under the preceding sections of this article, such Board, owner or agent may, within ten days after the entry of such decision, appeal to the board of tax appeals. The appeal shall be perfected by filing a written notice of the same with the city assessor and collector, and it shall be the duty of that officer forthwith to transmit the appeal to the board of tax appeals with all written evidence in his possession relating to such assessment and valuation.

amended by
of 3563

[2657-2461.]
SEC. 2490. *Constitution and compensation of board of tax appeals.*—The board of tax appeals shall be composed of seven members who shall be appointed by the Governor-General on the first day of January of each odd numbered year, four of whom shall be owners of real estate in the city, of which number two shall be selected from a list of ten persons to be submitted to the Governor-General by the "Asociación de Propietarios de Manila," which list shall be submitted to him by the said association not later than the fifteenth day of December of each even numbered year. Should the said list not be submitted by the aforesaid association within the time fixed herein, the Governor-General shall select such two members in his own discretion.

The members of the board of tax appeals, except those serving *ex officio* and the chairman, shall receive a compensation of twenty pesos for each day on which they attend the sessions and serve as members of the board.

The chairman of the board of tax appeals shall be designated in the appointment of the Governor-General and shall receive forty pesos for each day on which he attends the sessions. The secretary of the board shall be appointed by the chairman thereof with the concurrence of a majority of its members and shall keep the records of the proceedings of the board. The secretary shall receive such salary as the board may fix.

[2657—2462; 2977—1.]

SEC. 2491. *Oath to be taken by members of board of tax appeals.*—Before organizing as such, the members of the board of tax appeals shall take the following oath before a justice of the peace or some other officer authorized to administer an oath in the city:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly hear and determine all matters and issues between taxpayers and the city assessor and collector submitted for my decision. So help me God. (In case of affirmation the last four words to be stricken out.)

.....
(Signature)

"Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this
..... day of, 191.....

.....
(Signature of officer administering oath)

The oath of each member shall be recorded by the secretary of the board in the minutes of its proceedings.

[2657—2463.]

SEC. 2492. *Proceedings before board of tax appeals and Chief of the Executive Bureau.*—The board of tax appeals shall meet on the second Monday in January of each year, shall hear all appeals duly transmitted to it, shall decide the same forthwith, and shall complete its work and adjourn on or before the thirty-first day of March of each year unless its sessions for any given year are extended to a later

date by direction of the Department Head. It shall have authority to cause to be amended the listing and valuation of the property in respect to which any appeal has been perfected by order signed by the board or a majority thereof, and transmit it to the city assessor and collector, who shall amend the tax list in conformity with said order. It shall also have power to revise and correct, with the approval of the Department Head first had, any and all erroneous or unjust assessments and valuations for taxation, and make a correct and just assessment, and state the true valuation, in each case where it decides that the assessment previously made is erroneous or unjust. The list when so corrected shall be as lawful and valid for all purposes as though the assessments had been made within the time herein prescribed. Such reassessments and revaluation shall be made on due notice to the individual concerned and he shall be entitled to be heard by the board of tax appeals before any reassessment or revaluation is made. The decision of the board of tax appeals shall be final unless the Chief of the Executive Bureau forthwith declares the decision reopened for a review by him, in which case he may, with the approval of the Department Head, make such revision or revaluation as in his opinion the circumstances justify. Such decision, approved by the Governor-General, shall be final.

[2657—2464.]

SEC. 2493. *Annual tax and penalties—Extension, remission of the payment of the tax.*—An annual tax of one and one-half per centum on the assessed value of all real estate in the city subject to taxation as hereinbefore provided is hereby levied. All taxes shall be due and payable on or before the thirtieth day of June of each year, and if any taxpayer shall fail to pay the taxes assessed against him on or before the thirtieth day of June of the year for which such taxes are due, he shall be delinquent in such payment and shall be subject, as a penalty for such delinquency, to an additional tax of twenty per centum of the amount of the original tax if both the original and the additional tax be paid during the first six months of such delinquency,

and if not so paid to an additional tax of twenty-five per centum of the amount of the original tax; the additional tax to be collected at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax.

At the option of the taxpayer, the tax due for any year may be paid in two installments, the first of such installments to consist of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the property and the second to consist of the remainder of the tax for the year. In such cases the first installment must be paid on or before the thirtieth day of June of the year for which the tax is due, and the second may be paid at any time prior to the first day of January of the following year, but if the first installment of the tax for any year is not paid on or before the thirtieth day of June of such year, then the whole of that year's tax shall be delinquent and the penalty due thereon as hereinbefore provided. If any taxpayer, having paid the first installment of his tax for any year, shall fail to pay the second installment thereof before the first day of January of the following year, the penalty collected shall be twenty per centum of the amount of such second installment during the first six months of said following year, and thereafter twenty-five per centum of such amount.

The penalties thus imposed shall be accounted for by the city treasurer in the same manner as the tax. In the event that such tax and penalty shall remain unpaid for fifteen days after the tax becomes delinquent the city treasurer shall proceed to make collection thereof in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

The Municipal Board may extend the time for the collection of the tax on real estate in the City of Manila for a period not to exceed three months. It may also remit all or part of the tax on real estate or the penalties thereon during the ensuing year in case there are good and sufficient reasons for it. The resolution in any such case shall not take effect until it has been approved by the Governor-General.

The Governor-General may, in his discretion, extend the time for the collection of the tax on real estate in Manila

until a date within the same calendar year and may also remit or reduce the tax on real estate during any year if he deems this to be in the public interest.

[2657—2465; 3048—1.]

f SEC. 2494. *Proceedings for seizure and sale of delinquent's personal property to satisfy tax, penalty, and costs.*—Fifteen days after the tax shall become delinquent the city assessor and collector shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office showing the persons delinquent in payment of their taxes and the amounts of tax and penalty respectively due from them. He may thereupon proceed to seize the personal property of each delinquent not exempt under the provisions of the next succeeding section, and, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where such property is seized, as he shall determine, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, penalty, and costs of seizure and sale, to the highest bidder for cash, after due advertisement by notice posted for ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building and at a public and conspicuous place in the district where the property was seized, stating the time, place, and cause of sale. The certified copy of the city assessor and collector's record of delinquents shall be his warrant for his proceedings, and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold. Within two days after the sale the city assessor and collector shall make return of his proceedings and spread it upon his records. Any surplus resulting from the sale, over and above the tax, penalty, and costs, shall be returned to the taxpayer on account of whose delinquency the sale has been made.

[2657—2466.]

SEC. 2495. *Personal property exempt from seizure and sale for delinquency.*—The following personal property shall be exempt from seizure and sale for delinquency in the payment of the real-estate tax:

(a) Tools and implements necessarily used by the delinquent in his trade or employment.

(b) One horse or cow, or carabao, or other beast of burden, such as the delinquent may select, and necessarily used by him in his ordinary occupation.

(c) His necessary clothing, and that of all his family.

(d) Household furniture and utensils necessary for housekeeping, and used for that purpose by the delinquent, such as he may select, of a value not exceeding seventy-five pesos.

(e) Provisions actually provided for individual or family use sufficient for three months.

(f) The professional libraries of lawyers, judges, clergymen, doctors, school-teachers, and music teachers, not exceeding five hundred pesos in value.

(g) One fishing boat and net, not exceeding the total value of twenty-five pesos, the property of any fisherman, by the lawful use of which he earns a livelihood.

[2657-2467.]

SEC. 2496. *Owner may redeem personal property before sale.*—The owner of the personal property seized may redeem the same from the collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the tax, the penalty, and the costs incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall only embrace the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the collecting officer or his deputy.

[2657-2468.]

SEC. 2497. *Taxes and penalties constitute a lien on real estate.*—Taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall constitute a lien thereon, which shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner, and can only be removed by the payment of the tax and penalty. A lien upon real estate for taxes levied for each year shall attach on the first day of January of such year.

[2657-2469.]

SEC. 2498. *Procedure for sale of real estate for taxes, etc.*—In addition to the procedure prescribed in section

two thousand four hundred and ninety-four hereof the city assessor and collector may, upon the warrant of the certified record required in said section, not less than twenty days after delinquency, advertise the real estate of the delinquent for sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy all public taxes upon said property as above, with penalties and costs of sale, for a period of thirty days.

The advertisement shall be by posting a notice at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place in the district in which the real estate lies, and by publication once a week, for three weeks, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, if any there be. The advertisement shall state the amount of the taxes and penalties so due, the time and place of sale, the name of the taxpayer against whom the taxes are levied, and the approximate area, the lot and block number, the location by district and street, and the street number, if the property has a street number, of the real estate to be sold. At any time before the day fixed for the sale the taxpayer may discontinue all proceedings by paying the taxes, penalties, and costs to the city assessor and collector. If he does not do so the sale shall proceed and shall be held either at the main entrance of the municipal building or on the premises to be sold, as the city assessor and collector may determine. Within five days after the sale the city assessor and collector shall make return of the proceedings and spread it on his records. The purchaser at the sale shall receive a certificate from the city assessor and collector from his records, showing the proceedings of the sale, describing the property sold, stating the name of the purchaser, and setting out the exact amount of all public taxes, penalties, and costs.

It shall not be essential to the validity of a sale of real estate for delinquent taxes hereunder that the city assessor and collector shall have attempted to make the amount due out of the personal property of the delinquent taxpayer, and the remedy provided in section two thousand four hundred and ninety-four hereof shall be deemed cumulative only.

[2657—2470.]

SEC. 2499. *Redemption of real estate sold for taxes.*—Within one year from the date of sale the delinquent taxpayer, or anyone for him, shall have been the right of paying to the city assessor and collector the amount of the public taxes, penalties, and costs, together with interest on the purchase price at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of purchase to the date of redemption; and such payment shall entitle the person paying to the delivery of the certificate issued to the purchaser and a certificate from the city assessor and collector that he has thus redeemed the real estate, and the city assessor and collector shall forthwith pay over to the purchaser the amount by which such real estate has thus been redeemed, and the same shall thereafter be free from the lien of such taxes and penalties.

[2657--2471.]

SEC. 2500. *Deed to purchaser of real estate on failure to redeem.*—In case the taxpayer shall not redeem the realty sold as above provided within one year from the date of sale, the city assessor and collector shall, as grantor, execute a deed in form and effect sufficient to convey to the purchaser so much of the real estate against which the taxes have been assessed as has been sold, free from all liens of any kind whatsoever, and the deed shall succinctly recite all the proceedings upon which the validity of the sale depends.

[2657—2472.]

SEC. 2501. *Real estate forfeited to city if no bidder.*—In case there is no bidder at the public sale of such realty who offers a sum sufficient to pay the taxes, penalties, and costs, the city assessor and collector shall declare the real estate forfeited to the city, and shall make, within two days thereafter, a return of his proceedings and the forfeiture, which shall be spread upon the records of his office.

[2657—2473.]

SEC. 2502. *Deed to city if forfeited real estate not redeemed.*—Within one year from the date of such forfeiture thus declared the taxpayer, or anyone for him, may redeem said realty as above provided in cases where the

same is sold. But, if the realty is not thus redeemed within the year, the forfeiture shall become absolute and the city assessor and collector shall execute a deed, similar in form and having the same effect as the deed required to be made by him in case of a sale, conveying the real estate to the city. The deed shall be recorded as required by law for other real estate titles and shall then be forwarded through the mayor to be filed with the secretary of the Municipal Board, who shall enter it in his record of city property.

[2657-2474.]

SEC. 2503. *Tax to constitute indebtedness of taxpayer.*—The assessment of a tax shall constitute a lawful indebtedness from the taxpayer to the city which may be enforced by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and this remedy shall be in addition to all the other remedies provided by law.

[2657-2475.]

SEC. 2504. *Provisions relating to suits assailing validity of tax.*—No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax assessed under this article until the taxpayer shall have paid, under protest, the taxes assessed against him, nor shall any court declare any tax invalid by reason of irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officers charged with the assessment or collection of the taxes, or of a failure to perform their duties within the times herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer; nor shall any court declare any tax assessed under the provisions of this article invalid except upon condition that the taxpayer shall pay the just amount of his tax as determined by the court in the pending proceeding.

[2657-2476.]

SEC. 2505. *Provisions relating to suits assailing validity of tax sale.*—No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax sale of real estate under this article until the taxpayer shall have paid into the court the amount for which the real estate was sold, together with interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum upon that sum

from the date of sale to the time of instituting suit. The money so paid into court shall belong to the purchaser at the tax sale if the deed is declared invalid, and shall be returned to the depositor should he fail in his action. Nor shall any court declare any such sale invalid by reason of any irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officer charged with the duty of making the sale or by reason of failure by him to perform his duties within the time herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer.

[2657—2477.]

SEC. 2506. *One-fourth of real estate tax to be devoted to schools.*—One-fourth of all moneys realized from the real-estate tax herein provided for shall be devoted exclusively to the support of free public primary schools of the city, and to the erection and maintenance of suitable school buildings. The Municipal Board may, however, appropriate from the general resources of the city additional funds for the support of these and other duly authorized public schools and the maintenance of school buildings.

[2657—2478.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Special assessments for public improvements*

3573 SEC. 2507. *Power to levy special assessments for certain purposes.*—The Municipal Board may, by ordinance duly approved, provide for the levying and collection, by special assessments of the real estate comprised within the district or section of the city especially benefited, of a part not to exceed sixty per centum of the cost of laying out, opening, constructing, straightening, widening, extending, grading, paving, curbing, walling, deepening, or otherwise establishing, repairing, enlarging, or improving public avenues, roads, streets, alleys, sidewalks, parks, plazas, bridges, landing places, wharves, piers, docks, levees, reservoirs, waterworks, water mains, water courses, esteros, canals, drains, and sewers, including the cost of acquiring the necessary land. Within the meaning of this article, all real estate

comprised within the district benefited, except lands or buildings owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, or the City of Manila, shall be subject to the payment of the special assessment, based upon the valuation of such real estate as shown by the books of the city assessor and collector, or its present value as fixed by said officer in the first instance if the property does not appear of record in his books according to the valuation whereof the special tax has to be made, computed, and assessed.

[2657—2479; 2774—10.]

SEC. 2508. *Contents of a special assessment ordinance.*—The ordinance providing for the levying and collection of a special assesement shall describe in terms of reasonable accuracy the nature, extent, and location of the proposed improvement; the probable cost of the improvement; the rate per centum of the cost to be defrayed by special assessment; the district which shall be subject to the payment of the said rate per centum of the proposed improvement, delimiting the same by metes and bounds, and the number of annual installments, which shall not be less than five, in which such special assessment shall be paid without any interest. The Municipal Board shall not be required to fix one uniform rate per centum for all the taxable real estate in the entire district, but may fix different rates for real estate in different parts or sections of the same, according as said property will derive greater or less benefit from the contemplated improvement.

[2657—2480; 2774—10.]

SEC. 2509. *Publication of the proposed special assessment ordinance, and public hearing on the same.*—The proposed special assessment ordinance shall be published for the period of one week in two daily newspapers published in the city, one in the English and one in the Spanish language, before its adoption by the Board. The secretary of the Municipal Board shall, upon request, furnish a copy of the proposed ordinance free of charge to each owner affected or his agent, and shall in so far as possible send each of them a copy of said proposed ordinance, by ordinary mail

or otherwise. At the request of any owner, made within three days from the last publication of the proposed ordinance, or at its own motion, the Board or the committee thereof in charge of the project shall hold a public hearing on the same and hear all pertinent arguments and evidence offered by the persons interested or their attorneys, and such arguments and evidence shall be attached to the record of the project.

[2657—2481; 2774—10.]

SEC. 2510. *Transmittal of the ordinance and papers in connection therewith to the mayor.*—The special assessment ordinance shall be sent to the mayor for approval as in other cases, but upon forwarding the proposed ordinance passed by the Board, all papers pertaining to the same shall also be transmitted to the mayor, and the time for the approval or vetoing thereof shall run only from the date of the receipt of the last paper lacking. The mayor may consider the protest of the persons claiming to be affected if signed by a majority of said persons representing more than one-half of the total assessed value of the property which, according to the proposed ordinance would be subject to the special assessment, and before approving or vetoing said ordinance, he may propose to the Municipal Board such amendment or amendments to the same as he may see fit.

[2657—2482; 2774—10.]

SEC. 2511. *Assessment of the special tax against the real estate affected.*—Upon the approval of the special assessment ordinance, the city assessor and collector shall forthwith proceed to determine the special tax payable by each realty each year during the period fixed in the ordinance, upon the basis of the estimated cost of the work and the total and parcel value of the real estate comprised within the district especially benefited, and shall notify each owner by ordinary mail of the special tax assessed against each property owned by him in the district benefited; but if upon the completion of the improvement, it should appear that the cost has been less or more, the city engineer shall forthwith certify this fact to the assessor and collector,

who shall thereupon proceed to rectify the assessment, reducing or increasing, as the case may be, the special tax upon each property affected for the unpaid remainder of the annual installments, or, if all are paid, fixing the amount to be credited to or the special additional tax to be collected from the realty, as the case may be, and shall notify the persons interested of such rectifications.

[2657—2483; 2774—10, 11.]

SEC. 2512. *Appeal to the board of tax appeals.*—Any owner considering himself aggrieved by any decision of the city assessor and collector, may appeal from the same to the board of tax appeals within the same time and in the same manner as prescribed by law for cases of assessment and valuation of real estate for the ordinary tax.

[2657—2484; 2774—10, 11.]

SEC. 2513. *Payment of the special assessments.*—All sums and amounts due from any owner or owners as a result of any action taken by virtue of the authority conferred in this article shall be due and payable to the city assessor and collector in the same manner as the annual tax levied on real estate under the provisions of the last preceding article hereof, and shall be subject to the same penalties for delinquency, and enforceable by the same remedies, as such annual tax; and all such sums and amounts, together with any such penalties incurred, shall from the date on which they were assessed constitute liens on the property against which the same were assessed and shall take precedence over any and all other liens which may exist upon such property excepting only such as may have attached as a result of the nonpayment of said annual tax.

[2657—2485; 2774—10.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*The regulation and sale of intoxicating liquors*

SEC. 2514. *First-class bar license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to keep and maintain, at a place to be specified in the license, a saloon, bar, or drinking place for the sale of intoxicating liquors, including

thereunder fermented vinous, fermented malt, and spirituous beverages, in quantities less than four liters, upon payment in advance of the sum of six hundred pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "first-class bar license."

[2657—2486.]

SEC. 2515. *Second-class bar license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to keep and maintain, at a place to be specified in the license, a saloon, bar, or drinking place for the sale of fermented malt or fermented vinous liquors only, in quantities less than four liters, upon payment in advance of the sum of three hundred and fifty pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "second-class bar license."

[2657—2487.]

SEC. 2516. *Theater liquor license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character owning or managing a *bona fide* theater or race track authorizing him or them to keep and maintain a bar on the premises of the theater or race track for the sale of distilled spirits, wine, and fermented liquors, in quantities of two decaliters or less, which liquors may be sold or served to *bona fide* patrons of the theater or race track, under such restrictions as may be prescribed by the Board, upon payment in advance of the sum of eight hundred pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "theater liquor license." A "theater liquor license" may also be issued to holders of first or second-class bar licenses for a period of one or more weeks, upon payment in advance of the sum of fifty pesos per week for the time covered by each license. No such license shall be issued for less than one week.

[2657—2488.]

SEC. 2517. *Publication of notice of application for bar license or renewal thereof.*—No application for a license, or for a renewal thereof, to conduct a first or a second-class bar, shall be received until the applicant or applicants shall have at his or their own expense, published a notice in six

consecutive editions of one Spanish and one English newspaper, to be designated by the mayor, which notice shall be in such form as the mayor may determine, and shall set forth the fact that, on a certain date, it is proposed by such applicant or applicants to make application for a license to conduct a bar in the building situated on a specified street and at a specified number. Such notice shall be signed by the applicant or applicants, and copies of the newspapers containing the notice shall be filed with the application.

[2657—2489.]

SEC. 2518. *Closed hours—When unlawful to sell, etc.*—All saloons, bars, and other drinking places shall be closed from twelve o'clock midnight until five o'clock antemeridian the following day, except that when the following day shall be Sunday they shall remain closed until five o'clock antemeridian the following Monday; and it shall be unlawful for any person to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any fermented, malt, vinous, or spirituous, or other intoxicating liquors between the above-mentioned hours except as herein provided; but the words "give away" where they occur in this article shall not apply to the giving away of intoxicating liquors by a person in his private dwelling, unless such private dwelling shall become a place of public resort.

[2657—2490.]

SEC. 2519. *First-class restaurant liquor license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, owning or managing *bona fide* hotels, restaurants, or cafés, authorizing him or them to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented vinous, fermented malt, and spirituous beverages or liquors, in quantities less than four liters, to *bona fide* guests of such hotels, restaurants, or cafés with *bona fide* meals at any and all hours, upon the payment in advance of the sum of two hundred and fifty pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "first-class restaurant liquor license."

[2657—2491.]

SEC. 2520. *Second-class restaurant liquor license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a per-

son or persons of good character, owning or managing *bona fide* hotels, restaurants, or cafés, authorizing him or them to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented malt or fermented vinous beverages or liquors in quantities less than four liters, to *bona fide* guests of such hotels, restaurants, or cafés with *bona fide* meals at any and all hours, upon the payment in advance of the sum of one hundred and fifty pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "second-class restaurant liquor license."

[2657-2492.]

SEC. 2521. *First-class hotel liquor license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, owning or managing *bona fide* hotels and holding for such hotel a "first-class restaurant liquor license," authorizing him or them to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented vinous, fermented malt, and spirituous beverages or liquors, in quantities less than four liters, to *bona fide* guests of such hotels in their rooms at any and all hours, upon payment in advance of the sum of two hundred and fifty pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "first-class hotel liquor license."

[2657-2493.]

SEC. 2522. *Second-class hotel liquor license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, owning or managing *bona fide* hotels, and holding for such hotel a "second-class restaurant liquor license," authorizing him or them to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented malt and fermented vinous beverages or liquors, in quantities less than four liters, upon payment in advance of the sum of one hundred and fifty pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "second-class hotel liquor license."

[2657-2494.]

SEC. 2523. *Native wines not permitted under above licenses.*—None of the above-mentioned licenses shall be construed to permit the keeping in stock, selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any of the so-called native wines, such as "vino," "anisado," "tuba," etc., and it shall be unlawful to keep in stock, sell, give away, or otherwise

dispose of any such so-called native wines at any place for the keeping or maintaining of which any of the above-mentioned licenses shall have issued.

[2657—2495.]

SEC. 2524. *Unlawful to keep drinking place or dispose of liquor without license.*—It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct or maintain any saloon, bar, or drinking place without first having obtained a license therefor, or to keep in stock, sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors that are not included within the license so obtained; and it shall likewise be unlawful for the proprietor or manager of any hotel, restaurant, or café to keep in stock, sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquor without having obtained a license therefor as prescribed in this article. It shall be unlawful for any employee or agent of the proprietor of a saloon, bar, drinking place, hotel, restaurant, or café to sell or give away liquor when no license has been issued to his principal authorizing the same.

[2657—2496.]

SEC. 2525. *Amusements in saloons, and disorder, intoxication and adulterated liquor forbidden.*—It shall be unlawful to play or permit to be played any musical instrument or conduct or operate or permit to be conducted or operated any gambling device, slot machine, phonograph, billiard or pool table, or other form of amusement in saloons, bars, or drinking places, but this shall not be construed as prohibiting music in the dining or other rooms than the barrooms of *bona fide* hotels holding liquor licenses, or in theaters holding "theater liquor licenses."

It shall be unlawful for the holder of licenses herein provided for to maintain any but a clean, quiet, and orderly place, or to sell or serve or permit to be sold or served any intoxicating liquors to any intoxicated person, or to permit such persons to be or remain in or about the premises where such liquors are kept for sale or to sell or keep therein any wine, beer, or liquor, except such as is of good standard quality and free from adulteration.

[2657—2497.]

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SEC. 2526. *Native wine license.*—A license for a period of six months may be issued to a person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to maintain a shop for the keeping in stock, selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of such native wines (so called) and liquors only as are not now, or shall not hereafter be, prohibited to be manufactured and sold, in quantities less than four liters, upon payment in advance of the sum of five pesos, but no such licenses shall be constructed to include or authorize the keeping in stock, selling, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any of the liquors or beverages included within the licenses provided for in sections two thousand five hundred and fourteen and two thousand five hundred and fifteen hereof, and it shall be unlawful to keep in stock, sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any such liquors or beverages at any place licensed for the sale of native wines and liquors. A license of this class shall be known as a "native wine license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell such native wines or liquors or to maintain a shop for keeping in stock, selling, serving, giving away, or otherwise disposing of any such native wines or liquors without such license, or having obtained such license, to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of such wines and liquors except as herein prescribed.

[2657—2498.]

SEC. 2527. *Druggist's liquor license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, operating a regularly licensed *bona fide* apothecary shop or drug store, authorizing him or them to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented malt, fermented vinous, and spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than one bottle nor more than one case or one barrel of bottles, and of such intoxicating liquors as may be kept in bulk, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of not less than two liters nor more than fifty liters at any one time to any one person, upon payment in advance of the sum of one hundred pesos. Such license shall be known as a "drug-

gist's liquor license," and it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any drug store or apothecary shop or for his employees or agents to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors without such license, or, having obtained such license, to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of such intoxicating liquors except as herein provided, or to allow any such liquors to be drunk upon the premises.

[2657—2499.]

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SEC. 2528. *Grocery liquor license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, operating a regularly licensed *bona fide* grocery store, authorizing him or them to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of malt, fermented, vinous, and spirituous liquors, in quantities not less than one bottle, nor more than one case or one barrel of such bottles and of such intoxicating liquors as may be kept in bulk, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of not less than two liters nor more than fifty liters at any one time or to any one person, upon payment in advance of the sum of one hundred pesos. Such license shall be known as a "grocery liquor license," and it shall be unlawful for the proprietor of any grocery or any of his employees or servants to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of any intoxicating liquors without such license, or, having obtained such license, to sell, serve, give away, or otherwise dispose of such intoxicating liquors except as herein provided, or to allow any such liquors to be drunk upon the premises.

[2657—2500.]

SEC. 2529. *Brewer's license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to conduct the business of a brewer, and to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of his or their products in their brewery in quantities of four liters or more upon payment in advance of the sum of one thousand two hundred pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "brewer's license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct any brewery without such license, or having secured such license, to sell,

give away, or otherwise dispose of the products of such brewery except as herein prescribed.

[2657-2501.]

SEC. 2530. *Distiller's license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to conduct the business of a distiller of alcoholic liquors and to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of his or their products in the distillery, in quantities of four liters or more, upon payment in advance of the sum of six hundred pesos. A license of this class shall be known as a "distiller's license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to conduct any distillery for the manufacture of alcoholic liquors without such license, or, having secured such license, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of the products of such distillery except as herein prescribed.

[2657-2502.]

SEC. 2531. *First-class wholesale liquor license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to keep in stock and sell or give away fermented malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors in quantities of four liters or more, upon payment in advance of the sum of one thousand two hundred pesos; but such licenses may be paid in advance in four quarterly installments of three hundred pesos each, at the election of the licensee. A license of this class shall be known as a "first-class wholesale liquor license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or otherwise dispose of fermented malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors at wholesale without such license, or, having obtained such license, to sell or otherwise dispose of such liquors except as herein prescribed, but nothing herein shall be construed as prohibiting any person or persons holding a "brewer's license" or "distiller's license" from disposing of the products of such brewery or distillery at the place of production.

[2657-2503.]

SEC. 2532. *Second-class wholesale liquor license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to keep

in stock and sell or give away fermented malt and fermented vinous liquors in quantities of four liters or more, upon payment in advance of the sum of six hundred pesos; but such licenses may be paid in advance in four quarterly installments of one hundred and fifty pesos each, at the election of the licensee. A license of this class shall be known as a "second-class wholesale liquor license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell or otherwise dispose of fermented malt or fermented vinous liquors at wholesale without such license, or, having obtained such license, to sell or otherwise dispose of any liquor but fermented malt or fermented vinous liquors, or to sell or otherwise dispose of such liquors except as herein prescribed.

[2657—2504.]

SEC. 2533. *Third-class wholesale liquor license.*—Licenses for periods of one year may be issued to any person or persons of good character, authorizing him or them to keep in stock fermented vinous liquors, except champagne and other sparkling wines, and to sell such fermented vinous liquors in quantities of not less than one bottle, and of such liquors as are kept in bulk, to sell not less than two liters not to be drunk upon the premises, upon payment in advance of the sum of fifty-two pesos. Such license shall be known as a "third-class wholesale liquor license," and it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of fermented vinous liquors at wholesale without such license, or having obtained such license, to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of any liquor but fermented vinous liquor, not including champagne or other sparkling wines, or to sell, give away, or otherwise dispose of such liquor except as herein prescribed.

[2657—2505.]

SEC. 2534. *Transfer of license must be authorized—Fee.*—No license shall be transferred from one person to another or from one place to another except by the written authority of the mayor, and no transfer shall be made which involves the addition of privileges. For all author-

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ized transfers ten per centum of the original fee shall be collected.

[2657-2506.]

SEC. 2535. *License to be kept posted.*—It shall be the duty of the holder of every license for the sale of intoxicating liquors to keep it posted in a conspicuous place in the room where the liquors are sold and the failure to do so is hereby declared unlawful.

[2657-2507.]

SEC. 2536. *Licenses for sale of liquor in certain places—Streets and plazas prohibited.*—No license shall be granted for the sale of any intoxicating liquor in the public markets, kiosks, booths, or stands situated in the public streets or plazas, or to street venders or peddlers, and no "first-class bar license," "second-class bar license," or "theater liquor license" shall be issued for any barroom being or having an entrance on any of the following-named streets and plazas: the Escolta, Calle Rosario, Plaza Moraga, Plaza Cervantes, and that portion of Calle Nueva between Calle San Vicente and the Bridge of Spain, and any of the streets, alleys, or pasageways lying between Calle San Vicente and the line of that street extended to the Estero de San Jacinto on the north, the Pasig River on the south, Calle Nueva on the west, and the Estero de San Jacinto on the east, all in the district of Binondo.

[2657-2508.]

SEC. 2537. *Supplying native wines to soldiers unlawful.*—Nothing in this article shall be construed as authorizing the sale, gift, or other disposal to soldiers of the United States Army of any of the so-called "native wines," such as "vino," "anisado," "tuba," and so forth, which is declared to be unlawful.

[2657-2509.]

SEC. 2538. *Liquor licenses revoked by the mayor.*—If after due investigation the mayor shall decide that any person licensed to sell liquors is abusing his license and privileges to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is

permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, the mayor may by order summarily revoke such license. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the city all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other liquor license for a term which may be fixed in said order.

[2657—2510.]

SEC. 2539. *Penalties.*—The violation of any of the provisions of the sections contained in this article shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court, without prejudice to the provisions of the next preceding section.

Chapter 61.—THE CITY OF BAGUIO

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Title of chapter*

SEC. 2540. *Title of chapter.*—This chapter shall be known as the charter of the City of Baguio.
[2657—2520.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2541. *Incorporation—Powers.*—The territory within the boundaries described in the next succeeding section, and the inhabitants thereof, shall be a municipality which shall be known as the City of Baguio; and by that name shall have perpetual succession; have and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; sue and be sued, and prosecute and defend to final judgment and execution; take, purchase, receive, hold lease, convey, and dispose of real and personal property, for the benefit of the city, within or without its corporate limits; contract and be contracted with; and execute all the powers hereinafter conferred.

[2657—2521.]

SEC. 2542. *Boundaries.*—The boundaries and limits of the territory of said city are established and prescribed as follows: Beginning at point marked "1," being a point on a large rock in the center of the Irisan River in the subprovince of Benguet, at the bridge site over said river on the Baguio-San Fernando Road, thence S. 19° 53' E., 7,332.9 meters to point 2, a tripod on a knoll of the Baguio-Santo Tomas ridge; S. 79° 14' E., 6,880.6 meters to point 3, a tripod on a small wooded mountain west of the Kias trail; N. 10° 12' E., 2,193.2 meters to point 4, a tripod on

a wooded ridge; N. 7° 35' W., 3,920 meters to point 5; N. 1,478 meters to point 6; W. 973 meters to point 7, being Pakdal triangulation station; S. 83° 58' W., 3,022 meters to point 8, on a bridge over a small creek on the Baguio-Trinidad Road; N. 58° 15' W., 1,364 meters to point 9, a tripod at the triangulation station known as "center"; and N. 86° 12' W., 4,010.6 meters to the point of beginning.
[2657—2522.]

SEC. 2543. *Jurisdiction of city for police purposes.*—The jurisdiction of the city for police purposes only shall extend over the barrios of San Pascual, Taloy, Tabaan, Twin Peaks, Saitan, Cuenca, San Luis, Dagupan, Maoasoas, Ambanguan, Pugo, and Nagalisan, and all settlements situated on Antamok and Bituan Creeks. Within the aforementioned barrios and settlements the justice of the peace court of the city shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the courts of justices of the peace of the municipalities within which the said barrios and settlements are situated to try crimes and misdemeanors committed therein. The court first taking jurisdiction of such an offense shall thereafter retain exclusive jurisdiction thereof. But all fines, forfeitures, fees, and costs imposed by reason of offenses committed within said barrios and settlements shall accrue, not to the treasury of the city, but to the treasury of the municipality in which the barrio or settlement in which the offense committed is located.

[2657—2523.]

SEC. 2544. *Moneys from sale of lands, etc., to accrue to city.*—All moneys received from the sale of public lands within the city shall accrue to and be deposited in the treasury thereof, and all the fees and charges accruing within the city under general law which but for this chapter would accrue to a province shall accrue to and be deposited in the treasury of the city. Public improvement taxes payable by residents of the city under the provisions of sections two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight to two thousand one hundred and sixty-two hereof shall, however, accrue to the province within which the city is situated.

[2657—2524.]

SEC. 2545. *Appointment of city officials.*—The Governor-General shall appoint, with the consent of the Philippine Senate, the mayor, the vice-mayor, and one of the other members of the city council, the members of the advisory council, the city health officer, the city engineer, the chief of police, the city treasurer, the city assessor, the city attorney, and the assistant city attorney, and he may remove at pleasure any of the said appointive officers. He may appoint to any of the above-named offices persons who already hold official positions, and any officer or employee in the public service who shall be appointed or designated to any authorized position in the government of the city may, in the discretion of the appointing authority, receive all or any part of the salary appropriated for the position, other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding. In case of sickness, absence, or inability to serve for any reason, of any of the aforementioned officials, the Governor-General may make a temporary appointment or designation until the return to duty of such official. During the period of such temporary appointment or designation, the person receiving the same shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties pertaining thereto.

[2657—2525.]

SEC. 2546. *Officers not to engage in certain transactions.*—No city officer or employee shall be directly or indirectly interested in any city contract work, or in any business transaction with the city whereby money is to be paid directly or indirectly out of the revenues of the city to such person, or in any games and amusements licensed by the city, or in any business of the city, or in the purchase of any real estate or any other property belonging to the city.

[2657—2526.]

SEC. 2547. *City not liable for damages.*—The failure of any city officer to enforce the provisions of this chapter or any law or ordinance, or the negligence of said officers while enforcing or attempting to enforce the same, shall not cause the city to be held liable for damages or injuries to persons or property.

[2657—2527.]

SEC. 2548. *Additional powers and duties of officers.*—Every city officer shall in addition to the powers and duties in this chapter expressly imposed and granted have such further powers and perform such further duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2527—2528.]

SEC. 2549. *Conduct of elections in Baguio.*—For the effectuation of the purposes of the Election Law in the election of public officers for the City of Baguio, the duties which are by said law made incumbent upon provincial boards and municipal councils shall be performed by the city council of Baguio, and the duties imposed by said law upon provincial treasurers and municipal secretaries shall be performed by the city secretary. If any member of the city council should be a candidate for office in any election, he shall be incompetent to act with the city council in the discharge of the duties herein conferred upon it, and in such case the other members of the council shall discharge said duties without his assistance, or they may choose some disinterested elector of the province to act on the council in such matters in his stead.

[2527—2529.]

ARTICLE II.—*The mayor and vice-mayor*

SEC. 2550. *The mayor.*—There shall be a mayor who shall be a member of the city council, and who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall take care that the laws of the Philippine Islands, the provisions of this chapter, and the ordinances and resolutions of the city are duly observed and enforced within the jurisdiction of the city.

(b) He shall see that all other officers of the city faithfully discharge their respective duties, and to that end may, with the approval of the Department Head, cause to be instituted any appropriate criminal action, or take proceedings to bring the attention of the proper superior officer to the derelictions of the city official.

(c) He shall give to the city council from time to time such information and recommend such measures as he shall deem advantageous to the city.

(d) He shall preside at all meetings of the city council; shall have the right to vote on all ordinances or other matters coming before the council; shall sign the secretary's record of the proceedings of each meeting of the council at the same meeting at which same is approved by the council; and shall sign all ordinances and resolutions.

(e) He shall have power to examine and inspect the books, records, and papers of all officers, agents, or employees of the city.

(f) He shall sign all warrants drawn on the city treasurer and all bonds, contracts, and obligations of the city.

(g) He shall appoint, in accordance with the Civil Service Law, the city secretary, all employees of the office of the mayor, and all heads and assistant heads of departments which may be provided for by law or ordinance, and, at any time, for cause, he may suspend any such officer or employee thus appointed for a period not exceeding ten days, which suspension may continue for a longer period if approved by the Department Head; and by and with the consent of the Department Head may discharge any such officer or employee.

(h) He shall cause to be instituted judicial proceedings to recover property and funds of the city wherever found or otherwise to protect the interests of the city, and shall cause to be defended all suits against the city.

(i) He may release any person imprisoned for violation of a city ordinance and remit the sentence of such person or any part thereof.

(j) He shall, on or before the first day of December of each year, prepare and present to the Department Head and the city council, in itemized form and in detail: (1) An inventory of lands, buildings, and other property, real and personal, belonging to the city, including cash in the treasury; (2) a statement of the liabilities of the city; (3) an estimate of the revenues of the city from all sources for the ensuing year, with a statement opposite each item of the amount realized from such sources during the current year; (4) an estimate of the ordinary expenses for the ensuing year, with a statement opposite each item of the

corresponding expenses during the current year; (5) an estimate of such extraordinary expenditures as may be necessary for any purpose, the approximate total expenditure recommended, and the amount which it is expected to expend during the ensuing year; also an itemized statement of the extraordinary expenditures during the current year.

(k) He shall, as soon as practicable after the first day of January of each year, prepare and present to the Department Head an annual report covering the operations of the city government during the preceding year.

[2657—2530.]

SEC. 2551. *The vice-mayor.*—There shall be a vice-mayor who shall be a member of the city council, and who shall, during the absence of the mayor from the city or his disability for any reason, discharge the duties of his office and exercise all his powers, except that of removing any officer from office.

[2657—2531.]

ARTICLE III.—*The councils and secretary*

SEC. 2552. *The city council—Meetings—Ordinances.*—There shall be a city council composed of the mayor, vice-mayor, and three other members, two of whom shall be elected in conformity with the provisions of the Election Law. The council shall fix the times and places for its regular meetings, which shall be held once in each week, and shall hold special meetings when called by the mayor. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed. Meetings shall be open to the public, unless otherwise ordered by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members. It shall keep a record of its proceedings and determine its rules of procedure not herein set forth. A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time. The ayes and noes shall be taken and recorded upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all resolutions or motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, and, at the request of

any member, upon any other motion or resolution. The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the city council shall be necessary for the passage of any ordinance, or any resolution or motion directing the payment of money or creating liability, but other measures shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held. Each ordinance shall be sealed with the city seal, signed by the mayor and the city secretary, and recorded in a book kept for that purpose. Each ordinance shall, on the day after its passage, be posted by the city secretary at the main entrance to the municipal building, and shall take effect and be in force on and after the tenth day following its passage, if no date is fixed in the ordinance.

[2657—2532.]

SEC. 2553. *The city council—Powers.*—The city council shall have power by ordinance or resolution—

(a) To make all appropriations for the expenses of government of the city, and establish and fix therein the salaries of city officers and employees, except teachers in the public schools, subject to approval by the Department Head. In consideration of the exemption from taxation of the extensive real-estate holdings of the Insular Government within the limits of the city, of the expense of improvements which the government of said city is required to make by reason of the location therein of offices of the Insular Government, and of free services in connection with said offices, there is created a permanent continuing appropriation, from any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, equal to fifty per centum of the expenses of the government of the city exclusive of those amounts which appear as expenses by reason of interdepartmental charges and charges against the Insular Government for services and supplies.

(b) To provide for the levy and collection of taxes and other city revenues, as provided by law, and apply the same to the payment of municipal expenses in accordance with appropriations.

(c) To issue licenses fixing the amount of the license fee for the following: Hawkers, peddlers, hucksters, not including hucksters or peddlers who sell only native vegetables, fruits, or foods, personally carried by the huckster or peddler, auctioneers, plumbers, barbers, embalmers, collecting agencies, mercantile agencies, transportation companies and agencies, advertising agents, tattooers, hotels, clubs, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, livery stables, boarding stables, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, establishments for the storage of highly combustible or explosive materials, public warehouses, dance halls, circus and other similar parades, public vehicles, horse races, bowling alleys, pawnbrokers, dealers in secondhand merchandise, junk dealers, billiard tables, theaters, theatrical performances and all other performances and places of amusement, shooting galleries, slot machines not used for gaming, and merry-go-rounds; to license, regulate, or prohibit the selling, giving away, or disposing in any manner of any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, and determine the amount to be paid for such licenses; to regulate and license signs, signboards, and billboards displayed or maintained in any place exposed to public view, except those displayed at the place or places where the professions or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted.

But nothing in this section shall be held to repeal or modify the provisions of law prohibiting the sale, gift, or other disposal of intoxicating liquors, other than native wines and liquors, to non-Christian inhabitants.

If after due investigation, the mayor shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of this subsection is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the Department Head, whose action on the appeal

shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the city all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other license for a term which may be fixed in said order.

[2819—9.]

(d) To make regulations for the conducting of the business of the persons and places named in subsection (c) of this section. To regulate the business and fix the location of blacksmith shops, foundries, steam boilers, steam engines, lumber yards, sawmills, and other establishments likely to endanger the public safety by giving rise to conflagrations or explosions; to regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal, oil, gasoline, benzine, turpentine, hemp, cotton, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any of the products thereof and of all other highly combustible or explosive materials.

(e) To regulate the use of the streets and public places by vehicles; to regulate garages and stables and the keeping of carriages, carts, and other conveyances for hire; and to designate stands to be occupied by public vehicles when not in use.

(f) To provide for the erection or rental and care of buildings necessary for the use of the city.

(g) To establish and maintain public schools, subject to the limitations of law.

(h) To establish fire limits, and regulate the kinds of buildings and structures that may be erected within said limits, and the manner of constructing and repairing the same.

(i) To erect engine houses, and provide fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, and other equipment for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to provide for the management and use of the same. Until further provision is made, the law providing for fire protection in municipalities having no paid fire department, shall apply to the city.

(j) To regulate the use of lights in stables, shops, and other buildings and places, and to regulate or restrain the building of bonfires and the use of firecrackers, fireworks, torpedoes, and pyrotechnic displays.

(k) To make suitable provisions to insure the public safety from conflagrations and the effects of storms, and other public calamities, and to provide relief for persons suffering from the same.

(l) To provide for laying out, opening, extending, widening, straightening, closing up, constructing, or regulating, in whole or in part, any public plaza, square, street, sidewalk, trail, park, waterworks, or water mains, or any cemetery, sewer, sewer connection or connections, either on, in, or upon public or private property; to provide for ascertaining whether any, and what amount in value of, damage will be caused, or benefit will accrue to the owner or possessor of any land, premises, or improvements, whether public or private, by reason of any such work and for which such owner or possessor should be compensated, or should pay a compensation, and provide for assessing, levying, and collecting, either generally on the whole assessable property within the city, especially on the property benefited, or on all the property within any stated area or district within the bounds of said city which it may create and establish for any such purpose, the whole, or any part of the amount of damages and expenses which, as so ascertained, will be incurred in and about any such work or construction as aforesaid within the bounds of said city; to provide for the payment of such compensation as may be found to be due to any person or persons entitled thereto; to provide, when the owners or possessors of such lands, premises, or improvements shall not properly and fully pay to such official and at such time or times and manner as it shall fix therefor any amount or amounts which may be found and declared to be due as and for such assessment as aforesaid, for filing in the proper and appropriate registers or records of property declarations of such amounts so found due, which amounts shall, in each and all cases and upon and after such filing, be and become liens upon and against such lands, premises, or improvements; that said liens shall have and take precedence over all other liens of every kind and nature whatsoever whether antecedent or subsequent in point of time, save and except annual or other regular tax liens; and that said liens shall be enforced

and collected by the same officials, in the same manner and under the same penalties as to time and interest as annual or other regular tax liens, and shall, when so paid or collected, be paid in and credited to the appropriate assessment fund, whether general or special, and be disbursed therefrom in such and no other manner as shall be provided in the ordinance creating such assessment and fund; to carry into effect by ordinance the powers hereinbefore granted in this subsection, but no ordinance shall provide for more than one project of any of the kinds named herein, nor create more than the one district, assessment, and fund necessary and appropriate therefor, and in each and every such ordinance provision shall be made for notice to any and all persons interested, giving them and each of them not less than two weeks from and after the date of depositing a notice in the post office at Baguio in a securely sealed post-paid wrapper addressed to each person affected thereby and assessed thereunder at his last known place of residence, or at Baguio if no place of residence is known, or to an agent who may be or may have been appointed by such person in writing, in which to appear and file objection to either the work itself, the method or manner of assessment, the time or times and method of payment therefor, or to all thereof, and such other and further objection or objections as may seem to any such person or persons reasonable and proper in the premises; such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost thereof, the total amount of the assessment to be levied therefor, and the amount to be levied upon each parcel of the property or possession of the addressee; any and every such appearance and objection shall be made and heard only before the city council, and said council may, at any such hearing, alter, modify, or increase the area of such district, the total assessment thereof, or any individual area or assessment objected to therein, and shall decide any and every such objection within ten days after the filing thereof and give notice of such decision to the person or persons interested in the manner hereinbefore provided for notice of such assessment within five days thereafter. But

no change shall be made in the existing park system either by closing any existing park or opening any new one or by changing the size of any existing park or relating to improvements thereon or the use thereof by the public or otherwise without the previous approval in writing of the committee on the development of the Baguio Reservation and control and management of the park system designated by resolution of the Philippine Commission of March thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, as amended. And all assessments levied by virtue of this subsection shall be levied only upon the basis of the value of the land benefited and not upon improvements thereon, and all valuations of any and all lands and premises made under the provisions hereof and for the purposes herein stated shall be the valuations thereof last regularly made for the purposes of annual taxation.

(m) To provide for the lighting, cleaning, and sprinkling of streets and public places; to prevent and remove encroachments and obstructions upon the same; to regulate or prevent the use of the same for processions, signs, signposts, awnings, and awning posts; to prohibit the throwing or depositing of offal, garbage, refuse, or other offensive matter in the same, and to provide for its collection and disposition; to regulate the openings therein for the laying of gas, water, sewer, and other pipes therein, the building and repair of tunnels, sewers, and drains, and all structures therein and thereunder, and the erecting of poles and stringing of wires therein; to provide for and regulate crosswalks, curbs, and gutters therein; to name and change the names of the same, and provide for and regulate the numbering of houses and lots fronting thereon; to regulate traffic and sales upon the same; to abate nuisances in the same, and punish the authors or owners thereof; to construct, maintain, and regulate the use of bridges, viaducts, and culverts; to prevent and regulate amusements having a tendency to annoy persons using the streets or public places, or to frighten horses and other animals; to regulate the speed of horses and other animals, vehicles, and locomotives within the limits of the city.

(n) To provide for the inspection of all gas, electric and telephone wires, conduits, meters, and other apparatus and the condemnation and correction or removal of the same when dangerous or defective.

(o) To maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the city, to purify the source of supply, and regulate the control and use of the water, and to fix and collect rents therefor; to regulate the construction, repair, and use of hydrants, pumps, cisterns, and reservoirs, and to prevent the waste of water.

(p) To establish and maintain a city pound and fix the fees for poundage; regulate, restrict, or prohibit the running at large of domestic animals and dogs unlicensed, and provide for the distraining, impounding, and killing or sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of the proceedings; also impose penalties upon the owners of said animals for the violation of any ordinance in relation thereto. But carabaos, horses, mules, asses, and all members of the bovine family shall be disposed of in accordance with general law.

(q) To regulate the keeping and use of animals, in so far as the same affects the public health and the health of domestic animals.

(r) To require any land or building which is in an insanitary condition to be cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant, and, upon failure to comply with such an order, have the work done, and assess the expense upon the land or buildings.

(s) To fill up or require to be filled up to a grade necessary for proper sanitation any and all lands and premises which may be declared and duly reported by the Philippine Health Service as being insanitary by reason of being below such grade or which, in the opinion of the council, the public health or welfare may require.

(t) To construct and keep in repair public drains, sewers, and cesspools, and regulate the construction and use of private waterclosets, privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools.

(u) To prohibit the burial of the dead within the centers of population of the municipality and provide for their burial in such proper place and in such manner as the coun-

cil may determine, subject to the provisions of the general law regulating burial grounds and cemeteries and governing funerals and the disposal of the dead.

(v) To establish or authorize the establishment of slaughterhouses and markets, and inspect and regulate the use of the same; to provide for and regulate the keeping, preparation, and sale of meat, fruits, poultry, milk, fish, vegetables, and all other provisions or articles of food offered for sale.

(w) To enforce the regulations of the Philippine Health Service, and by ordinance to provide fines and penalties for violations of such regulations; to adopt such other measures to prevent the introduction and spread of disease as may, from time to time, be deemed desirable or necessary.

(x) To declare, prevent, and abate nuisances.

(y) To provide for the recording of births, marriages, and deaths.

(z) To establish, maintain, and regulate a police force and prescribe the powers and duties of its members.

(aa) To establish, maintain, and regulate a city prison.

(bb) To prohibit and provide for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

(cc) To suppress gambling houses, houses of ill fame and other disorderly houses; to prohibit the printing, sale, or exhibition of immoral pictures, books, or publications of any description.

(dd) To prevent and suppress riots, affrays, disturbances, and disorderly assemblies; to punish and prevent intoxication, fighting, quarreling, and all disorderly conduct; to make and enforce all necessary police ordinances, with the view to the confinement and reformation of vagrants, disorderly persons, mendicants, and prostitutes, and persons convicted of violating any city ordinance.

(ee) To establish, regulate, and maintain city departments and prescribe the powers and duties thereof and readjust the same.

(ff) To rent or lease, or to purchase or acquire by grant or conveyance the electric light, heat, and power supply and installation system now in existence and operation in

the City of Baguio, with all the lands, buildings, and improvements, and all stations, machinery, poles, wires, wagons, trucks, or other vehicles, animals, supplies, and equipment being a part of the said system; or to construct, erect, and establish a public light, heat, and power supply and installation system, and to that end to purchase, expropriate, or otherwise acquire all lands which may be necessary, and to build, erect, and construct any and all buildings, stations, and other structures, and to purchase any or all such machinery, poles, wires, wagons, trucks, or other vehicles, supplies, and equipment as may now or hereafter be necessary to the successful operation of such system, either from the plant and system now in existence in the City of Baguio as aforesaid, or as may be provided by law.

(gg) To maintain and operate any electric light, heat, or power supply and installation system, however acquired, to keep the same in repair, to alter, increase, extend, improve, enlarge or modify the same or any part thereof, to replace worn or useless parts, machinery, poles, animals, vehicles, trucks, wires, and other equipment, and to operate, control, and manage the same.

(hh) For any and all the purposes contemplated in the last two preceding subsections to enter, if necessary, into contracts for partial or deferred payment, to appoint and employ such officers, clerks, employees, and laborers as may be necessary, and to appropriate funds of the City of Baguio for all the purposes aforesaid.

(ii) To enter into contracts with, and to supply electric light, heat, current, and other service to residents, merchants, business men, and manufacturers in and about the City of Baguio at rates and for prices not less than sufficient properly to maintain and operate any such plant or system and to pay for depreciations in the same and for renewals and replacements of any and all parts thereof and for all extensions, improvements, enlargements, alterations, or changes thereof and therein.

(jj) To enter into a contract of lease, and to rent or lease any electric light, heat, or power supply or installation

system whether erected, constructed, and established by the city council, or acquired by it through purchase, grant, or conveyance, or in any other manner, to the present lessee or lessees of the existing plant or system or to any other person or persons, or to any corporation, for proper and sufficient consideration and subject to the right of supervision and control by the city council over the operation of such system and over the amount of heat, light, power, and current delivered, and the character of other services rendered and of the rates and amounts charged therefor.

(kk) To fix penalties for violation of ordinances, but no single penalty shall exceed a fine of two hundred pesos or imprisonment for six months, or both; but imprisonment shall be imposed in lieu of unpaid fines at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each peso of the fine. Persons undergoing imprisonment for violation of ordinances may be required to labor for the period of imprisonment upon public works of the city in such manner as may be directed by the city council. Whenever a person is imprisoned for nonpayment of a fine he shall be released upon payment of such fine, less one peso per day for each day that he has been confined. Pending appeal the defendant shall remain in custody unless released upon sufficient bail, in accordance with the general provisions of law, to await the judgment of the appellate court.

(ll) To make such further ordinances and regulations not repugnant to law as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this chapter and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the city and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein; and enforce obedience thereto with such lawful fines or penalties as the city council may prescribe under the provisions of subsection (kk) of this section.

SEC. 2553 (A). *Restrictive provisions.*—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the mayor shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has issued such order he may himself cause its removal, and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the city, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against any person or property liable for the erection or display thereof.

[2819—10.]

SEC. 2554. *The advisory council.*—There shall be an advisory council of five members who shall be Igorots. It shall hold meetings on the request of any three members transmitted to the city secretary, or when convened by the mayor. The presiding officer shall be the mayor or other member of the city council designated by him. It shall be the duty of the said presiding officer to explain or cause to be explained to the advisory council all action taken or proposed by the city council regarding ordinances, public improvements, and other matters of general interest to the population of the city; to ascertain its views thereon and on other subjects concerning which the advisory council is desirous of making recommendations or suggestions; and to present said recommendations and suggestions to the city council or the proper city officer for consideration.

[2657—2534.]

SEC. 2555. *The city secretary.*—There shall be a city secretary who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall act as secretary of the city council, the board of tax appeals, and such other boards or committees as may hereafter be created, and shall keep a journal of their proceedings.

(b) He shall record in a book kept for that purpose all ordinances passed by the city council, with the dates of passage and publication of the same.

(c) He shall keep the corporate seal and affix the same with his signature to all ordinances and other official acts of the mayor or council.

(d) He shall cause each ordinance passed to be posted as herein provided.

(e) He shall have charge of all records and documents of the city for which provision is not otherwise made, and shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all city records and documents, and collect and receive therefor such fees as the council may prescribe, for the use of the city.

(f) He shall perform such other duties as the mayor or council may direct.

[2657--2535.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Health and sanitation*

SEC. 2556. *The city health officer.*—There shall be a city health officer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of the city.

(b) He shall execute and enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the public health.

(c) He shall recommend to the city council the passage of such ordinances as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the public health.

(d) He shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws, ordinances, or regulations.

(e) He shall make sanitary inspections and may be aided therein by such members of the police force of the city or of the Philippine Constabulary as shall be designated as sanitary police by the chief of police or proper Constabulary officer and by such sanitary inspectors as may be authorized by law.

(f) He shall perform such other duties, not repugnant to law, with reference to the health and sanitation of the city as the Director of Health shall direct.

[2657—2536.]

ARTICLE V.—Engineering—Public works and purchases

SEC. 2557. *The city engineer.*—There shall be a city engineer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have charge of all the surveying and engineering work of the city, and shall perform such services in connection with public improvements, or any work entered upon or projected by the city, as may require the skill and experience of a civil engineer.

(b) He shall ascertain, record, and establish monuments of the city survey and from thence extend the surveys of the city, and locate, establish, and survey all city property, and also private property abutting on the same, whenever directed by the Director of Public Works; shall make such tests and inspection of engineering materials used in construction and repair as may be necessary to protect the city from the use of materials of a poor or dangerous quality; shall inspect and report upon the condition of public property and public works whenever required by the mayor; shall have the care and custody of all public buildings, including markets and slaughterhouses, and of any system established for lighting the streets, public places, and public buildings; shall prevent the encroachment of private buildings and fences on the streets and public places of the city; shall inspect and supervise the construction, repair, removal, and safety of private buildings; shall regulate and enforce the numbering of houses in accordance with the ordinances of the city; shall have the care of all public streets, parks, cemeteries, and bridges; shall maintain, clean, sprinkle, and regulate the use of the same for all purposes as provided by ordinance; shall collect and dispose of all garbage, refuse, the contents of closets, vaults, and cesspools, and all other offensive and dangerous substances within the city in accordance with ordinance; shall prepare plans and have charge of the construction of any sewer and water supply systems of the city hereafter authorized; shall have the care and custody of any such public system of waterworks and sewers, and all sources of water supply, and shall control, maintain, and

regulate the use of the same in accordance with the ordinances relating thereto; shall inspect and regulate, subject to the approval of the mayor, the use of all private systems for supplying water to the city and its inhabitants, and all private sewers and their connection with the public sewer system; and shall prepare plans, maps, specifications, and estimates for buildings, streets, bridges, and other public works, and supervise the construction and repair of the same. But no construction involving public buildings, laying out of streets or parks or change of existing buildings, streets, or parks shall be begun without first having obtained plans therefor approved by the consulting architect, and it shall be the duty of the consulting architect to advise the mayor, the city council, and the city engineer of the city on all matters pertaining to the architectural features of construction, repair, or alterations of a material nature of public buildings and monuments of a permanent character, or any construction involving a modification of the Burnham plans, including the laying out or alteration of public streets and parks, and, upon request, to prepare plans, specifications, estimates, and other information for public buildings or works of a permanent character for the city.

(c) He shall file and preserve all maps, plans, notes, surveys, and other papers and documents pertaining to his office.

(d) He shall have power, subject to the approval of the mayor, to cause buildings dangerous to the public to be made secure or torn down, and shall supervise and regulate the locations and use of engines, boilers, forges, and other manufacturing and heating appliances in accordance with the law and ordinance relating thereto.

[2657—2537.]

SEC. 2558. *Contracts.*—All repair or construction of any work or public improvement, except roads, involving a greater cost than one thousand pesos, shall be left to the lowest responsible bidder after public advertisement for not less than ten days in a paper of general circulation in the city, if any, by publication in one or more of the news-

papers in the City of Manila, and by notice posted for not less than ten days at the main entrance of the municipal building. A plan or profile of the work to be done, accompanied by specifications for the performance of the same, shall, before advertisement, be placed on file in the offices of the city engineer in Baguio and of the Director of Public Works in the City of Manila, which plan, profile, and specifications shall, at all proper times, be open for public inspection. Each bid shall be accompanied by a deposit, the amount and character of which shall be fixed by the city engineer and named in the advertisement, and which shall not exceed ten per centum of the estimated cost of the improvement or work to be done where the estimated cost exceeds two thousand pesos, nor be less than two hundred pesos in any case. Such deposit shall be forfeited to the city if the bidder shall neglect or refuse to enter into a contract, with approved sureties, to execute the work for the price mentioned in his bid and according to the plans and specifications, in case the contract shall be awarded to him. Bonds, to be approved by the city engineer, shall be taken for the faithful performance of contracts. The city engineer may, in his discretion, reject any and all bids, and if such bids are too high may purchase the material, hire the laborers, and supervise the work. In the repair or construction of city roads, work may be done by day labor and there need be no advertising or bidding, unless it seems desirable to the city engineer, when the regulations provided for the repair of other works hereinbefore mentioned shall be followed.

Public works of all kinds costing less than one thousand pesos may be undertaken either by day labor or by contract, and may be let without advertisement under such rules as may by the city engineer be prescribed. Such contracts may be signed, on written order of the mayor, by the city engineer.

[2657—2538.]

SEC. 2559. *Purchases for city.*—The Purchasing Agent shall purchase all supplies, equipments, material, and property of every kind, except real estate, for the use of the

city or any department or office thereof, and shall supply the same to the city or any department or office thereof in accordance with law. But contracts for completed work of any kind for the use of the city, or any department or office thereof, involving both labor and materials, where the materials are furnished by the contractor and not by the city, shall not be deemed to be within the provisions of this section, and such contracts shall be made in accordance with other sections of this chapter.

[2657—2539.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Law*

SEC. 2560. *The city attorney.*—There shall be a city attorney who shall be the chief legal adviser of the city, and who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall represent the city in all civil cases wherein the city or any officer thereof, in his official capacity, is a party.

(b) He shall, when required, draw ordinances, contracts, bonds, leases, and other instruments involving any interest of the city, and inspect and pass upon any such instruments already drawn.

(c) He shall give his opinion in writing, when requested by the mayor or the council, upon any question relating to the city or the rights or duties of any city officer.

(d) He shall, whenever it is brought to his knowledge that any city officer is guilty of neglect or misconduct in office, or that any person, firm, or corporation holding or exercising any franchise or public privilege from the city, has failed to comply with any condition, or to pay any consideration mentioned in the grant of such franchise or privilege, investigate or cause to be investigated the same and report to the mayor.

(e) He shall have charge of the prosecution of all crimes and misdemeanors and violations of city ordinances in the justice of the peace court. The fiscal of the Mountain Province shall have charge of all prosecutions of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of city ordinances appealed to, or brought before, the Court of First Instance of the Mountain Province.

(f) He shall investigate all charges of crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of city ordinances and prepare the necessary informations or make the necessary complaints against the persons accused, and discharge all other duties in respect to criminal prosecutions enjoined upon provincial fiscals generally.

(g) He may conduct investigations in respect to crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of ordinances by taking oral evidence of reputable witnesses, and for this purpose may by subpoena, summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath before him, and the attendance and evidence of an absent or recalcitrant witness may be enforced by application to the justice of the peace court or the Court of First Instance of the Mountain Province.

(h) He shall cause to be investigated the causes of sudden deaths which have not been satisfactorily explained and when there is suspicion that the causes arose from unlawful acts or omissions of other persons or from foul play. For that purpose he may cause autopsies to be made in case it is deemed necessary, and shall be entitled to demand and receive for the purposes of such investigations or autopsies the aid of the city health officer.

(i) He shall, when directed by the mayor, institute and prosecute in the city's interest a suit on any bond, lease, or other contract and upon any breach or violation thereof.

[2657—2540.]

SEC. 2561. *The assistant city attorney.*—There shall be an assistant city attorney who shall assist the city attorney as he shall direct.

[2657—2541.]

SEC. 2562. *The justice of the peace court.*—There shall be a justice of the peace and an auxiliary justice of the peace for the city, who shall be appointed and have the like powers, duties, and jurisdiction as justices of the peace and auxiliary justices of the peace generally; and, in addition thereto, territorial jurisdiction over the entire police zone of the city. Any other officer authorized by law to act as justice of the peace in the city shall have like and concur-

rent jurisdiction with the justice of the peace authorized by this section. All fines, forfeitures, and fees imposed and collected, whether by the justice of the peace authorized by this section or any other officer authorized by law to act as justice of the peace within the city, shall accrue to the benefit of the treasury thereof.

[2657—2542.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Police*

SEC. 2563. *The chief of police.*—There shall be a chief of police who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall have charge of the organization, government, discipline, and disposition of the city police and detective force.

(b) He shall quell riots, disorders, disturbances of the peace, and shall arrest and prosecute violators of any law or ordinance; shall exercise police supervision over all land and water within the police jurisdiction of the city; shall be charged with the protection of the rights of persons and property wherever found within the jurisdiction of the city, and shall arrest without warrant, when necessary to prevent the escape of the offender, violators of any law or ordinance, and all who obstruct or interfere with him in the discharge of his duty; shall have charge of the city prison; and shall be responsible for the safe-keeping of all prisoners until they shall be released from custody, in accordance with law, or delivered to the warden of the proper prison or penitentiary.

(c) He may take good and sufficient bail for the appearance before the justice of the peace court of any person arrested for violation of any city ordinance.

(d) He shall have authority, within the police limits of the city, to serve and execute criminal processes of any court; shall, either in person or by deputy, attend all sessions of the justice of the peace court; and shall promptly and faithfully execute all orders of the mayor and all writs and processes of the justice of the peace court when placed in his hands for that purpose.

[2657—2543.]

SEC. 2564. *Peace officers.*—The chief of police, all city officers, and all members of the police force and secret service shall be peace officers; and all peace officers created by this chapter, or authorized by law or ordinance, are authorized to serve and execute all processes of the justice of the peace court and criminal processes of Insular courts to whomsoever directed, within the jurisdiction or police limits of the city; and within the same territory they may pursue and arrest, without warrant, any person found in suspicious places or under suspicious circumstances reasonably tending to show that such person has committed, or is about to commit, any crime or breach of the peace; may arrest or cause to be arrested, without warrant, any offender when the offense is committed in the presence of a peace officer or within his view; and in such pursuit or arrest may enter any building or take into custody any person therein suspected of being concerned in such crime or breach of the peace, and any property suspected of having been stolen; they shall detain such person only until he can be brought before the proper magistrate, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as peace officers as may be prescribed by law or ordinance. Whenever the mayor shall deem it necessary, to avert danger or to protect life and property, in case of riot, disturbance, or public calamity, or when he has reason to fear any violation of law and order, he shall have power to swear in special police, in such numbers as the occasion may demand; such special police shall have the same powers while on duty as members of the regular force.

[2657—2544.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Revenues and accounts*

SEC. 2565. *The city treasurer.*—There shall be a city treasurer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall collect all taxes due the city, all licenses authorized by law or ordinance, all rents for lands, markets,

and other property owned by the city, all further charges of whatever nature fixed by law or ordinance, and shall receive and receipt for all fines, forfeitures, fees, and costs imposed by the justice of the peace court.

(b) He shall receive and safely keep all moneys arising from the revenues of the city, and shall expend and disburse the same upon lawful warrants.

(c) He shall perform in the city the duties prescribed by the Internal Revenue Law and section one thousand eight hundred forty-seven hereof for provincial treasurers and their deputies; such further duties prescribed by law for provincial treasurers as not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter; and the duties prescribed by the Land Registration Law for registers of deeds.

(d) He shall, when so directed or designated by the Department Head, perform the duties of the city assessor.

(e) He shall discharge his duties in accordance with the provisions of law relating to Government accounts and accounting.

(f) He shall render his accounts in such manner as the Insular Auditor may prescribe; the Insular Auditor shall receive and audit all accounts of the city in accordance with the provisions of said law relating to Government accounts and accounting.

[2657—2545.]

SEC. 2566. *The city assessor.*—There shall be a city assessor who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) He shall annually assess and value for taxation the real estate of the city, and for this purpose is empowered to administer any oath authorized to be administered in the assessment or collection of taxes.

(b) He shall make a list of all taxable real estate in the city and the names of the owners thereof, with a brief description opposite their names of the property owned by them and the cash value thereof. In making this list

the city assessor shall take into consideration any sworn statement made by the owners of the property, but shall not be prevented thereby from considering other evidence on the subject, and exercising his own judgment in respect thereto. For the purpose of completing this list he is authorized to summon witnesses, administer oaths to them and subject them to examination concerning the amount of real estate, its ownership, and cash value. If the city assessor is unable to discover the owner of any real estate, he shall nevertheless list the same for taxation and charge the same against an unknown owner. In case of doubt or dispute as to ownership of real estate, the taxes shall be levied against the possessor or possessors thereof. Where it shall appear that there are separate owners of the land and the improvements thereon, a separate assessment of the property of each shall be made. If it shall be discovered by the city assessor, or brought to his attention, that any taxable real estate in the city has escaped listing, it shall be his duty at once to list and value the same, and the duty of the city treasurer to charge against the owner thereof the taxes due for the current year and for all other years since the original assessment, and the taxes thus assessed shall be legal and collectible, and penalties shall be added to the back taxes as if they were assessed at the time when they should have been assessed.

(c) He shall complete the listing and valuation of all real estate situated within the city on or before the thirty-first day of December of each year, and when completed shall authenticate the same by signing the following certificate at the foot of the list:

"I hereby certify that the foregoing list contains a true statement of the piece or pieces of taxable real estate belonging to each person named in the list, and its true cash value, and that no real estate taxable by law in the City of Baguio has been omitted from the list, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"....."

(Signature)

(d) He shall, when the list shall be completed, inform the public by notice published for seven days in a newspaper of general circulation in the city, if any, and by notice posted for seven days at the main entrance of the municipal building, that the list is on file in his office, and may be examined by any person interested therein, and that upon the date fixed in the notice, which shall not be later than the tenth day of January, the city assessor will be in his office for the purpose of hearing complaints as to the accuracy of the listing of the property and the assessed value thereof. It shall be his duty carefully to preserve and record in his office copies of said notices. On the day fixed in the notice, and for five days thereafter, he shall be present in his office to hear all complaints filed within that period by persons against whom taxes have been assessed as owners of real estate, and he shall make his decision forthwith and enter the same in a well-bound book, to be kept by him for that purpose, and if he shall determine that injustice has been done or errors have been committed he is authorized to amend the list in accordance with his findings.

(e) He shall attend all meetings of the board of tax appeals and furnish it with all written evidence in his possession relating to assessment and valuation. He shall likewise furnish the city treasurer with a list of taxable real estate, the respective assessments thereof and against whom assessed, and such other information as the city treasurer may require for the collection of taxes.

[2657—2546.]

SEC. 2567. *The board of tax appeals.*—There shall be a board of tax appeals, which shall be composed of the members of the city council, the mayor to be chairman thereof.

(a) The members of the board of tax appeals shall, before organizing as such, take the following oath before the justice of the peace or some other officer authorized to administer an oath:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and truly hear and determine all matters and issues between

the city assessor and taxpayers submitted for my decision. So help me God. (In case of affirmation the last four words to be stricken out.)

“.....”

(Signature)

“Subscribed and sworn to (or affirmed) before me this
..... day of, 19.....

“.....”

(Signature of officer administering oath)

(b) The board of tax appeals shall meet on the first Monday after the fifteenth of January of each year and shall hear all appeals duly transmitted to it by the filing of written notice, and shall decide the same forthwith. It shall have authority to cause to be amended the listing and valuation of the property in respect to which any complaint is made on order signed by the board or a majority thereof, and transmit it to the city assessor, who shall amend the tax list in conformity with said order.

[2657—2547.]

SEC. 2568. *Exemptions from taxation.*—Lands or buildings owned by the United States of America, the Government of the Philippine Islands, the City of Baguio, or the subprovince of Benguet, and burying grounds, churches, and their adjacent parsonages and conventos, and lands or buildings used exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, and not for profit, shall be exempt from taxation; but such exemption shall not extend to lands or buildings held for investment, though the income therefrom be devoted to religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes.

[2657—2548.]

SEC. 2569. *Taxes on real estate.*—A tax, the rate per centum of ad valorem taxation not to exceed two per centum, to be determined by the city council, shall be levied annually on or before the second Monday of February on the assessed value of all real estate in the city subject to taxation. Taxes shall be due and payable annually on and after the first day of March. If any taxpayer shall fail to pay the taxes assessed against him on or before the

thirtieth day of June he shall be deemed to be delinquent in such payment, and shall be subject to an additional tax as penalty for such delinquency graduated as follows: Five per centum on the original amount of the tax, if the tax remain unpaid after the thirtieth day of June; ten per centum of the original amount of the tax, if the tax remain unpaid after the fifteenth day of August following delinquency; and fifteen per centum of the original amount of the tax, if the tax remain unpaid after the thirtieth day of September following delinquency. The penalties thus imposed shall be collected and accounted for by the city treasurer at the same time and in the same manner as the original tax.

[2657—2549.]

SEC. 2570. Taxes on real estate—Sale of personalty.— In the event that such tax and penalty shall remain unpaid on or after the first day of October after the tax has become delinquent, the city treasurer shall prepare and sign a certified copy of the records of his office, showing the persons delinquent in payment of their taxes and the amounts of tax and penalty respectively due from them. He shall proceed at once to seize the personal property of each delinquent, and, unless redeemed as hereinafter provided, to sell at public auction, either at the main entrance of the municipal building or at the place where such property is seized, as he shall determine, so much of the same as shall satisfy the tax, penalty, and costs of seizure and sale, to the highest bidder for cash, after due advertisement by notice posted stating the time, place, and cause of sale. The certified copy of the city treasurer's record of delinquents shall be his warrant for his proceedings, and the purchaser at such sale shall acquire an indefeasible title to the property sold. Within two days after the sale the city treasurer shall make return of his proceedings and spread it upon his records. Any surplus resulting from the sale, over and above the tax, penalty, and costs, shall be returned to the taxpayer on account of whose delinquency the sale has been made. It shall not be essential to the validity of tax sales of real estate hereunder that

the city treasurer shall have attempted to make out of the personal property of the taxpayer the tax due upon his real estate. The remedy provided herein for the collection of taxes upon real estate by levying upon the personal property of the taxpayer shall be deemed to be cumulative only. The owner of the personal property seized may redeem the same from the collecting officer at any time after seizure and before sale by tendering to him the amount of the tax, the penalty, and costs incurred up to the time of tender. The costs to be charged in making such seizure and sale shall only embrace the actual expense of seizure and preservation of the property pending the sale, and no charge shall be imposed for the services of the collecting officer or his deputy.

[2557—2550.]

SEC. 2571. *Taxes on real estate—Liens—Sale of realty.*—Taxes and penalties assessed against realty shall constitute a lien thereon, which lien shall be superior to all other liens, mortgages, or incumbrances of any kind whatsoever; shall be enforceable against the property whether in the possession of the delinquent or any subsequent owner, and can only be removed by the payment of the tax and penalty. The lien for the taxes shall attach to the real property from the first day of March of the year in which the taxes are due. In addition to the last-mentioned procedure the city treasurer may, upon the warrant of the certified record required in the last preceding section, on or after the first day of October following delinquency, advertise the real estate of the delinquent for sale, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy all public taxes upon said property as above, and costs of sale, for a period of thirty days.

The advertisement shall be by posting a notice at the main entrance of the municipal building and in a public and conspicuous place on or adjacent to the real estate, and by publication once a week for three weeks in a newspaper of general circulation published in the city, if any there be. The advertisement shall contain a statement of the amount of the taxes and penalties so due and the time

and place of sale, the name of the taxpayer against whom the taxes are levied, and a short description of the land to be sold. At any time before the day fixed for the sale the taxpayer may discontinue all proceedings by paying the taxes, penalties, and costs to the city treasurer. If he does not do so the sale shall proceed and shall be held either at the main entrance of the municipal building or on the premises to be sold, as the city treasurer may determine. Within five days after the sale the city treasurer shall make return of the proceedings and spread it on his records. The purchaser at the sale shall receive a certificate from the city treasurer from his records, showing the proceedings of the sale, describing the property sold, stating the name of the purchaser, and setting out the exact amount of all public taxes, penalties, and costs. Any surplus remaining after paying all public taxes, penalties, and costs due, shall be paid to the owner of the property.

[2657—2551.]

SEC. 2572. *Taxes on real estate—Redemption of realty.*—Within one year from the date of sale the delinquent taxpayer, or anyone for him, shall have the right of paying to the city treasurer the amount of the public taxes, penalties, and costs together with interest on said purchase price at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum from the date of purchase to the date of redemption; and such payment shall entitle the person paying to the delivery of the certificate issued to the purchaser and a certificate from the city treasurer that he has thus redeemed the real estate, and the city treasurer shall forthwith pay over to the purchaser the amount by which such land has thus been redeemed, and the land thereafter shall be free from the lien of such taxes and penalties.

In case the taxpayer shall not redeem the real estate sold as above provided within one year from the date of sale, the city treasurer shall, as grantor, execute a deed in form and effect sufficient under the laws of the Islands to convey to the purchaser so much of the real estate against which the taxes have been assessed as has been sold, free from all liens of any kind whatsoever, and the deed shall

succinctly recite all the proceedings upon which the validity of the sale depends.

[2657—2552.]

SEC. 2573. *Taxes on real estate—Forfeiture of realty.*—In case there is no bidder at the public sale of such land who offers a sum sufficient to pay the taxes, penalties, and costs, the city treasurer shall declare the land forfeited to the city, and shall make, within two days thereafter, a return of his proceedings and the forfeiture, which shall be spread upon the records of his office.

Within one year from the date of such forfeiture thus declared the taxpayer, or anyone for him, may redeem said real estate as above provided in cases where the land is sold. But, if the land is not thus redeemed within a year, the forfeiture shall become absolute and the city treasurer shall execute a deed, similar in form and having the same effect as the deed required to be made by him in case of a sale, conveying the land to the city. The deed shall be recorded as required by law for other land titles and shall be filed with the city secretary, who shall enter it in his record of municipal property.

[2657—2553.]

SEC. 2574. *Taxes—Legal procedure.*—(a) The assessment of a tax shall constitute a lawful indebtedness from the taxpayer to the city which may be enforced by a civil action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and this remedy shall be in addition to all other remedies provided by law.

(b) No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax assessed under this chapter until the taxpayer shall have paid, under protest, the taxes assessed against him; nor shall any court declare any tax invalid by reason of irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officers charged with the assessment or collection of the taxes, or of a failure to perform their duties within the time specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failures shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer; nor shall any court declare any tax assessed under the provisions of this chapter in-

valid except upon condition that the taxpayer shall pay the just amount of his tax as determined by the court in the pending proceeding.

(c) No court shall entertain any suit assailing the validity of a tax sale of land under this chapter until the taxpayer shall have paid into the court the amount for which the land was sold, together with interest at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum upon that sum from the date of sale to the time of instituting suit. The money so paid into court shall belong to the purchaser at the tax sale if the deed is declared invalid and shall be returned to the purchaser, and shall be returned to the depositor should he fail in his action.

(d) No court shall declare any such sale invalid by reason of any irregularities or informalities in the proceedings of the officer charged with the duty of making the sale or by reason of failure by him to perform his duties within the time herein specified for their performance, unless such irregularities, informalities, or failure shall have impaired the substantial rights of the taxpayer.

[2657—2554.]

Title XI.—THE DEPARTMENT OF MINDANAO AND SULU

Chapter 62.—THE DEPARTMENT

PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Designation of title*

SEC. 2575. Designation of title.

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PRELIMINARY ARTICLE.—*Designation of title*

SEC. 2575. *Designation of title.*—This title shall be known as the Organic Law for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

[2557—2560.]

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2576. *Definitions.*—Unless some other meaning is plainly apparent from the language or context, or unless such construction is inconsistent with the manifest intent of the legislators, whenever the words "governor," "secretary," "treasurer," "attorney," and "delegate" occur in this title they will be construed to refer to officers of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, provided for in section two thousand five hundred and eighty-three hereof.

The term "non-Christians" shall include Mohammedans and pagans.

[2557—2561.]

SEC. 2577. *Corporate powers.*—The government of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu shall be a body corporate with power to sue and be sued, to have and use a corporate seal, to hold and convey property, real and personal, to make contracts for labor and material needed in the construction of duly authorized public works, and to incur such other obligations as are authorized by law.

[2562—2562.]

SEC. 2578. *Territory included—Capital.*—The Department of Mindanao and Sulu shall consist of the entire Island of Mindanao, excluding only the Provinces of Misamis and Surigao, together with the Sulu Archipelago, including the islands known as the Jolo Group, the Tawi Tawi Group, and all other islands pertaining to the Philippine Archipelago under the sovereignty of the United States of America south of the eighth parallel of north latitude, excepting therefrom the Islands of Palawan and Balabac, and the immediately adjacent islands, but including the Island of Cagayan Sulu.

The governor of the department shall have his official residence at such place or places as shall be specified by law or designated by order of the Governor-General.

[2657—2563.]

NOTE.—In connection with this chapter 62, see Act 2878. Section 6 of said Act provides that this chapter and any other provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions thereof are thereby suspended, amended or repealed in so far as may be necessary for carrying out its purposes. It is believed, however, that it only abolishes the Department of Mindanao and Sulu as a special political division, as the Act itself and the provisions of a later Act 2913 provide that the supervisory control over the offices therein existing shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes and that the several departments, bureaus and offices of the Insular Government shall, notwithstanding, thereafter exercise the same jurisdiction, and are thereby charged with the same duties relating to their respective branches in all the provinces theretofore included therein. The offices therein existing before the passage of the Act remain the same after its approval with the only difference that some of them are at present known under different designations. However, as the qualifications of the officers, their powers and duties and other matters of governmental as well as corporate functions are neither provided nor prescribed by any other law, not even by Act 2878, but by the provisions of this chapter and of chapters 63 and 64, it is our opinion that the above-mentioned provisions, save those as are in conflict with the provisions of said Act and repugnant to the very existence and organization of those offices at present under the Department of the Interior, remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 2579. Administrative code.—The department governor shall cause to be prepared a compilation of the acts of the legislative council of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, executive orders, circulars, and regulations issued thereunder, revised and modified to conform with the provisions of this title, including rules and regulations required hereby and instructions necessary to properly carry into effect the provisions hereof. Such executive orders, rules and regulations, instructions, and circulars authorized by law when duly approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall have the force and effect of law and together with the compiled acts of the legislative council shall hereafter be referred to as "The Administrative Code of the Department

of Mindanao and Sulu." Such code may be amended from time to time by the administrative council with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

[2657—2564.]

SEC. 2580. *Term of office of elective officers.*—The provincial and municipal officers elected under this title shall hold office until their successors qualify in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law. The term of office of all such elective officers shall be three years.

[2657—2565.]

SEC. 2581. *Officers and employees not to have interest in Government contracts, etc.*—No officer or employee of the department or any political subdivision thereof shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract work, any business transaction with the Government whereby money is to be paid directly or indirectly out of the revenues of the Government to such person, any licensed games and amusements, any business of the Government, or in the purchase of any real estate except with the permission of the department governor, or any other property belonging to the Government. Any officer or employee violating the provisions of this paragraph shall, after due hearing, be removed from office in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand six hundred and thirteen hereof.

[2657—2566.]

SEC. 2582. *Insular Auditor.*—The Insular Auditor is authorized to make and prescribe necessary rules and regulations as to preparation of budgets, disbursement of funds and accounts in general, to properly carry into effect the provisions of this title.

[2657—2567.]

ARTICLE II.—*The administrative council—Appointment and salaries of department officers*

SEC. 2583. *Officers appointed by Governor-General.*—The Governor-General shall appoint, for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, a governor, secretary, attorney, treasurer, and delegate. In the event of a vacancy occurring in any of the offices hereinbefore mentioned, it shall be

promptly reported to the Governor-General by the department governor. The department governor may, until such vacancy is filled, require any department officer to perform the duties of the vacant office in addition to the regular duties of such department officer.

[2657—2568.]

SEC. 2584. *Administrative council—Powers and duties.*—The five officers appointed by the Governor-General as provided in the last preceding section, to wit, governor, secretary, attorney, treasurer, and department delegate, shall constitute the administrative council. The governor shall be its presiding officer. Three members shall constitute a quorum. The council herein created shall be an advisory board to the governor and is authorized:

(a) *Appropriations.*—To appropriate and expend public funds of the department. Unexpended balances of appropriations made pursuant to the provisions hereof shall be returned to the Insular Treasury. Resolutions of the administrative council appropriating public funds shall be submitted to the Philippine Legislature by the department governor within the first fifteen days of the next ensuing session thereof, and unless disapproved or amended by the Legislature at said session they shall at the close of such period have the force and effect of law in the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

(b) *Hours of labor.*—To adopt rules regulating the hours of employment in the various offices in the department, provinces, municipalities, and other political subdivisions thereof.

(c) *Seal.*—To provide a seal for the department.

(d) *Appointment and removal of officers and employees.*—By majority vote of all the members to confirm the appointment of officers when required by this title and for cause suspend and remove any officer or employee of the department, except officers appointed by the Governor-General.

(e) *Additional duties.*—Perform such other duties as are imposed thereon by this title or laws hereafter enacted.

[2657—2569.]

ARTICLE III.—*Public affairs*

SEC. 2585. *Department governor—Powers and duties.*—It shall be the duty and within the power of the department governor:

(a) *General supervision.*—To have supervision and control over the various offices of the department, the provincial government, and other political subdivisions thereof.

(b) *Execution of laws.*—To see that the laws are faithfully executed by all officers of the department, provinces, and municipalities.

(c) *Provincial and municipal police.*—To have control, through the various provincial governors and the municipal presidents, of the provincial and municipal police.

(d) *Constabulary.*—To direct, through the district chief of Constabulary, the use and control of the Constabulary within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu; and whenever public interests require, to withdraw the Constabulary from one province or municipality for use in another.

(e) *Inspection of provinces.*—To visit at convenient intervals each province within the department.

(f) *Appointments.*—To appoint all department officers, except as herein otherwise provided, and to fix their salaries within the limitations provided by law subject to the approval of the administrative council.

(g) *Suspensions and removals.*—To suspend from office any officer or employee of the department, or political subdivision thereof, subject to the provisions and limitations of subsection (d) of section two thousand five hundred and eighty-four hereof.

(h) *Department Head, report to.*—To discharge the duties of his office under the general supervision and control of the Department Head to whom he shall make a report of the conditions of the department at the end of each year, recommending such measures as he may deem necessary for the betterment of the department, and perform such other duties as the Governor-General or head of Department may require of him.

(i) *Land tax, remission of collection.*—To remit, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, the collection of

the land tax in whole or in part for a period not exceeding one year at a time in any province organized hereunder or any part thereof in which he deems the public interest demands such action, other provisions of law to the contrary notwithstanding.

(j) *Appropriations.*—To approve or disapprove in whole or in part any provincial appropriation, subject to appeal to the Governor-General.

(k) *Lawsuits.*—To direct, in his discretion, the bringing or defense of suits on behalf of the department, provincial, and municipal governments and to compromise the same upon the recommendation of the attorney and the approval of the judge of first instance for the district.

(l) *Deposit of public funds in a bank.*—To authorize the treasurer to deposit so much of the funds belonging to the department or to provincial and municipal governments as may not be needed in the near future for public use in a bank of deposit of approved standing in the Islands; and any interest paid on such deposits shall inure to the benefit of the respective treasury of the department, province, or municipality, as the case may be.

(m) *Capture of criminals—Offer of reward.*—To offer, or to grant authority to the provincial governor of any province organized under this title, or the district chief of Constabulary for the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, to offer a reward not exceeding one thousand pesos, for information leading to the capture and conviction of a member of a band of brigands, or of the perpetrator of any murder or robbery or of crime, or for information leading to the capture of an escaped convict.

(n) *Administrative investigations.*—To investigate, whenever he deems it necessary for the good of the public service, any action or conduct of any person or persons in the service of the department, or any of the provinces, municipalities, or other political subdivisions therein established, and designate a suitable person to make such investigation and to take the testimony of any person or persons which, in his judgment, may be relevant thereto and may detail or authorize the said person designated to procure

stenographers and interpreters to assist in the same. Such person so designated shall have such full power to subpoena witnesses and require the production of documentary evidence and to administer oath to witnesses as is possessed by Courts of First Instance in criminal actions and may invoke the summary process of such courts for the punishment of contempts in failure, except for good reasons, to appear or to produce documentary evidence or to give testimony. All interpreters acting in any such proceeding shall be sworn well and truly to interpret between the counsel, the witnessess, and the person so designated, and the stenographers shall be sworn to make a true transcript of the testimony given on such proceeding.

(o) *Condemnation proceedings.*—To determine for and in behalf of the government of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu and of any political subdivision thereof when it is necessary or advantageous to exercise the right of eminent domain. He may, in his discretion, direct the department attorney to cause condemnation proceedings to be begun in the court having jurisdiction. The right of condemnation or eminent domain herein granted shall otherwise be exercised in accordance with general laws at the time being in force.

(p) *Harbor lines, wharves, and so forth.*—To establish by executive order harbor lines in the department beyond which no piers, wharves, bulkheads, or other works shall be extended or deposits made, except under such regulations as he may prescribe from time to time, and to control and regulate the use of, or to operate, all piers, wharves, bulkheads, and other like improvements together with their arrastre plants and other equipment for the public service.

(q) *Rules for general welfare.*—To make and prescribe, and from time to time to change, with the approval of the administrative council, such rules and regulations as he in his discretion may deem most conducive to the public interest, the security of life and property, and the general welfare. It shall not be necessary that such rules and regulations be uniform for the entire department, but they may be different for each political subdivision. Such rules

and regulations may provide penalties not exceeding a fine of two hundred pesos or six months' imprisonment or both. Such rules and regulations may be suspended, modified, or annulled by the Secretary of the Interior.

(*r*) *Elections postponed.*—To postpone, by executive order, any provincial or municipal election hereinafter provided, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

(*s*) *Assistance of United States troops.*—To secure the enforcement of law and order in cases of resistance to lawful authority or disturbances of the peace which in his opinion the Constabulary and municipal police are unable, or find it difficult, to suppress, by notifying the Governor-General who may, in his discretion, request the assistance of the Army of the United States except that in localities where there is no telegraphic communication with Manila, the department governor may, in great emergencies, make a direct call upon the commander of the United States military forces stationed in the province, notifying the Governor-General immediately of such action.

[2657—2571.]

SEC. 2586. *Department secretary—Duties.*—The department secretary shall, during a vacancy in the office of the governor or during the governor's disability, or absence from the department, perform the duties of governor; he may, under the direction of the governor, make inspection of public affairs in the various provinces and municipalities; and perform such duties in reference thereto as the governor may authorize; he shall acquaint himself, as far as practicable, with the languages and customs of the non-Christians within the department, and from time to time make report to the governor of such matters as he deems necessary for their betterment. When the governor is absent from the capital but present in the department, the secretary shall perform such duties of the governor as may be delegated to him in writing by the governor. He shall attest the official acts of the governor of the department when required to do so, and shall record all of the governor's acts which are required by law to be recorded; he shall be the custodian of the department seal; he shall

act as custodian of all records and documents affecting the department and discharge all duties usually pertaining to the office of secretary; he shall on demand furnish certified copies of all public records and documents under his custody for which he may charge, to any private person, but not to any public official needing the same for a public purpose, the amount of ten centavos for every one hundred words of such copy, including the certificate, which amount shall accrue to the department treasury; and shall perform such other duties as the department governor may require of him. He shall act as secretary of the administrative council herein created, attest all its acts and resolutions, and prescribe rules and regulations for the guidance of provincial and municipal secretaries.

[2657—2572.]

SEC. 2587. *Department attorney and assistant—Duties and so forth.*—The department attorney shall be the attorney and legal adviser of the department and of each of its officers and of the administrative council hereinbefore constituted and shall, when called upon by the said council or any officer of the department, furnish a written opinion on questions of law arising in the administration of the government. He shall represent the department, and all provincial and municipal governments therein, in all suits brought on their behalf or against them in any court, except in cases where the interests of the department are opposed to those of any provincial or municipal government, when he shall represent the department, and the province or municipality may employ special counsel; and in cases where the interests of any province are opposed to those of another province or municipality, in cases when two municipalities are adverse parties in the same litigation, and in cases involving controversies with the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church or its representatives as to the title or right of administration or possession of any church, convent or cemetery, or other property used in connection therewith, in all of which cases the provincial or municipal government concerned may employ special counsel.

There shall be an assistant attorney for the department, who shall be appointed by the governor subject to confirmation by the administrative council. Both the department attorney and the assistant attorney shall be duly admitted members of the bar of the Supreme Court. The assistant attorney shall receive such annual salary as may be fixed and provided for such officer in the appropriations made by the administrative council not to exceed five thousand pesos annually. Before assuming office he shall take the oath of office hereinafter prescribed for provincial officers.

The department attorney shall appear and take charge of prosecutions for the government in any court of justice within the department, but he may direct the assistant attorney to represent the public in the prosecution of crimes in any courts within the department, when the public interest requires it. The assistant attorney shall also render such other services as may be assigned to him by the department attorney. During the temporary absence from duty of the said assistant attorney, or whenever for any reason he is disqualified to act therein in an official capacity, or in case of a vacancy in such office, or whenever, from any cause, such officer is unable to, or does not appear in any criminal proceeding in any court in the department, the department governor, whenever in the judgment of the department attorney it shall be necessary, shall appoint a temporary assistant attorney who shall have the powers of such assistant attorney and shall serve in such capacity until his temporary employment shall be terminated by the governor. For such service, the temporary assistant attorney shall receive such compensation as the governor shall determine, not exceeding the salary herein provided for the assistant attorney.

With the consent of the court first had, the department attorney and the assistant attorney may stay the proceeding in any criminal action in the courts of justice within the department, at any stage in the proceeding. The department attorney shall discharge his duties under the general supervision of the Attorney-General, and the Attorney-

General shall represent the department and the provincial and municipal governments organized within the territory of the department in all suits for or against them which shall come before the Supreme Court, except in cases where the interests of the department are opposed to those of any provincial or municipal government when he shall represent the department, and the province or municipality may employ special counsel; but if the Attorney-General deems it necessary he may require the department attorney to assist in the presentation of the cause before the Supreme Court. In every criminal case appealed to the Supreme Court from any court held within the territory of the department, the attorney or his assistant shall forthwith make a report to the Attorney-General explaining the questions of law and fact appearing therein and the conclusions of the court. The attorney shall make an annual report to the Attorney-General as to the condition of public and private litigation in the courts throughout the department. The department attorney shall be *ex officio* register of deeds for the department, unless the administrative council appoints a register of deeds therefor, which it is authorized to do. The Secretary of Justice may designate the justice of the peace at the capital of any province except Zamboanga, if a duly qualified lawyer, as *ex officio* register of deeds for the province, and may fix in the designation the extra compensation, not exceeding twenty-five pesos per month, which such justice of the peace shall receive. In a province in which a justice of the peace is *ex officio* register of deeds the department register of deeds shall be without jurisdiction.

In addition to the foregoing the department attorney and his assistant shall perform such duties as are enjoined upon provincial fiscals by section two thousand six hundred hereof.

[2657—2573.]

SEC. 2588. *The department delegate.*—The department delegate shall have the following qualifications, duties, and compensation:

(a) *Qualifications*.—He shall be a qualified elector of a province organized under this title, and not less than twenty-five years of age.

(b) *Term of office*.—He shall hold office for two years, unless sooner removed for cause, or until his successor be appointed and qualified. Whenever during said term the office of department delegate becomes vacant by reason of death, removal, resignation, or other cause, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided in section two thousand five hundred and eighty-three hereof; but such vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term only.

(c) *Residence—Duties*.—It shall not be necessary for the department delegate to reside at the capital of the department or to establish an office in the capital, but he shall be required to be present at the sessions of the administrative council and to perform his duties as a member thereof, and shall perform such ministerial duties as may, by resolution of the administrative council, upon request of the department governor, be required of him.

(d) *Compensation*.—The department delegate shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by resolution of the administrative council, of not more than twenty-five pesos for each day of actual attendance at the sessions of the council. When designated to perform other official duties as above provided, said department delegate shall be entitled upon resolution of the administrative council to receive for each day that he shall be occupied with official duties such compensation as may be fixed in said resolution, within the limitations hereinbefore prescribed; but on no one day shall more than one compensation be allowed to such department delegate.

[2657—2574.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Accounts and finance*

SEC. 2589. *Department treasurer—Duties and powers*.—The department treasurer shall:

(a) *Financial officer*.—Act as chief financial officer of the department.

(b) *Supervision over provincial treasurers.*—Exercise general supervision over the offices of all provincial treasurers and whenever he thinks the bond of any provincial treasurer either too small in amount or of insufficient security he shall call the attention of the Insular Auditor to the same, who may then require a new or an additional bond.

(c) *Assessment.*—Supervise the appraisement and assessment by the provincial treasurers and their deputies of all property in the department required by law to be assessed for taxation.

(d) *Collections.*—Supervise the collection of the public revenues, by the provincial treasurers and other authorized agents.

(e) *Custodian of funds.*—Act as custodian of all the funds deposited in the treasury and shall account for all moneys received into or taken out of the treasury in accordance with law and administrative regulations.

(f) *Supplies, and so forth, purchase of.*—Purchase all supplies for the use of department, provincial, and municipal governments, upon the order of the proper administrative officer, under such rules and regulations as the administrative council may prescribe.

(g) *Property officer.*—Keep a property account in which he shall charge departmental, provincial, or municipal officers with the furniture or other personal property delivered to them and held or used by them for public purposes.

(h) *Purchasing Agent.*—Make his purchases of supplies through the Purchasing Agent, except when otherwise authorized by the governor.

(i) Act as collector of internal revenue for the department, under the executive supervision of the Insular Collector of Internal Revenue.

(j) *Control over various offices.*—Exercise supervision and control over the offices of provincial treasurer and over such other offices as the administrative council may hereafter provide.

(k) *Other duties.*—Discharge such other lawful duties as the department governor may require of him.

[2657—2576.]

SEC. 2590. Auditor.—There shall be a district auditor assigned to the department who shall perform the duty of department auditor under the administrative jurisdiction and control of the Insular Auditor. He shall examine, audit, and settle all accounts pertaining to the revenues and receipts from whatever source of the department or any of its subdivisions and shall audit in accordance with law and administrative regulations all expenditures of funds or property pertaining to or held in trust by said department and political subdivisions thereof.

[2557—2577.]

ARTICLE V.—*Public instruction*

SEC. 2591. Superintendent of schools.—Under the supervision of the Director of Education, there shall be detailed to the department a superintendent of schools whose duties and powers shall include those prescribed for division superintendents of schools by general laws.

(a) *Curriculum.*—The superintendent of schools shall fix a curriculum for primary, industrial, intermediate, and secondary schools, varying the same for different schools and different localities in accordance with the peculiar conditions prevailing therein.

(b) *Languages, teaching of.*—The basis of instruction in the public schools shall be the English language, but, where local conditions demand it, the superintendent of schools may temporarily authorize the use of any other language or dialect.

(c) *Division superintendent.*—The superintendent of schools may appoint in each province a division superintendent of schools who shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be expressly delegated to him by the superintendent of schools.

[2557—2578.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Public safety*

SEC. 2592. Chief health officer.—Under the supervision of the Director of Health there shall be one chief of division for the health service of the department, to be known as the chief of the division of Mindanao and Sulu of the

Philippine Health Service, whose powers shall include those prescribed for district health officers, in addition to such powers as may be delegated to him by the Director of Health. The general provisions of law concerning public health, now in force in the provinces and municipalities of the Islands generally, shall apply to the department except as otherwise herein provided.

[2657—2579.]

SEC. 2593. *District chief of Constabulary—Duties and powers.*—The district chief of Constabulary at Zamboanga in charge of the Constabulary in the department shall discharge his duties under the supervision of the Chief of Constabulary, subject to such special control by the department governor as has been hereinbefore provided. The Constabulary force shall be supported by funds appropriated from the Insular Treasury in like manner as the Constabulary force in the other parts of the Islands is supported.

He shall exercise such authority and perform such duties in connection with the municipal police as may be required by law.

In case the revenues of a municipality do not allow of its organizing, maintaining, and equipping its municipal police in accordance with the provisions of this title, the department governor may authorize the payment of the necessary sum from provincial funds.

[2657—2580.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Public works*

SEC. 2594. *Engineer.*—Under the supervision of the Director of Public Works, there shall be detailed to the department a senior supervising engineer whose duties and powers shall include those prescribed for district engineer by general laws.

(a) *Road construction, and so forth.*—By agreement with the president of each municipality, the senior supervising engineer shall fix the territory within which the duty of repairing, constructing, and maintaining roads, bridges, culverts, and ferries shall fall upon the municipal government, and that in which such duty shall fall upon the provincial government or the department as the case

may be, and in the event of any disagreement the issue shall be settled by the department governor whose decision shall be final. In case two or more municipalities of a province fail to agree, however, the controversy shall be decided by the provincial board, from whose decision an appeal may be taken to the department governor.

(b) *General laws.*—The provisions of law concerning public works, now in force in the provinces and municipalities of the Islands generally, shall apply to the department.

[2657—2581.]

Chapter 63.—THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

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ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2595. *The provinces.*—A civil provincial government is hereby established for the respective provinces of the Department of Mindanao and Sulu.

[2657—2582.]

SEC. 2596. *Corporate powers.*—Every provincial government established under this chapter shall be a body corporate, with power to sue and be sued, to have and use a corporate seal, to hold and, with the approval of the de-

partment governor, to purchase and convey real property, to purchase and convey personal property, to make contracts for labor and material needed in the construction of duly authorized public works, and to incur such other obligations as are expressly authorized by law.

[2657—2583.]

ARTICLE II.—*Provincial officers*

SEC. 2597. Officers and employees—Duties in general.—All provincial officers and employees shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) *Appointments.*—Provincial officers and employees, unless otherwise provided for in this title, shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Law. There shall be as many employees as may be provided for in the appropriations of the provincial board, subject to the approval of the department governor.

(b) *Temporary appointments.*—In case of suspension or absence of any provincial officer, the department governor shall have power to appoint a person to perform the duties of the office during such absence or suspension, unless otherwise expressly provided by law.

(c) *Travel expense.*—The actual and necessary travel expense of provincial officers and employees engaged in traveling in the province or outside thereof on official business shall be paid from the provincial treasury. The same limitations now or hereafter prescribed by law as to the amount of per diems which applies to the travel expense of the provincial officers and employees shall apply to those herein authorized.

[2657—2584.]

NOTE.—See note under chapter 62. Moreover, the Legislature has not passed any law which will govern the provinces and municipalities included and found in the former Department of Mindanao and Sulu. On the contrary the Legislature, by Act 2887, amending section 1 of Act 2824, has expressly extended and applied the provisions of this chapter and of chapter 64 to the provinces of Mindoro (made a regularly organized province by Act 2964), Palawan and Batanes; and by Act 2913, amending section 1 of Act 2798, expressly extended and applied the provisions of said chapters to the Mountain Province and the Province of Nueva Vizcaya, thereby showing clearly its intention to leave the same in full force and effect.

SEC. 2598. *Provincial officers in general.*—Except as hereinafter provided, the officers of each provincial government organized under this chapter shall be a provincial governor, a provincial secretary-treasurer, and a third member of the provincial board. With the exception of the third member, residence in the capital of provinces shall be mandatory for members of the provincial board.

(a) *Qualifications.*—No person shall be eligible for any of these offices who is not a citizen either of the United States or of the Philippine Islands; nor shall any person be so eligible who, having taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, shall violate the same. The fact of non-residence in the province shall not be a bar to appointment to a provincial office or employment. The third member of the provincial board must be a qualified elector of his province in accordance with the provisions of this title, and not less than twenty-five years of age.

(b) *Appointment.*—The provincial governor shall be appointed by the department governor subject to the approval of the Governor-General; the secretary-treasurer shall be appointed by the department governor subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law; and the third member shall be elected by a plurality of the votes of the members present at a convention of the vice-presidents and councilors of municipalities duly organized and such vice-presidents and councilors of municipal districts, within the province, as the department governor may designate.

The provincial board concerned may, by resolution approved by the department governor, authorize the payment of subsistence expenses to vice-presidents and councilors attending the convention for the election of third member either in addition to or in lieu of traveling expenses.

(c) *Election.*—Within one year after the completion and publication of the census for the territory known as the Department of Mindanao and Sulu, or as soon thereafter as the department governor shall certify to the Governor-General that existing conditions in all or any of the provinces herein created justify the holding of such election,

the Governor-General shall, by executive order, fix the date for a general election for the offices of provincial governor and third member of the provincial board for the province or provinces certified to by the department governor, in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law.

(d) *Salaries.*—Provincial governors shall each receive an annual salary not to exceed six thousand pesos and provincial secretary-treasurers an annual salary not to exceed five thousand pesos, said salaries to be fixed by the department governor in the appointment and approved by the Governor-General with the appointment. The third member of the provincial board shall receive a compensation to be fixed by resolution of the provincial board of not less than five nor more than fifteen pesos for each day of actual attendance at the sessions of the board or for other duties he may be designated by the provincial board to perform, but on no one day shall more than one compensation be allowed to such third member.

Provincial health officers shall each receive an annual salary not exceeding five thousand pesos, to be fixed by the department governor in the appointment and approved by the Governor-General with the appointment. They shall not be permitted to engage in private practice.

The salaries of provincial officers shall be paid out of provincial funds. The salaries herein provided shall be modified to conform with the general schedule of salaries prescribed for regularly organized provinces as soon as general provincial elections are held in accordance with the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

[2657—2585.]

SEC. 2599. *Authority of chief clerk in office of provincial treasurer to administer oaths.*—The chief clerk in the office of the provincial treasurer, or secretary-treasurer, shall have authority to administer oaths concerning notices and notifications to persons delinquent in the payment of the real property tax and concerning official matters relating to the accounts of provincial treasuries or otherwise arising in the offices of treasurer, secretary-treasurer, or assessor.

[2664—4.]

SEC. 2600. *The provincial fiscal.*—There shall be a provincial fiscal who shall be the chief legal adviser of the province, and who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) *Civil cases.*—He shall represent the province and municipalities thereof in all civil cases wherein the province or any of its political subdivisions, or any officer thereof, in his official capacity, is a party.

(b) *Drafting of public documents.*—He shall, when required, draw ordinances, contracts, bonds, leases, and other instruments involving any interest of the province or political subdivisions thereof, and inspect and pass upon any such instruments already drawn.

(c) *Opinions.*—He shall give opinion in writing when requested by the provincial board, or any provincial officer, upon any question relating to the province or the rights or duties of any provincial officer, and he shall also act as legal adviser of each municipality or other political subdivision of the province and shall upon request of any such officer submit in writing his opinion upon any question properly arising in the discharge of their public duties.

(d) *Investigation of negligence or misconduct.*—He shall, whenever it is brought to his knowledge that any municipal officer is guilty of criminal neglect or misconduct in office, or that any person, firm, or corporation holding or exercising any franchise or public privilege from any municipality of the province, has failed to comply with any condition, or to pay any consideration mentioned in the grant of such franchise or privilege, investigate or cause to be investigated the same and report to the municipal president through the provincial board.

(e) *Prosecutions.*—He shall have charge of the prosecution of all crimes and misdemeanors, and also of violations of municipal ordinances appealed to, or brought before, the Court of First Instance of the province.

(f) *Special counsel.*—In cases where the interest of any municipality and the provincial government are opposed, he shall act on behalf of the provincial government and the municipality may retain special counsel. He shall also

represent each municipality of his province in all litigation pending for or against the said municipality in any court except where two municipalities are adverse parties to the same litigation, and in cases involving controversies with the Roman Catholic Apostolic Church or its representatives as to the title or right of administration or possession of any church, convent, or cemetery, or other property used in connection therewith, in all of which cases the municipalities may employ special counsel.

(g) *Criminal investigations.*—He shall investigate all charges of crimes, and prepare the necessary informations or make the necessary complaints against the persons accused, and discharge all other duties in respect to criminal prosecution enjoined upon provincial fiscals generally.

(h) *Taking of evidence.*—He may, if he deems it wise, conduct investigations in respect to crimes, misdemeanors, and violations of municipal ordinances by taking oral evidence of reputable witnesses and for this purpose may, by subpoena, summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath before him, and the attendance and evidence of an absent or recalcitrant witness may be enforced by application to the justice of the peace court or the Court of First Instance of the province.

(i) *Suits on bonds, and so forth.*—He shall, when requested by the provincial board or municipal council, institute and prosecute on behalf of the province or municipality concerned a suit on any bond, lease, or other contract and upon any breach or violation thereof.

[2657—2586.]

SEC. 2601. *The provincial health officer.*—There shall be a provincial health officer under the supervision and control of the chief health officer who shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) *Supervision.*—He shall have general supervision over the health and sanitary condition of the province, and political subdivisions thereof.

(b) *Laws and ordinances.*—He shall execute and enforce all laws, ordinances, and regulations relating to the public health.

(c) *Recommendations*.—He shall recommend to the municipal and district councils the passage of such ordinances as he may deem necessary for the preservation of the public health.

(d) *Prosecution*.—He shall cause to be prosecuted all violations of sanitary laws, ordinances, or regulations.

(e) *Inspection*.—He shall in person or by authorized agents make sanitary inspection and may be aided therein by such members of the provincial and municipal police force or of the Philippine Constabulary as shall be designated as sanitary police by the provincial governor, chief of police, or proper Constabulary officer and by such sanitary inspectors as may be authorized by law.

[2657—2587.]

SEC. 2602. *The provincial engineer*.—There shall be a provincial engineer who shall have general supervision and control over the construction, maintainance, and repair of all public works and permanent improvements in the province which exceed in estimated cost the sum of five hundred pesos, and over all contracts connected with such works.

[2657—2588.]

SEC. 2603. *Ex officio provincial officers*.—Until otherwise provided by law or executive order of the Governor-General, the department attorney and his assistant shall act as *ex officio* provincial fiscals, and the senior supervising engineer and his assistant shall act as *ex officio* provincial engineers without additional compensation. But the traveling expenses and per diems of the department officers herein mentioned while traveling as provincial officers shall be a proper charge against the funds of the respective provinces unless otherwise directed by the department governor.

[2657—2589.]

ARTICLE III.—*The provincial executive*

SEC. 2604. *Provincial governor—Duties*.—The provincial governor shall be the chief executive officer of the province, and shall perform the following duties:

(a) *Presiding officer*.—He shall preside at all meetings of the provincial board hereinafter constituted.

(b) *Execution of laws.*—He shall see that laws are faithfully executed by all officers in the province.

(c) *Suspension of municipal officers.*—Upon the filing of charges or upon receiving authentic information of maladministration by any provincial employee or any officer of the municipality of the province he may suspend such officer in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand six hundred and thirteen hereof.

(d) *Inspection of municipalities; investigations.*—He shall at least once every six months visit every municipality in the province. While in the municipality, he shall hear all complaints made against the conduct of any municipal officer and take suitable action thereon.

(e) *Public disorder.*—Whenever in his opinion the public interest requires it, he shall call upon the senior officer in charge of the Constabulary in the province to suppress disorder, riot, lawless violence, or seditious conspiracy and to apprehend all violators of law. Whenever lawless violence or seditious conspiracy and disturbance of the public peace shall occur of so formidable character as to be beyond the power of the local and Insular police of the province to control or suppress, it shall be the duty of the provincial governor to call upon the department governor for assistance.

(f) *Custody of prisoners.*—He shall, through a jailer and guards to be appointed by him, have custody of all prisoners held awaiting trial or duly sentenced to the provincial jail.

(g) *Employees.*—The provincial board may, by resolution approved by the department governor, authorize the provincial governor to appoint such assistants, clerks, and other employees subject to the Civil Service Law as the public interests require at salaries to be fixed in the resolution.

(h) *Reports.*—Not later than the fifteenth day of January of each year, he shall make a report of the conditions of the province for the preceding year to the department governor, recommending therein such measures, executive or legislative, as may to him seem best for the betterment of the conditions in the province.

(i) *Promulgation of laws and orders.*—He shall make known to the people of his province by proclamations or communications delivered to the presidents of the various municipalities or districts of the province, all general laws or governmental orders which concern them.

[2657—2590.]

ARTICLE IV.—*The provincial board*

SEC. 2605. *The provincial board, members of.*—The following officers of the provincial government, to wit, the governor, the treasurer, and the third member, shall constitute the provincial board. The provincial governor shall be the presiding officer of the board. In the absence or disability of the provincial governor, or if for any other reason he is unable to perform his official duties, the duties of the provincial governor shall be performed by the third member or by the provincial treasurer according to which of these shall have been previously authorized or delegated by the provincial governor. Copies of all the resolutions of the provincial board and executive orders of the provincial governor shall be furnished the Director of the Bureau of Non-Christian Tribes, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

[2657—2591; 2949—1.]

SEC. 2606. *The provincial secretary.*—The provincial secretary-treasurer shall be the recorder of the provincial board and shall attest all the official acts of the provincial government under the seal of the province and shall record all those of the governor's acts which are required by law to be recorded, except when acting as provincial governor, in which case a clerk of the provincial board shall attest the official acts of the provincial governor. He shall be the custodian of the provincial seal and shall receive from the provincial governor and file in his office all reports to the provincial governor required by law and shall index the same. He shall on demand furnish certified copies of all public records and documents under his custody for which he may charge, to any private person, but not to any public official needing the same for a public purpose, the amount of ten centavos for every one hundred words of

such copy, including the certificate, which amount shall accrue to the provincial treasury.

[2657—2592.]

SEC. 2607. Duties and powers of the provincial board.—It shall be the duty and within the power of the provincial board:

(a) *Appropriations.*—To appropriate moneys from any of its funds, except those the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for other purposes having in view the general welfare of the province and its inhabitants.

(b) *Tax levy—Distribution.*—To levy in its discretion upon the real estate of the province for provincial purposes an annual tax within the limitations prescribed by law.

(c) *Provincial offices.*—To provide by construction, purchase, or renting suitable offices for the provincial officers, and a courthouse containing a room or rooms suitable, in the opinion of the department governor, for the holding of court and for offices for the court officers, and a provincial jail in the municipality fixed by law as the capital of the province.

(d) *Vault or safe.*—To furnish a suitable vault or safe to the provincial secretary-treasurer, in which he shall keep the provincial and other public funds as long as they are in his custody, except as hereinafter provided.

(e) *Provincial building.*—To assign rooms for offices in the provincial building.

(f) *Roads, bridges, and so forth.*—To order, in its discretion, the construction, repair, or maintenance of roads, bridges, and ferries within its control, and to approve or reject contracts for such construction and repair, and the construction and repair of provincial buildings rented by the provincial secretary-treasurer, subject to the approval of the senior supervising engineer.

(g) *Boundary roads, bridges, and so forth.*—To agree upon the recommendation of the chief engineer with the provincial board of an adjoining province on the terms within the limitations of law, upon which roads forming the boundary between the two provinces, and bridges and ferries crossing streams forming such boundary, shall be

constructed, repaired, or maintained under the joint control of the two provincial governments. In the event of failure of the two interested provinces to agree, the controversy shall be decided by the department governor, whose decision shall be final.

(h) *Suits on behalf of the province.*—To direct, subject to the approval of the department governor as provided in subsection (k) of section two thousand five hundred and eighty-five hereof, the bringing or defense of suits on behalf of the provincial government and to compromise the same upon the recommendation of the provincial fiscal.

(i) *Payment of salaries, debts, and so forth.*—To order the monthly payment of all salaries provided by law and the payment of all lawfully contracted indebtedness, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the department treasurer may prescribe. The provincial board of every province composed in part of a subprovince is authorized, subject to the approval of the department governor, to fix or change by resolution the salaries of the lieutenant or deputy governors of such subprovince.

(j) *Cart and sledge tax.*—To provide, in its discretion, a tax on carts and sledges for the protection of improved roads, subject to the approval of the department governor.

(k) *Deposit of provincial funds.*—To authorize the provincial secretary-treasurer to deposit so much of the provincial funds as may not be needed in the near future for public use in a bank of deposit of approved standing in the Islands. All interest paid on such deposit shall inure to the benefit of the provincial treasury, and no funds shall be deposited in the bank by the treasurer until there shall be spread upon the minutes of the board a resolution reciting and approving the exact terms of the contract of deposit in the bank. The bank shall certify the monthly balances of provincial funds held by it to the provincial governor and to the department treasurer. But the provincial treasurer of any province organized under this title, shall deposit his surplus provincial funds with the department treasurer whenever the department treasury shall be designated as the depository for the provincial funds of the province by the department treasurer.

(l) *Meetings.*—To hold regular weekly meetings upon a day to be fixed by the board, and special meetings upon the call of the governor. The meetings of the board shall be open to the public.

(m) *Agricultural pests.*—To adopt, by resolution, regulations for the suppression of any agricultural pest like locusts or cattle disease, to post the same in five conspicuous places in each pueblo, to provide for enforcement of same by fixing penalty for their violation not exceeding two hundred pesos fine or thirty days' imprisonment, and to appropriate from the provincial treasury the necessary expenses in organizing the temporary force of employees needed to enforce regulations and in paying costs of prosecutions before justices of the peace.

(n) *Hour of labor.*—To adopt rules regulating the hours of employment of the subordinates in the various provincial offices, subject to the approval of the administrative council.

(o) *Provincial seal.*—To provide a seal for the province.

(p) *School buildings, construction, and so forth.*—To provide, if deemed expedient by the provincial board, by construction, purchase, or renting, such school building or buildings in the province as in the opinion of the board may be necessary, to be used for the instruction in provincial schools, such instruction being understood to include, in addition to academic and commercial subjects, manual training, instruction in agriculture, and normal-school instruction, and to provide for the payment of all expenses of maintaining such public school or schools of instruction as may be established in the province, and the schools in their establishment and conduct shall be subject to the general supervision and control of the superintendent of schools in accordance with the provisions of section two thousand five hundred and ninety-one hereof. Until such time, however, as the department government shall decide that the condition of finances of the province will justify for the future the payment of the salaries of teachers and the expense of supplies and equipment for provincial schools from the provincial treasury, such salaries and expense may be borne by the department. And if for any reason a province is not prepared to establish a secondary or high

school, the provincial board of such province may provide from the provincial funds for the payment of the tuition, in a secondary school in any other province or in the city of Manila, of such pupils as may wish to enter such school and are declared by the proper school authorities to be especially fitted and qualified to receive secondary instruction.

(q) *Allowance for students under certain conditions.*—To appropriate from the general funds of the province, not otherwise appropriated, the amount necessary for one or two permanent allowances at a rate of not exceeding forty pesos a month each for one or two students in the University of the Philippines or in any governmental educational institution beyond the limits of the province, for such purposes and under such conditions as are prescribed by general law.

(r) *Loans to municipalities.*—To appropriate, in its discretion, moneys from any of its funds in excess of all just debts and liabilities falling due within the fiscal year, except those funds the use of which is otherwise specifically fixed by law, for loans to municipalities or districts of the province under such conditions as to the use of the funds loaned and as to the repayment of the loans with interest at three per centum per annum as may be fixed by the provincial board.

(s) *Employees injured in line of duty.*—To provide, in its discretion, for the payment from provincial funds of their regular compensation during the period of their disability, not exceeding ninety days, to unclassified employees of the provincial government, including laborers, when said employees or laborers are injured in the line of duty, the necessary expenses of medical attendance, transportation, and hospital fees for such injured employees or laborers, and in case of their death from said injuries, their reasonable burial expenses and a donation in money to the family of the deceased employee or laborer in a sum not exceeding ninety days' pay.

(t) *Salaries in municipal capitals.*—To authorize municipal councils of the capitals of provinces and subprovinces

to fix the salaries of the municipal officers of said capitals at an amount higher than that authorized in the scale established in chapter fifty hereof according to the class of the municipality, and to exempt capitals of provinces from compliance with any provision of law which restricts the power of a municipal council in the free disposition of their own funds.

(*u*) *Land and cedula tax, extension of payment.*—To extend by resolution, whenever in its judgment the public interest requires, the time for the payment of the land tax without penalty, for a period not exceeding six months.

(*v*) *Remission of land tax.*—To remit, by a resolution, by reason of general failure of crops or for other good and sufficient cause, the collection of the land tax in the province in whole or in part for a period not exceeding one year at a time. The department governor, also, may of his own motion remit the collection of the land tax in any of the provinces organized under this title in accordance with the provisions of subsection (*i*) of section two thousand five hundred and eighty-five hereof.

(*w*) *Increased cedula tax.*—To provide by resolution, in its discretion, for the increased cedula tax, and said resolution shall be and remain in force and effect during the year of its adoption and also subsequent years without further action by the board until repealed by another resolution of said board, and perform such other duties regarding the cedula tax as are imposed by law on provincial boards generally.

(*x*) *Approval by department governor.*—No appropriation or resolution made pursuant to the provisions of subsections (*q*), (*r*), (*s*), (*t*), (*u*), (*v*), and (*w*) of this section shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the department governor, or unless and until thirty days after receipt of notice thereof by the department governor shall have passed without the disapproval of the department governor having been given.

(*y*) *Offices and equipment for certain officers.*—To provide and equip by construction, purchase, or renting suitable offices for the following officers, in addition to such pro-

vincial officers herein expressly provided, to wit, district auditor, division superintendent of schools, and observer for the Weather Bureau, and such other officers as may be authorized to render service in connection with the provincial governments herein established.

(z) *Surveys and examinations.*—To order, in its discretion, the execution by the senior supervising engineer at provincial expense of such minor surveys and examinations as may be necessary to determine the advisability of making public improvements, either by the provincial government, the department, or the Insular Government, within the jurisdiction of the province. But no survey or examination costing more than five hundred pesos shall be commenced without the previous approval of the department governor.

(aa) *Provincial pound.*—To provide a provincial pound.
[2657—2593.]

SEC. 2608. *Provincial toll ferries.*—Whenever for thirty days after service of a request by the provincial board any municipality declines or neglects to establish and maintain a suitable system of ferries for public use, the provincial board may designate, subject to revocation by the department governor, such ferries as provincial toll ferries, may make appropriations from the provincial road and bridge fund for the construction, maintenance, and operation thereof, and may from time to time, subject to the approval of the department governor, establish reasonable rates of tolls to be paid for the use thereof. Officers and enlisted men and civil employees of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, other branches of the Federal service, and other Government officials and employees shall be exempt from the payment of such tolls. The proceeds from any such provincial toll ferry shall go into and become a part of the provincial road and bridge fund of the province in which the ferry is operated.

Whenever either the department governor or the provincial board shall decide that the financial situation of a province is such that the collection of tolls on any ferry may be discontinued without injury to the welfare of the

province, the department governor or the provincial board, as the case may be, shall so order and thereafter such ferry shall be free for public use.

[2657—2594.]

SEC. 2609. *Condemnation proceedings.*—The provincial board is authorized, for and in behalf of the province, subject to the approval of the department governor, to acquire real estate by the exercise of the right of eminent domain for school, cemetery, and park purposes, for provincial buildings, for opening and widening streets, for market sites, and public plazas, for the construction of crematories, artesian wells, and drainage, water supply and sewer systems, cesspools, wharves, and piers. The rights granted in this section shall otherwise be exercised in the manner prescribed by law.

[2657—2595.]

SEC. 2610. *Convention of municipal presidents.*—The provincial board is hereby authorized, whenever in its discretion the public good requires, to call a convention or meeting of any or all of the municipal presidents of the province at such place and time as it may designate, and it shall be the duty of the presidents called to attend the same. Not less than one nor more than four such conventions or meetings shall be called in any one year except upon previous approval of the department governor. In case any such convention or meeting is called for the purpose of considering or acting on special business, the call shall so state. The actual and necessary traveling expenses, going and returning, of the presidents called and actually attending such meetings shall be paid out of the provincial treasury upon approval by the provincial board, but shall not exceed the maximum amount allowed by law for traveling expenses of provincial officers. During the time that the municipal president is absent for the purpose of attending any such meeting the vice-president shall act in his place and shall receive therefor out of the municipal treasury a sum equal to the salary due the president for the same time. The president shall also receive the salary while absent for the said purpose.

[2657—2596.]

ARTICLE V.—Finance

SEC. 2611. *Provincial secretary-treasurer—Duties and powers.*—There shall be a provincial secretary-treasurer; but the department governor may, in his discretion, authorize the department treasurer in person or by deputies to perform, in whole or in part, the duties devolving upon the provincial secretary-treasurer, without extra compensation, and the traveling expenses of the department treasurer or his deputies, when acting as provincial secretary-treasurers, shall be a proper charge against the funds of the respective provinces. The secretary-treasurer shall be the chief financial officer of the province, and his duties shall be as follows:

(a) *Assessment of property.*—He shall keep on file a copy of the tax assessment list of all real property in the province in his office, and shall make an alphabetical index thereof, which list and alphabetical index shall be a public record.

(b) *Collection of taxes.*—Except where otherwise specially provided, he shall, by himself or deputy, collect all taxes imposed upon property or persons, in the province.

(c) *Appointment of clerks, deputies, and so forth.*—He shall have power to appoint as many deputies or clerks in his office as he may deem necessary, after he has obtained the approval of the provincial board and the department treasurer. Such deputies and clerks shall be selected under the provisions of the Civil Service Law. He may also require any municipal treasurer to act as deputy provincial treasurer.

(d) *Custodian of funds.*—He shall be the custodian of all funds and property of the province and shall account for all such in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be prescribed for such treasurers.

(e) *Register of certificates.*—He shall keep in his office open to the inspection of any person, a register of all certificates of registration issued in his province.

(f) *Tax assessor.*—He shall act as *ex officio* provincial assessor.

(g) *Accounts to district auditor.*—The provincial treasurer shall render such accounts as the district auditor may require of him.

(h) *Requisition of supplies—Property accounts.*—All supplies, equipment, or property shall be purchased by him from the department treasurer upon the order of the provincial board, for the use of the provincial officers, except such supplies and equipment which may be purchased in the local market at economical rates. Every requisition shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the provincial board or municipal council making the necessary appropriation to cover the cost and expenses thereof, together with a certificate showing that there is sufficient money in the provincial or municipal treasury to cover the cost and expenses incurred by reason of the requisition.

(i) *Mining recorder.*—He shall act as mining recorder for the province.

(j) *Record of licenses.*—He shall keep a record, open to public inspection, of the names of all persons paying municipal licenses or privilege taxes, arranged alphabetically.

(k) *Additional duties.*—He shall perform such other lawful duties as may be required of him by the department treasurer.

[2657—2597.]

SEC. 2612. *Collection of provincial taxes.*—The taxes levied by order of the provincial board shall be collected at the same time and in the same manner as taxes levied for municipal purposes in accordance with legislation now existing or hereafter enacted and the same procedure for appeal now or hereafter provided for municipal taxation shall be open to a taxpayer who disputes the legality of the provincial taxes. All the provisions of law for the assessment of the value of taxable property, for the enforcement of the collection of taxes and the forfeiture of property for delinquent taxes together with the redemption of land and the remedies therein provided for alleged unjust taxes, shall apply to the collection and enforcement of provincial taxes, including the provision for penalties, and the municipal and provincial taxes may be collected in one legal

proceeding in the name of the provincial treasurer for the use of the municipality and the province.

[2657—2598.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Suspensions and removals*

SEC. 2613. *Procedure in general.*—The following shall be the general procedure in removal and suspension of provincial and municipal officers and employees:

(a) *Provincial officers.*—Provincial officers may be suspended and removed for cause by the department governor, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (g) of section two thousand five hundred and eighty-five hereof. The action of the department governor removing a provincial officer may be reviewed by the Governor-General upon appeal filed by the respondent officer.

(b) *Provincial employees.*—Provincial employees other than officers may be suspended by the provincial governor and removed by the majority vote of the provincial board, from whose decision an appeal shall lie to the department governor.

(c) *Municipal officers.*—Municipal officers and chiefs of police may be suspended by the provincial governor and removed by the majority vote of the provincial board. In case of removal, the respondent municipal officer shall be entitled to an appeal to the department governor whose decision shall be final.

(d) *Municipal employees.*—Municipal employees other than officers may be suspended by the municipal president and removed by the majority vote of the municipal council, except clerks of the municipal treasurer who may only be suspended by the latter. In case of removal, the respondent municipal employee may appeal to the provincial board whose decision shall be final.

(e) *General provisions.*—Whenever any provincial or municipal officer or employee shall be suspended in accordance with the provisions of this section it shall be the duty of the suspending officer not later than ten days from the day of the suspension to file written charges with the

provincial board or municipal council, as the case may be, setting forth the nature of the complaints made against the suspended officer or employee. The board or council shall, at its first meeting held thereafter, whether the same be a regular or special meeting, furnish a copy of said charges to the accused officer or employee with a notification of the time and place of the hearing upon said charges, and at the time and place appointed the board or council shall proceed to hear and investigate the truth or falsity of the said charges, giving the suspended officer or employee full opportunity to be heard. The hearing shall occur as soon as may be practicable and in any event not later than fifteen days from the date the accused is furnished a copy of the charges, unless the suspended officer or employee shall, on good and sufficient reasons, request an extension of time to prepare his defense. The hearing before the board or council shall be public and shall be held without any unnecessary delay, and the testimony of the witnesses shall be taken in writing. Within thirty days after completion of the investigation, the board or council shall render in writing its findings as to the truth or falsity of the charges and decide whether or not the accused shall be dismissed from the service or punished by suspension not to exceed six months. From the decision of the board or council the respondent officer or employee shall be entitled to an appeal as hereinbefore prescribed, if the appeal is filed within fifteen days after receipt by such respondent officer or employee of the findings and decision of the board or council. Immediately upon receipt of notice of such appeal the board or council shall transmit the record containing the charges, evidence taken, findings, and decision in the case to the authority empowered to decide the appeal. In case the suspended officer or employee is ordered reinstated, payment may be ordered of his salary for the time of his suspension, but in no case shall payment of salary during the period of suspension be made to a suspended officer or employee who has been reinstated, unless such payment is expressly ordered to be made by the department governor.

(f) *Special powers of department governor.*—The provisions of this section shall not be construed to deprive the department governor of the power to investigate on his own motion, and for cause to suspend any officer or employee of the department or political subdivision thereof, and, with the consent and approval of the administrative council, remove such officer or employee.

[2657—2599.]

Chapter 64.—THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

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ARTICLE VI.—*Municipal districts*

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ARTICLE I.—*General provisions*

SEC. 2614. *Municipal corporations.*—The provincial board of any province established under this title may, by resolution approved by the department governor, organize any territory within the province as a municipality in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

(a) *Municipalities excepted.*¹—Municipalities heretofore established within the department are continued and recognized as municipal corporations unless and until reorganized in accordance with the provisions of this title.

(b) *Names and corporate powers.*—Municipalities organized hereunder shall be known by the names heretofore adopted, unless otherwise specifically stated in the resolution of the provincial board approved by the department governor. Under such names they may sue and be sued, contract and be contracted with, acquire and hold real and personal property for the general interests of the municipality, and exercise all the powers hereinafter conferred upon them.

(c) *Division into barrios.*—Each municipality shall be divided into barrios. For the purpose of the first elections existing barrios shall be recognized, unless expressly readjusted by resolution of the provincial board creating the municipality, which resolution shall fix the capital thereof.

(d) *Classification.*—Municipalities of the first class shall be those which contain not less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and those which are the seat of a provincial government regardless of the number of inhabitants; of the second class, those containing eighteen thousand and less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants; of the third class, those containing ten thousand and less than eighteen thousand inhabitants; of the fourth class, those containing less than ten thousand inhabitants.

(e) *Department governor determines classification.*—In case of controversy the department governor shall determine to which class a municipality shall belong.

[2657—2600.]

SEC. 2615. *Municipal salaries.*—The president and municipal secretary shall receive such salaries as the council shall fix; the salary of the municipal treasurer shall be fixed by the provincial board. The municipal treasurer may also act as a deputy of the provincial treasurer and receive additional compensation therefor, to be paid from provincial funds, as the provincial board may fix and the

¹ NOTE.—See notes under chapters 62 and 63

department governor approve. Salaries shall not exceed the following rates per annum:

(a) *Municipalities, first-class.*—In cases of municipalities of the first class: For president, one thousand two hundred pesos; for municipal secretary, eight hundred pesos; and for municipal treasurer, nine hundred pesos.

(b) *Municipalities, second-class.*—In cases of municipalities of the second class: For president, one thousand pesos; for municipal secretary, five hundred pesos; and for municipal treasurer, six hundred pesos.

(c) *Municipalities, third-class.*—In cases of municipalities of the third class: For president, eight hundred pesos; for municipal secretary, four hundred pesos; and for municipal treasurer, four hundred pesos.

(d) *Municipalities, fourth-class.*—In cases of municipalities of the fourth class: For president, six hundred pesos; for municipal secretary, three hundred pesos; and for municipal treasurer, three hundred pesos.

(e) *Salary of acting president.*—The salary of the president, during the period when the vice-president or a councilor performs the duties of president, shall be drawn by the vice-president or the councilor performing such duties.

(f) *Honorary offices.*—The vice-president and the councilors, except when serving as president, shall receive no compensation, their offices being honorary. But with the approval of the provincial board first had, the municipal council is authorized to fix the rate or rates for reimbursement of actual and necessary traveling expenses incurred by the vice-president and councilors in attending sessions of the council.

(g) *Municipal treasurer as secretary.*—Additional compensation.—Whenever the municipal treasurer shall, in addition to the regular duties of his office, perform the duties of municipal secretary prescribed in section two thousand six hundred and twenty-three hereof, the municipal council shall fix the extra compensation which he shall receive therefor; but in no case shall the total salary received by the municipal treasurer from municipal funds exceed the

limit fixed by law for salaries of municipal presidents, except as hereinafter provided. The eligibility of a municipal treasurer for his office shall be sufficient qualification for his performance of the duties of municipal secretary in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

(h) *Maximum salary inadequate—May be raised.*—When, by reason of exceptional circumstances, the maximum salary herein authorized for any nonelective municipal officer is found by the provincial board to be inadequate that board may fix and the department governor approve such higher rate as may be necessary to secure and retain the services of a competent appointee, and such salary shall be paid from the funds of the municipality concerned, other provisions of this title to the contrary notwithstanding.

[2657—2601.]

SEC. 2616. *Government—How vested.*—The government of each municipality established under this chapter is hereby vested in a president, a vice-president, and one representative from each barrio of the municipality who shall be designated as councilor.

[2657—2602.]

ARTICLE II.—*Municipal officers and employees*

SEC. 2617. *Appointment of president—Election of vice-president and councilors.*—Except as otherwise specially provided, the municipal president shall be appointed by the provincial governor subject to the approval of the department governor. The vice-president shall be chosen at large by the qualified electors of the municipality; the councilor of each barrio shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the barrio.

The provisions of the Election Law not inconsistent with this title shall apply to municipal elections in the department.

The Governor-General is hereby authorized and empowered to call, by proclamation, a special election for municipal president in any organized municipality within the Department of Mindanao and Sulu. A new registration

of electors shall be required in each case and delinquent taxes may be paid at any time before registration. The officers elected at such special election shall hold office until those elected at the next general election shall have qualified. Hereafter the elections for municipal president in said municipalities shall be made to coincide with the general provincial and municipal elections, in accordance with law.

[2657—2603; 2678—1.]

SEC. 2618. *Other nonelective officers.*—There shall be in each municipality a secretary, a treasurer, and such other nonelective officers and employees as the council shall deem necessary and provide for and the provincial board shall authorize, except that in municipalities where the provincial board may deem it necessary for purposes of economy, the board may by resolution provide that the duties of municipal secretary and municipal treasurer shall be performed by one officer who shall be known as the municipal secretary-treasurer and who shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter prescribed for the municipal treasurer.

[2657—2604.]

SEC. 2619. *Municipal officers and employees in general.*—All municipal officers and employees shall be subject to the following provisions:

(a) *Term of office.*—All appointive officers and employees shall hold office during good behavior.

(b) *Additional powers and duties.*—Every municipal officer shall, in addition to the powers and duties in this title expressly imposed and granted, have such further powers and perform such further duties as may be prescribed by law or ordinance.

[2657—2605.]

SEC. 2620. *Qualifications.*—Municipal officers and employees shall have the following qualifications in general:

(a) *President, vice-president, and councilors.*—A president, vice-president, or councilor shall have the qualifications prescribed by law for elective municipal officers, except that in the case of an appointive municipal president it will be sufficient if he is a duly qualified elector of the province.

(b) *Secretary*.—A secretary shall be able to read, write, and speak intelligently a local dialect generally understood in the municipality, and the Spanish or English language.

(c) *Ecclesiastics, soldiers, and so forth*.—In no case shall there be elected or appointed to a municipal office ecclesiastics; soldiers in active service; persons receiving salaries from provincial, departmental, or Insular funds; those who are delinquent in the payment of public taxes; or contractors for public works within the province.

[2657—2606.]

ARTICLE III.—*The municipal executive*

SEC. 2621. *The municipal president*.—The municipal president shall be the chief executive officer of the municipality and shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) *Observation and enforcement of laws*.—He shall take care that all laws, ordinances, regulations, and resolutions in force in the municipality are duly observed and executed within the jurisdiction of the municipality.

(b) *Authority over municipal officers*.—He shall see that all other officers of the municipality faithfully discharge their respective duties, and to that end may, with the approval of the provincial governor, cause to be instituted any appropriate criminal action or take other proceedings to bring the attention of the proper superior officer to the derelictions of the municipal official.

(c) *Recommendations to council*.—He shall give to the municipal council from time to time such information and recommend such measures as he shall deem advantageous to the municipality.

(d) *Meetings of council*.—He shall preside at all meetings of the municipal council; shall have the right to vote on ordinances or other matters coming before the council only in the case of a tie vote; shall sign the secretary's record of the proceedings of each meeting of the council, at the same meeting at which same is approved by the council; and shall sign all ordinances and resolutions.

(e) *Bonds, contracts, and so forth*.—He shall sign all bonds, contracts, and obligations of the municipality, pur-

suant to a resolution of the council, in each instance, unless otherwise herein provided.

(f) *Appointments.*—He shall appoint, by and with the consent of the majority of all the members of the council, the municipal secretary, all nonelective municipal officers and employees that may be provided for by law or by ordinance with the exception of school-teachers, the municipal treasurer, and his subordinates; but the appointment of municipal secretary and chief of police shall be subject to the approval of the provincial governor.

(g) *Nominations.*—He shall make all nominations at the first meeting of the council after assuming the duties of his office except for those offices and employments in which a vacancy may occur during his term. In case the council shall reject any of the nominations made by him, he shall be entitled to appeal to the provincial board whose decision shall be final. In case a vacancy occurs in any of the above named offices during the term of office of the president, he shall submit a nomination to the council at the first regular meeting after the occurrence of the vacancy.

(h) *Judicial proceedings.*—He shall cause to be instituted judicial proceedings to recover property and funds of the municipality wherever found or otherwise to protect the interests of the municipality, and shall cause to be defended all suits against the municipality, subject to the approval of the municipal council.

(i) *Public order, calamities, and so forth.*—He shall issue orders relating to the police or to public safety, and orders for the purpose of avoiding conflagrations, floods, and the effects of storms or other public calamities.

(j) *Collection of taxes.*—He shall assist the provincial treasurer and his deputies in the collection of taxes.

(k) *Judicial powers.*—He shall act as *ex officio* justice of the peace for the municipality in the absence of the justice and auxiliary justice of the peace therein, subject to the provisions and limitations of general law. Fees collected by him while acting as justice of the peace shall be covered into the municipal treasury.

(l) *Inspection of barrios.*—He shall at least once every three months visit every barrio within the municipality.

(m) *Annual report.*—He shall, on or before the tenth day of January of each year, prepare and present to the provincial governor an annual report covering the operations of the municipal government during the preceding year.

[2657—2607.]

SEC. 2622. *The vice-president.*—The vice-president shall be a member of the municipal council and shall, during the temporary absence of the president from the municipality or his disability for any reason, discharge the duties of his office and exercise all his powers; and in case of death, removal, or permanent disability of the municipal president the vice-president shall act as temporary president until a new president is appointed and qualified.

[2657—2608.]

SEC. 2623. *The municipal secretary.*—The municipal secretary shall have the following general powers and duties:

(a) *Council meeting.*—He shall act as secretary of the municipal council, whose meetings it shall be his duty to attend.

(b) *Journal of proceedings.*—He shall record all ordinances passed by the municipal council with the dates of the passage and publication of the same.

(c) *Seal.*—He shall keep the corporate seal and affix the same with his signature to all ordinances and other official acts of the president or council.

(d) *Posting.*—He shall cause each ordinance passed to be posted as herein provided.

(e) *Documents, and so forth.*—He shall have charge of all records and documents of the municipality for which provision is not otherwise made, and shall, on demand, furnish certified copies of all municipal records and documents and collect and receive therefor a fee of ten centavos per one hundred words which shall accrue to the municipal treasury.

(f) *Civil register.*—He shall keep a civil register as prescribed for the regularly organized municipalities.

(g) *Ordinances, resolutions, and so forth.*—He shall, within thirty-six hours after any session of the council or

the issuance of an executive order, forward a correct and certified copy of each act, resolution, and ordinance passed thereat, and of every executive order, properly numbered, to the provincial board. He shall also, within the thirty-six hours aforesaid, forward to the provincial treasurer a copy of each act, resolution, or ordinance authorizing or necessitating the collection of municipal revenues. He shall translate or cause to be translated each ordinance into the dialect generally spoken in the municipality and forward copies thereof to each municipal councilor.

(h) *Other duties.*—He shall perform such other duties as the president or council may direct.

[2657—2609.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Municipal council and councilors*

SEC. 2624. *Municipal council—Duties.*—There shall be a municipal council composed of the president, vice-president, and one councilor for each barrio.

(a) *Meetings.*—The council shall fix the times and places, for its regular meetings, which shall be held once in every two weeks, and shall hold special meetings when called by the president. Any meeting, regular or special, may, in case the amount of business shall require, be adjourned from day to day until the business is completed. Meetings shall be open to the public unless otherwise ordered by an affirmative vote of a majority of its members.

(b) *Rules of procedure.*—It shall keep a record of its proceedings and determine its rules of procedure not herein set forth.

(c) *Quorum.*—A majority of the council shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but a smaller number may adjourn from time to time. The ayes and noes shall be taken and recorded upon the passage of all ordinances, upon all resolutions or motions directing the payment of money or creating liability, and, at the request of any member, upon any other motion or resolution.

(d) *Ordinances, resolutions, and so forth.*—The affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the municipal council shall be necessary for the passage of any ordinance

or any resolution, or motion directing the payment of money or creating liability, but other measures shall prevail upon the majority vote of the members present at any meeting duly called and held. Each ordinance shall be sealed with the municipal seal, signed by the president and municipal secretary, and duly recorded. Each ordinance shall, on the day after its passage, be posted by the municipal secretary at the main entrance to the municipal building and shall take effect and be in force on and after the tenth day following its passage, if no date is fixed in the ordinance.

(e) *Passing on nominations.*—At the first regular meeting after the appointment or election and qualification of a new president, the council shall pass on his nominations of nonelective municipal officers and employees and shall prescribe the duties of all appointive municipal officers and employees when not determined by this title or municipal ordinances.

(f) *Annual report and budget.*—During the month of January of each year the council shall prepare and present to the provincial treasurer for approval a report containing in itemized form and in detail:

(1) *Inventory.*—An inventory of land, buildings, and other property, real and personal, belonging to the municipality, including cash in the treasury.

(2) *Liabilities.*—A statement of the liabilities of the municipality.

(3) *Revenues.*—An estimate of the revenues of the municipality from all sources for the ensuing fiscal year, with a statement opposite each item of the amounts realized from such sources during the preceding twelve months.

(4) *Ordinary expenses.*—An estimate of the ordinary expenses for the ensuing year with a statement opposite each item of the corresponding expenses during the preceding twelve months. The estimated expenses shall not exceed the estimated resources. This estimate shall include a statement of outstanding indebtedness, if such exists.

(5) *Extraordinary expenses.*—An estimate of such extraordinary expenditures as may be necessary for any purpose, the approximate total expenditure recommended, and

the amount which it is expected to expend during the ensuing year; also an itemized statement of the extraordinary expenditures during the preceding twelve months.

(6) *Additional estimate.*—Expenses not provided for in the annual estimate can be incurred and paid only after the approval of an additional estimate therefor in the manner provided in this section.

The report and budget herein provided for may be modified from time to time and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by the provincial treasurer. In case the council is dissatisfied with the action of the provincial treasurer disapproving any item or items of the budget an appeal may be taken to the provincial board whose decision shall be final.

(g) *Vacancies.*—The provincial governor, with the advice and consent of the provincial board, shall fill temporary vacancies in the offices of vice-president or municipal councilor, and whenever a president, vice-president, or councilor is suspended shall appoint some person to discharge his duties until he is reinstated or until he is removed and the vacancy thus occasioned is filled. Whenever the election of an elective municipal officer shall have resulted in a failure to elect, or in the event of the death of a municipal officer-elect, prior to his taking office, or whenever any municipal officer-elect shall, for any reason, fail to qualify, the provincial board shall appoint a duly qualified elector of the municipality to fill the vacancy until his successor shall have been duly elected and shall have qualified for the subsequent term.

(h) *Provincial board, supervision by.*—The provincial board shall approve or disapprove any act, ordinance, or resolution, orders of the municipal council, and executive order of the municipal president.

All health ordinances shall be subject to the approval of the chief health officer as provided in section two thousand five hundred and ninety-two hereof. Any attempt to enforce such act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order, after the disapproval or suspension thereof, shall be brought to the attention of the municipal council, shall be sufficient

ground for the dismissal of the officer or officers attempting to enforce the same. Should the council or the president be dissatisfied with the decision of the provincial board, an appeal may be taken by it or him to the department governor, who shall decide the same question which was presented to the provincial board and either affirm or reverse the decision of the provincial board. If the decision of the provincial board is affirmed, the act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order involved shall be null and void. If, however, he shall reverse the decision of the provincial board, then and in that case notice of his decision shall be given to the provincial board and to the council of the municipality appealing, and upon receipt of notice by the appellant, the act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order shall be revived and come into force again. Pending the decision on appeal from a decision of the provincial board annulling any act, ordinance, resolution, or executive order, the same shall have no force and effect. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to deprive any judicial tribunal of power to hold void for want of statutory authority any act, ordinance, or resolution of a municipal council or executive order of a municipal president, the validity of which shall be involved in any cause arising before such tribunal, without respect to the decision of the executive authorities.

[2657—2610.]

recommended by Act 3357
SEC. 2625. *The municipal council—Powers.*—The municipal council shall have power by ordinance or resolution:

(a) *Appropriations.*—To make necessary appropriations for the expenses of government of the municipality, and establish and fix therein the salaries of municipal officers and employees, except as herein provided.

(b) *Property.*—To purchase, receive, hold, sell, lease, convey, and dispose of property, real and personal, for the benefit of the municipality. But the express authorization of the provincial governor shall be necessary to alienate or constitute any lien upon any real property of the municipality, and, with the prior authorization of the department

governor, to close in whole or in part any municipal road, street alley, park, or square, and to devote the same to any municipal purpose, or to convey the same, with or without money consideration, to the department, province, or to the Insular Government for governmental purposes. And no road, street, alley, park, or square or any part thereof, shall be closed without indemnifying any person prejudiced thereby.

(c) *Levy, collections, and expenditures of taxes.*—To provide for the levy and collection of taxes and other municipal revenues, as provided by law, and apply the same to the payment of municipal expenses in accordance with appropriations.

(d) *Licenses and license fee.*—To issue licenses fixing the amount of the license fee for the following:

Hawkers, peddlers, hucksters, not including hucksters or peddlers who sell only native vegetables, fruits, or foods, personally carried by the huckster or peddler, auctioneers, plumbers, barbers, tailor shops, bakeries, manicuring establishments, massage parlors, embalmers, collecting agencies, mercantile agencies, transportation companies and agencies, advertising agents, tattooers, hotels, clubs, restaurants, lodging houses, boarding houses, livery stables, boarding stables, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, establishments for the storage of highly combustible or explosive materials, public warehouses, circus and other similar parades, public vehicles, bicycles, horse races, bowling alleys, pawnbrokers, dealers in second-hand merchandise, junk dealers, billiard tables, theaters, theatrical performances and all other performances and places of amusements, shooting galleries, slot machines not used for gaming, and merry-go-rounds.

To regulate, license, or prohibit dance halls; and the selling, giving away, or disposing, in any manner of any intoxicating, spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors, and to regulate and license signs, signboards, and billboards displayed or maintained in any place exposed to public view, except those displayed at the place or places where

the profession or business advertised thereby is in whole or part conducted, and fix the sum to be paid for such licenses.

But nothing in this section shall be held to repeal or modify the provisions of law prohibiting the sale, gift, or other disposal of intoxicating liquors, other than native wines and liquors, to non-Christian inhabitants.

If after due investigation the president shall decide that any person licensed under the provisions of this subsection is abusing his license and privilege to the injury of the public morals or peace or that any place so licensed has been or is conducted in a disorderly or unlawful manner, or is a nuisance, or is permitted to be used as a resort for disorderly characters, criminals, or women of ill repute, he may by order summarily revoke such license, subject to appeal to the provincial governor, whose action on the appeal shall be final. Such revocation shall operate to forfeit to the municipality all sums which may have been paid for said license and to prohibit the issuance to the person whose license is so revoked of any other license for a term which may be fixed in said order.

[2819—11.]

(e) *Regulations for conducting business.*—To make regulations for the conducting of the business of the persons and places named in subsection (d) of this section. To regulate the business and fix the location of blacksmith shops, foundries, steam boilers, steam engines, lumber yards, sawmills, and other establishments likely to endanger the public safety by giving rise to conflagrations or explosions; to regulate the storage and sale of gunpowder, tar, pitch, resin, coal, oil, gasoline, benzine, turpentine, nitroglycerin, petroleum, or any of the products thereof and of all other highly combustible or explosive materials.

(f) *Public buildings.*—To provide for the erection or rental of public buildings necessary for the use of the municipality.

(g) *Schools.*—To establish and maintain primary schools, subject to the limitations of law.

(h) *Scholarships.*—To grant scholarships to municipal teachers and male and female students in the municipality, under such conditions as it may deem convenient to prescribe, subject to the approval of the provincial board and the department governor.

(i) *Building regulations.*—To establish fire limits, and prescribe the kind of buildings and structures that may be erected within said limits, and the manner of constructing and repairing the same.

(j) *Fire department.*—To erect engine houses, and provide fire engines, hose carts, hooks and ladders, and other equipment for the prevention and extinguishment of fires, and to provide for the management and use of the same. Until further provision is made, the law providing for fire protection in municipalities having no paid fire department, except as to the number of authorized volunteer firemen, shall apply to all municipalities.

(k) *Lights, fires, and fireworks.*—To regulate the use of lights in stables, shops, and other buildings and places, and to regulate or restrain the building of bonfires and the use of firecrackers, fireworks, torpedoes, and pyrotechnic displays.

(l) *Storms and calamities.*—To make suitable provisions to insure the public safety from conflagrations, the effects of storms, and other public calamities, and to provide relief for persons suffering from the same.

(m) *Streets, sidewalks, plazas, parks, water supply, and so forth—Special assessment.*—To provide for laying out, opening, extending, widening, straightening, closing up, constructing, or regulating, in whole or in part, any public plaza, square, street, sidewalk, trail, park, waterworks, or water mains, or any cemetery, sewer, sewer connection or connections, either on, in, or upon public or private property; to provide for ascertaining whether any, and what amount, in value of, damage will be caused, or benefit will accrue to the owner or possessor of any land, premises, or improvements, whether public or private, by reason of any such work and for which such owner or possessor should be compensated, or should pay a compensation, and provide

for assessing, levying, and collecting, either generally on the whole assessable property within the municipality, specially on the property benefited, or on all the property within any stated area or district within the bounds of said municipality which it may create and establish for any such purpose, the whole, or any part of the amount of damages and expenses which, as so ascertained, will be incurred in and about any such work or construction as aforesaid within the bounds of said municipality; to provide for the payment of such compensation as may be found to be due to any person or persons entitled thereto; to provide, when the owners or possessors of such lands, premises, or improvements shall not properly and fully pay to such official and at such time or times and manner as it shall fix therefor any amount or amounts which may be found and declared to be due as and for such assessment as aforesaid, for filing in the proper and appropriate registers or records of property declarations of such amounts so found due, which amounts shall in each and all cases and upon and after such filing, be and become liens upon and against such lands, premises, or improvements; that said liens shall have and take precedence over all other liens of every kind and nature whatsoever whether antecedent or subsequent in point of time, save and except annual or other regular tax liens; and that said liens shall be enforced and collected by the same officials, in the same manner and under the same penalties as to time and interest, as annual or other regular tax liens, and shall, when so paid or collected, be paid in and credited to the appropriate assessment fund, whether general or special, and be disbursed therefrom in such and no other manner as shall be provided in the ordinance creating such assessment and fund; to carry into effect by ordinance the powers hereinbefore granted in this subsection, but no ordinance shall provide for more than one project of any of the kinds named herein, nor create more than the one district, assessment, and fund necessary and appropriate therefor, and in each and every such ordinance provision shall be made for notice to any and all persons interested, giving them and

each of them not less than two weeks from and after the date of depositing a notice in the post office at the municipality in a securely sealed post-paid wrapper addressed to each person affected thereby and assessed thereunder at his last known place of residence, or at the municipality if no place of residence is known, or to an agent who may be or may have been appointed by such person in writing, in which to appear and file objection to either the work itself, the method or manner of assessment, the time or times and method of payment therefor, or to all thereof, and such other and further objection or objections as may seem to any such person or persons reasonable and proper in the premises; such notice shall set forth the nature of the proposed improvement, the estimated cost thereof, the total amount of the assessment to be levied therefor, and the amount to be levied upon each parcel of the property or possession of the addressee; any and every such appearance and objection shall be made and heard only before the municipal council, and said council may, at any such hearing, alter, modify, or increase the area of such district, the total assessment thereof, or any individual area or assessment objected to therein, and shall decide any and every such objection within ten days after the filing thereof and give notice of such decision to the person or persons interested in the manner hereinbefore provided for notice of such assessment within five days thereafter. All assessments levied by virtue of this subsection shall be levied only upon the basis of the value of the land benefited and not upon improvements thereon, and all valuations of any and all lands and premises made under the provisions hereof and for the purposes herein stated shall be the valuations thereof last regularly made for the purposes of annual taxation. No ordinance passed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the provincial board and the department governor.

The decision of the municipal council upon any objections made by a property owner may in its discretion be reviewed by the Court of First Instance, upon an appeal thereto filed

within fifteen days after receipt by such property owner of notice of the decision of the municipal council. The court may order the appellant upon application therefor, to execute and file a bond as the necessity of the case may require.

(n) *Excess condemnation.*—To acquire, take, condemn, or appropriate more land and property than is needed for actual construction in connection with any improvement herein authorized, the additional land and property so authorized to be acquired, taken, condemned, or appropriated being no more than sufficient to form suitable building sites abutting on such improvement. After so much of the land and property has been appropriated for the improvement as is needed therefor, the remainder may be sold or leased. The municipal council is hereby further authorized and empowered to provide by general or special ordinance, the manner in which the power herein granted may be exercised, subject to the provisions of general law as to procedure; but no ordinance passed pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be valid or take effect until it shall have been approved by the provincial board and the department governor.

(o) *Streets: lighting, cleaning, care, and control.*—To provide for the lighting, cleaning, and sprinkling of streets and public places; to prevent and remove encroachments and obstructions upon the same; to regulate or prevent the use of the same for processions, signs, signposts, awnings, and awning posts; to prohibit the throwing or depositing of offal, garbage, refuse, or other offensive matter in the same, and to provide for its collection and disposition; to regulate the openings therein for the laying of gas, water, sewer, and other pipes therein, the building and repair of tunnels, sewers, and drains, and all structures therein and thereunder, and the erecting of poles and stringing of wires therein; to provide for and regulate crosswalks, curbs, and gutters therein; to name and change the names of the same, and provide for and regulate the numbering of houses and lots fronting thereon; to regulate traffic and sales upon the same; to abate nuisances in the same and punish the

authors or owners thereof; to construct, maintain, and regulate the use of bridges, viaducts, and culverts; to prevent and regulate amusements having a tendency to annoy persons using the streets or public places, or to frighten horses and other animals; to regulate the speed of horses and other animals, vehicles, and locomotives within the limits of the municipality.

(p) *Gas, electricity, telephones, and so forth.*—To provide for the inspection of all gas, electric and telephone wires, conduits, meters, and other apparatus and the condemnation and correction or removal of the same when dangerous or defective.

(q) *Waterworks and water supply.*—To maintain waterworks for the purpose of supplying water to the inhabitants of the municipality, to purify the source of supply, and regulate the control and use of the water, and to fix and collect rents therefor; to regulate the construction, repair, and use of hydrants, pumps, cisterns, and reservoirs, and to prevent the waste of water.

(r) *Pounds—Stray animals.*—To establish and maintain a municipal pound and fix the fees for poundage; to regulate, restrict, or prohibit the running at large of domestic animals and fowls, and to provide for the distraining, impounding, and sale of the same for the penalty incurred and the cost of the proceedings or for killing in the event of failure of sale; also to impose penalties upon the owners of said animals for the violation of any ordinance in relation thereto. Carabaos, horses, asses, and all members of the bovine family shall, however, be disposed of in accordance with general law.

(s) *Dogs, possession of, regulated.*—To license, tax, and regulate the possession of dogs, and authorize the killing of the same when at large contrary to ordinance; to require owners of carabaos, horses, mules, asses, all members of the bovine family, sheep, goats, and swine to keep such animals from moving, running, or being at large except when in charge of some person of sufficient discretion, and to penalize infractions of such regulations by fine or imprisonment or both.

(*t*) *Keeping and use of animals.*—To regulate the keeping and use of animals, in so far as the same affects the public health and the health of domestic animals.

(*u*) *Insanitary property.*—To require any land or building which is in an insanitary condition to be cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant, and, upon failure to comply with such an order, have the work done, and assess the expense upon the land or buildings.

(*v*) *Property below grade.*—To fill up or require to be filled up to a grade necessary for proper sanitation any and all lands and premises which may be declared and duly reported by the health officer of the municipality as being insanitary by reason of being below such grade or which, in the opinion of the council, the public health or welfare may require.

(*w*) *Drains, sewers, and so forth.*—To construct and keep in repair public drains, sewers, and cesspools, and regulate the construction and use of private waterclosets, privies, sewers, drains, and cesspools.

(*x*) *Burial of dead.*—To prohibit the burial of the dead within the centers of population of the municipality and provide for their burial in such proper place and in such manner as the council may determine, subject to the provisions of the general law regulating burial grounds and cemeteries and governing funerals and the disposal of the dead.

(*y*) *Slaughterhouses and markets.*—To establish or authorize the establishment of slaughterhouses and markets, and inspect and regulate the use of the same; to provide for and regulate the keeping, preparation, and sale of meat, fruits, poultry, milk, fish, vegetables, and all other provisions or articles of food offered for sale.

(*z*) *Enforcement of health laws and regulations.*—To enforce health laws and regulations, and by ordinance to provide fines and penalties for violations of such regulations; to adopt such other measures to prevent the introduction and spread of disease as may, from time to time, be deemed desirable or necessary.

(*aa*) *Nuisances.*—To declare, prevent, and abate nuisances.

(bb) *Cockfighting*.—To regulate and license or prohibit cockfighting and the keeping or training of fighting cocks, and to close cockpits subject to the provisions and restrictions of general law.

(cc) *Ringling of bells*.—To regulate and restrain the ringing of bells and the making of loud or unusual noises.

(dd) *Police*.—To establish, maintain, and regulate a police force subject to the provisions of section two thousand five hundred and ninety-three hereof, and the provisions of general law.

(ee) *Prison*.—To establish, maintain, and regulate a municipal prison.

(ff) *Cruelty to animals*.—To prohibit and provide for the punishment of cruelty to animals.

(gg) *Disorderly houses, and so forth*.—To suppress or regulate houses of ill fame and other disorderly houses; to prohibit the printing, sale, or exhibition of immoral pictures, books, or publications of any description.

(hh) *Gambling, riots, and breaches of the peace*.—To prevent and suppress riots, gambling, affrays, disturbances, and disorderly assemblies; to punish and prevent intoxication, fighting, quarreling, and all disorderly conduct; to make and enforce all necessary police ordinances, with the view to the confinement and reformation of vagrants, gamblers, disorderly persons, mendicants, and prostitutes, and persons convicted of violating any municipal ordinance.

(ii) *Penalties for violation of ordinances*.—To fix penalties for violation of ordinances, but no single penalty shall exceed a fine of two hundred pesos or imprisonment for six months, or both; imprisonment shall be imposed in lieu of unpaid fines at the rate of one day's imprisonment for each peso of the fine. Persons undergoing imprisonment for violation of ordinances may be required to labor for the period of imprisonment upon public works of the municipality in such manner as may be directed by the municipal council. Whenever a person is imprisoned for nonpayment of a fine he shall be released upon payment of such fine, less one peso per day for each day that he has been confined. Persons charged with violation of a municipal

ordinance who cannot be tried immediately after arrest, shall be released by the chief of police or his authorized agents either upon personal recognizance or a cash bond not exceeding fifty per centum of the maximum fine provided in the ordinance.

(jj) *General welfare clause.*—To make such further ordinances and regulations not repugnant to law, as may be necessary to carry into effect and discharge the powers and duties conferred by this title, and such as shall seem necessary and proper to provide for the health and safety, promote the prosperity, improve the morals, peace, good order, comfort, and convenience of the municipality and the inhabitants thereof, and for the protection of property therein; and enforce obedience thereto with such lawful fines or penalties as the municipal council may prescribe under the provisions of subsection (ii) of this section.

[2657—2611.]

SEC. 2625 (A). *Restrictive provisions.*—No commercial sign, signboard, or billboard shall be erected or displayed on public lands, premises, or buildings. If after due investigation, and having given the owners an opportunity to be heard, the municipal president shall decide that any sign, signboard, or billboard, displayed or exposed to public view is offensive to the sight or is otherwise a nuisance, he may order the removal of such sign, signboard, or billboard, and if same is not removed within ten days after he has issued such order he may himself cause its removal and the sign, signboard, or billboard shall thereupon be forfeited to the municipality, and the expenses incident to the removal of the same shall become a lawful charge against any person or property liable for the erection or display thereof.

[2819—12.]

SEC. 2626. *Councilors.*—Each councilor shall have the following general duties and powers:

(a) *Information for barrios.*—He shall keep the people of his barrio informed as to the acts of the council, or other governmental measures which directly concern them, by *bandillo* or other method of appropriate or effective publication.

(b) *Recommendation to the council.*—He shall bring the special needs of his barrio to the attention of the council and shall make such recommendations as he may deem necessary.

(c) *Important events.*—He shall promptly inform the president of any unusual or untoward event occurring within his barrio.

(d) *Lieutenant of barrio.*—He shall appoint not more than two lieutenants for the barrio which comes under his immediate supervision. A lieutenant of barrio shall serve without compensation, and shall report directly to the councilor appointing him. It shall be the duty of the lieutenant of barrio to assist the councilor in the performance of his ministerial duties in his barrio. The term of office of the lieutenant of barrio shall be that of the councilor appointing him. A lieutenant of barrio shall be entitled to have a cedula issued to him free of charge while performing his duties as such.

(e) *Substitute lieutenant of barrio.*—He shall also appoint a substitute lieutenant, who shall take the place of the lieutenant of such barrio during the temporary absence or disability of the latter.

[2657—2612.]

ARTICLE V.—*Taxation and finance*

SEC. 2627. *The municipal treasurer.*—The municipal treasurer shall, until otherwise provided by law, be appointed by the provincial treasurer, subject to the approval of the provincial board, and shall perform the following general powers and duties:

(a) *Receipts and accounts for moneys.*—He shall receive all moneys paid to the municipality from any source whatever, and shall account for the same in accordance with law and administrative regulations.

(b) *Account to district auditor.*—He shall render such accounts as the district auditor may require of him.

(c) *Office—Keeping of money, and so forth.*—He shall have his office in the municipal building and he shall keep in the municipal safe or strong box, which it shall be the duty of the municipal council to provide, all funds in his

custody. Such money shall be kept separate and distinct from his own money, nor shall he be permitted to make profit out of public money or to lend or otherwise use it or to use the same in any method not authorized by law.

(d) *Deposit of funds.*—He shall, when authorized by the department treasurer, deposit for safe keeping with the provincial treasurer such sums of money as he will not be obliged to use at once.

(e) *Custodian of municipal property.*—He shall be the custodian of all municipal property and shall keep a complete record thereof.

(f) *Annual report.*—He shall, during the first fifteen days of January of each year, prepare in duplicate itemized statements of the income and disbursements for the preceding year, one copy of which shall be transmitted to the provincial treasurer and the other to the municipal council.

(g) *List of taxpayers.*—He shall, within ten days after the passage of the ordinance by the council for the payment of licenses or privilege taxes, prepare a list of the names of the persons whose business, if continued, would render them liable to the license or tax and he shall transmit such list at once to the provincial treasurer, to enable him more readily to detect persons failing to pay the licenses and privilege taxes for which they shall have become liable.

(h) *Appointment of clerks.*—He shall appoint such clerks and other employees as are necessary to aid him in the discharge of his duties when the number and salaries thereof are determined in the manner provided by this title. In case it shall appear that the number or salaries authorized by the municipal council are manifestly inadequate, it shall be within the power of the provincial board, on application, to increase the number of clerks or employees or the salaries fixed by the municipal council therefor.

(i) *Requisitions.*—To make requisitions upon the provincial treasurer for necessary supplies or equipment, in accordance with the provisions of subsection (h) of section two thousand six hundred and eleven hereof.

SEC. 2628. *Revenues.*—The revenues of the municipality shall be devoted exclusively to local public purposes. They shall be derived in addition to those prescribed in section two thousand six hundred and twenty-five hereof, from the following sources:

(a) *Land taxes.*—The assessment and collection of an ad valorem tax on all land, buildings, and improvements in the municipality shall be made in accordance with the provisions and restrictions of the Real Property Tax Law, in force in the department.

(b) *Fisheries and fishing privileges.*—The granting of privilege of fisheries, other than pearl or shell fisheries, in fresh-water streams, lakes, and tidal streams, included within the municipality and not the property of any private individual, and in the marine waters included between two lines drawn perpendicular to the general coast line from points where the boundary lines of the municipality touch the sea at high tide, and a third line parallel with the general coast line and distant from it three marine leagues. When municipalities are so situated on opposite shores that there is less than six marine leagues of marine waters between them the third line shall be a line equally distant from the opposite shores of the respective municipalities. Where fresh-water lakes are not included within the limits of any one municipality, or where fresh-water or tidal streams form boundaries between municipalities, disputes which may arise as to the waters within which any municipality may exercise the right of taxing the granting of the privilege of fisheries shall be referred by each municipality to the provincial board of the province to which it belongs for settlement, subject to appeal to the department governor, whose decision shall be final.

(c) *Rents and profits—Municipal property.*—Rents and profits from all property belonging to the municipality, tolls from ferries, municipal stables, markets, slaughter-houses, bath houses, laundries, pounds, and cemeteries.

(d) *Rentals of privileges.*—Rentals for the privilege of establishing and maintaining the same.

(e) *Tuition fees.*—Fees for tuition in institutions of instruction, other than primary schools, founded and maintained by the municipality; but nothing herein shall require the charging of such fees.

(f) *Frontage tax.*—A uniform annual frontage tax to be imposed in the discretion of the municipal council within the commercial zone upon each person owning, or in case of doubt as to ownership, upon the person occupying land fronting upon a public thoroughfare, for each meter or part of meter of frontage, upon approval of the provincial board of the province in which the municipality is situated. The proceeds from such tax shall constitute a special fund which shall be expended only for the purpose of cleaning, repairing, and improving the public thoroughfares within the commercial zone in which it is imposed.

(g) *Municipal fines; burial permits.*—Municipal fines, and fees for the issuance of burial permits and permits for the removal of the bodies of deceased persons; but the charge made for each such permit shall not exceed fifty centavos.

(h) *Building permits.*—To issue building permits and to provide fees therefor.

[2657—2614.]

SEC. 2629. *General rules for municipal taxation and licenses.*—The following provisions shall be observed in the exercise of the right of taxation:

(a) *Import and export tax prohibited.*—It shall not be in the power of the municipal council to impose a tax in any form whatever upon goods and merchandise carried into the municipality, or out of the same, and any attempt to impose an import or export tax upon such goods in the guise of an unreasonable charge, wharfage, use of bridge, or otherwise, shall be void.

(b) *Fixing and changing taxes.*—All taxes, licenses, and fees imposed by the council shall be fixed by ordinance and may be changed from year to year, as the council may deem proper.

(c) *Prepayment of licenses.*—All licenses and privilege taxes shall be paid before the licensee or taxpayer shall begin the business or enjoyment of the privilege for which the license or tax is imposed by the ordinance.

(d) *Termination of licenses, and so forth.*—All licenses and privilege taxes shall terminate on the thirty-first of December of each year, and anyone beginning a business or exercising a privilege upon which a tax is levied by the council after the thirty-first of December shall be required, before beginning such business or exercising such privilege, to pay the license or tax for the quarters of the year which remain, to and including the thirty-first of December following. But all licenses and privilege taxes may be paid in quarterly installment without penalty during the first ten days of the quarter, at the election of the licensee.

(e) *Farming or leasing; collection by provincial treasurer.*—No taxes, imposts, or other revenues of the municipality shall be leased or farmed except fisheries, and the right to operate fish-breeding grounds, ferries, stables, markets, and slaughterhouses in accordance with the provisions of general law. All imposts, taxes, revenues, fines, penalties, rents, debts due the municipality, license and privilege fees, and money or funds payable to the municipality for any reason or from any source whatsoever shall be collected and received by the provincial treasurer or his authorized deputies. When the municipal treasurer is also a deputy of the provincial treasurer all such collections shall be made by him as such deputy. When the municipal treasurer is not a deputy of the provincial treasurer he may, as such municipal treasurer, make such collections as are in this title specifically provided.

(f) *Conducting business without license.*—The council shall provide that any person conducting a business or enjoying a privilege without paying the tax required by its ordinances shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, after trial and conviction before the justice of the peace, as in other cases under the limitations prescribed in sub-

section (ii) of section two thousand six hundred and twenty-five hereof.

(g) *Collection of taxes.*—It shall be the duty of the provincial treasurer, in person or by deputy, to receive payment of all revenues due to the municipality from any source whatever, in accordance with law and administrative regulations: *Provided*, That taxes collected by a deputy of a provincial treasurer shall not be transferred to himself in his capacity as a municipal treasurer but shall be turned over to the provincial treasurer or his deputy specially authorized for that purpose, who shall be other than the municipal treasurer.

(h) *Turning over of revenues.*—Taxes, imposts, and other revenues of the municipality shall be turned over by the provincial treasurer or his deputies, to the municipal treasurer, within a reasonable time after the collection thereof, together with an itemized statement showing the nature of the tax, impost, or other revenue collected, and the respective amounts of same.

[2657—2615.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Municipal districts*

SEC. 2630. *Special municipal governments.*—In localities the majority of the inhabitants whereof have not progressed sufficiently in civilization to make it practicable to bring them under municipal government as provided in existing legislation, and wherever non-Christian settlements are so small or remote that their organization as barrios of municipalities is impracticable, the department governor is authorized to organize municipal district governments and exercise jurisdiction over them through the provincial governors. In dealing with such non-Christian settlements, or members thereof, the department governor is authorized to appoint officers, to fix the designation of such officers, and to prescribe their powers and duties. But the powers and duties thus prescribed shall not be in excess of the powers conferred upon municipal officers by

this chapter, except as provided in subsection (q) of section two thousand five hundred and eighty-five hereof.

[2657—2616.]

SEC. 2631. *Taxation.*—The provincial board is empowered to prescribe the tax to be collected in municipal districts organized in accordance with the last preceding section, subject to the approval of the department governor; but such taxes shall be within the limitations and restrictions imposed on municipal councils by this chapter. In districts where no council is provided, the provincial board shall exercise all the duties and powers devolving upon municipal councils under this chapter.

[2657—2617.]

BOOK IV

PENALTIES

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BOOK IV

PENALTIES

Title XII.—PENAL PROVISIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THIS CODE

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- SEC. 2665. Refusal of owner to produce document of title.
- SEC. 2666. Slaughter of large cattle without permit.
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- SEC. 2669. Control of provincial treasurer over prosecutions.

ARTICLE I.—*Offenses against provisions of notarial law*

SEC. 2632. *Certification of document after expiration of authority of notary.*—Any person who, after the expiration of his commission as notary or after the termination of his authority to act as such, shall affix his seal or official signature to any document with intent to impart the appearance of notarial authenticity thereto, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

[2657—2625.]

SEC. 2633. *Failure of notary public to certify payment of cedula tax, and so forth.*—Any notary public who upon taking the acknowledgment to any document shall fail to certify the fact of the payment of the cedula tax by the parties thereto, as required by law, or who shall fail to

comply with the requirements of section two hundred and forty-seven of this Code, shall be punished by a fine of one hundred pesos.

[2657—2626.]

ARTICLE II.—*Offenses relative to assessment of real property*

SEC. 2634. *Omission of property from tax lists by officer.*—Any officer charged with the duty of assessing real property, who shall willfully fail to assess, or shall omit from the tax lists, any real property which he knows to be lawfully taxable, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2627.]

SEC. 2635. *Unlawful reentry upon forfeited property.*—Any person who, after being removed from real property forfeited for the nonpayment of the real property tax, shall unlawfully reënter thereon shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

[2657—2628.]

ARTICLE III.—*Offenses relative to elections and elective officers*

SEC. 2636. *Officers and employees meddling with the election.*—Any judge of first instance, justice of the peace, treasurer, fiscal or assessor of any province, any officer or employee of the Philippine Constabulary or the police of any province or municipality, or of the Bureau of Education, a classified civil service employee, who aids any candidate or violates in any manner the provisions of this Act or takes part in any election otherwise than by exercising the right to vote, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than two years, and in all cases by disqualification from public office and deprivation of the right of suffrage for a period of five years.

Any foreigner violating the provision of the last paragraph of section four hundred and forty-nine of this Code shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years and a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or by deportation from these Islands, in the discretion of the court.

[2657—2629; 3030—46.]

SEC. 2637. *Fraud and omissions touching registration and other proceedings.*—Any inspector or poll clerk who knowingly enters upon any registry or poll list or causes or allows to be entered thereon the name of any person as a voter in a district who is not a voter thereof or has not filed the required affidavit, or who includes as voter the name of a person who has requested that his name be stricken from the list or whose name has been ordered stricken from the list by the competent court, or who includes in the list the name of a deceased person or a person who has incurred any of the disqualifications for being a voter provided by law, and any inspector of election who refuses or willfully votes to refuse or willfully neglects to enter the name of any qualified applicant for registration upon the registry list, or who knowingly prevents or seeks to prevent the registration of any legally qualified voter, or who is guilty of any fraud or corrupt conduct in the duties of his office, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than four years, and by a fine of not less than six hundred pesos nor more than four thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

Any election inspector who fails to publish the registry list or transmit the same to the proper authorities, or who refuses to give a certified copy of the statement and registry list and other certificates and proceedings of the election board within the term fixed in this law, or who fails to deliver the keys of the boxes to the municipal treasurer, as herein provided, or deprives the watchers or any voter of

the right granted to them by the present law, and any officer of any category or private individual inducing or aiding the election inspectors to commit any of the aforesaid acts or committing the same himself, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than three hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years.

[2657—2630; 3030—47; 3210—29.]

SEC. 2637½. *Other punishable omissions.*—Any municipal secretary who knowingly fails to forward to the municipal treasurer within the time limits fixed by law a list of the voters registered in the municipality who have died, or any clerk of a Court of First Instance who knowingly fails to send to the municipal treasurers the list of the males convicted by final sentence of a violation of the oath of allegiance to the United States and of those sentenced to eighteen months or more of imprisonment, and any municipal treasurer who, on the eve of the preparation of the list of voters, fails to deliver to the board of inspectors of each election precinct the copies of the list of voters of the last election, the affidavits for the registration of voters, the applications for the cancellation of registration or the list of the voters of said election precinct who have died, violated the oath of allegiance to the United States or been sentenced to eighteen or more months of imprisonment, or who knowingly fails to forward any of the affidavits or applications for cancellation or the name or names of any voter or voters who have died, violated the oath of allegiance to the United States or been sentenced to eighteen or more months of imprisonment, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than one year or by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos.

[3210—30.]

SEC. 2638. *Premature declaration of result of election.*—Any election officer who, before the public declaration of

the result of a vote at an election, as provided by law, makes any statement of the number of ballots cast, of the number of votes given for any person, of the name of any person who has voted, of the name of any person who has not voted, or any other fact tending to show the state of the polls, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[2657—2631; 3030—48.]

SEC. 2639. *Fraud of officer in receiving or counting ballots—Failure to perform official duty.*—Any member of any board of registration, board of inspectors, or board of canvassers who knowingly makes any false count of ballots or votes, or soils or mutilates any ballot for the purpose of rendering it void, or who willfully reads a name different from the one really written on the ballot, or who does not count votes legally cast for a candidate, for the sole reason that the initial of the middle name of such candidate has been omitted, or who willfully makes or signs a false statement or declaration of the result of a ballot, vote, or election, or who willfully refuses to receive any ballot offered by a person qualified to vote at such election, or who willfully alters, defaces, or destroys any ballot cast, or voting or registry list used thereat, or who willfully makes any false count or canvass, or who willfully declines or fails to perform any duty or obligation imposed by the Election Law, or any member of a municipal or provincial board of canvassers who amends or causes to be amended the statement of the inspectors, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not less than seven years nor more than fourteen years.

[2657—2632; 3030—49.]

SEC. 2639½. *Sale of liquor, cockfighting, etc.*—Any person violating the provisions of section four hundred and sixteen of this Act shall be punished by imprisonment for

not less than thirty days nor more than six months and by a fine of not less than fifty pesos nor more than two hundred pesos.

[3030—50.]

SEC. 2640. *Premature or improper examination of ballots.*—Any officer of election who before the ballots are opened for counting reads or examines, or permits to be read or examined, the names written upon the ballot of any voter, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos.

Any municipal treasurer or other officer having custody thereof who examines or permits to be examined, except as prescribed by law, any ballots returned to him by the board of inspectors, or who fails to deliver the keys of the boxes as provided in section four hundred and fourteen of this Act or opens the boxes, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than ten years.

[2657—2633; 3030—51.]

SEC. 2641. *Destruction, taking, concealment or mutilation of ballots.*—Any officer having custody of any such ballots who willfully destroys or mutilates the same, or permits the destruction, taking, concealment or mutilation thereof or is unable to give satisfactory information concerning their whereabouts, except as prescribed by law, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

[2657—2634; 3030—52.]

SEC. 2642. *Illegal voting.*—Whoever at any election votes or attempts to vote knowing that he is not entitled so to

do, or votes or attempts to vote under any name other than his own, or more than once in his own name, or casts or attempts to cast more than one ballot, or willfully places any distinguishing mark upon a ballot, or makes any false statement as to his ability to fill out his ballot, or willfully allows his ballot to be seen by any person, except as prescribed by law, or willfully gives any false answer to any election officer touching any matter which is lawfully the subject of official inquiry, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years.

[2657—2635; 3030—53.]

SEC. 2643. *Tampering with election official.*—Any person who offers, directly or indirectly, to any election officer and any election officer who, directly or indirectly, accepts or agrees to accept any thing of value or reward whatsoever, in consideration that such election officer will vote affirmatively or negatively or that he will not vote, or that he will use his interest or influence on any question, action, resolution, or other matter or proceeding pending before the board of inspectors or before any election officer, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years.

[2657—2636; 3030—54.]

SEC. 2644. *Bribery or attempting bribery of voter.*—Any person who offers directly or indirectly to any voter, and any voter who directly or indirectly accepts or agrees to accept, any money, goods or chattels, or any bank note, bank bill, bond, promissory note, due bill, bill of exchange, draft, order or certificate, or any security for the payment of money or goods or chattels, or any deed in writing containing a conveyance of land or containing a transfer of

any interest in real estate or any valuable contract in force, or any other property or service or reward whatsoever, for the purposes of the forthcoming election, or who makes any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, or who makes or becomes directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and, in the discretion of the court, by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than ten years.

[2657—2637; 3030—55.]

SEC. 2645. *Perjury in election matter.*—Any person who knowingly takes or subscribes any false oath, affidavit or affirmation before any election officer, or before any court or other officer in relation to any material fact in any registration or election proceeding, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years. *Amended by Act No. 3387*

Any candidate convicted of having directly or indirectly spent in the election campaign, for the purpose of furthering his candidacy, more than is authorized by this Act, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not less than seven years nor more than fourteen years.

[2657—2638; 3030—56.]

SEC. 2646. *Unlawful voting by challenged person.*—Any person who, although apprised that his right to vote at any election has been challenged and that the question has been decided against him by competent authority, shall unlawfully cast his ballot, shall be punished by imprison-

ment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years.

[2657—2639; 3030—57.]

Amended by
T. No. 3387
3894 SEC. 2617. *Unlawful registration.*—Any person who causes or attempts to cause his name to be registered, knowingly that he is not a qualified voter in the district in which he registers, or who attempts to register, and any person who, having registered in any other polling place or places after the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-two and before the general election of nineteen hundred and twenty-five, does not first request the necessary cancellation or cancellations as required by this Law, and any person who falsely represents himself as some other person to any election officer or board of registry, or who willfully gives a false answer relative to any matter relating to the registration of a voter or to the right of any person to vote, or who willfully aids or abets any other person in doing any of the acts above mentioned, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, and in all cases by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than four years.

[2657—2640; 3030—58; 3210—31.]

SEC. 2648. *Disturbance of registration or election proceedings.*—Any person who refuses to obey the lawful orders or directions of an election officer or member of a board of registration, or inspector, or who interrupts or disturbs the proceedings of any election or registration board at any registration or election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos.

[2657—2641; 3030—59.]

SEC. 2649. *Anonymous criticism of candidate in poster or circular.*—Any person who intentionally writes, prints, posts, or distributes, or causes to be written, printed, posted, or distributed, any circular or poster which is designed or tends to injure or defeat any candidate for election to any public office, by criticizing his personal character or political action, unless there appears upon such circular or poster in a conspicuous place the name of the writer who is responsible therefor, with residence and the street and number thereof, if any; and any person who writes, prints, publishes, or utters, or causes to be written, printed, published, or uttered, or aids and abets the printing, publication, or uttering of any anonymous or unsigned or fictitiously signed letter, communication or publication not disclosing the name of the author, criticizing or reflecting upon the personal character, conduct, or honor of any candidate for election, and any person who, knowingly, delivers or aids in the delivery of any such letter or communication, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than ten years.

[2657—2642; 3030—60.]

SEC. 2650. *Secretion, taking or destruction of election supplies.*—The following shall be punished by imprisonment for from one year to five years, a fine of from one thousand pesos to five thousand, or deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years:

1. Any person who maliciously injures, destroys, takes, secrets or carries away any sheet, register, affidavit, application for cancellation of registration, list, statement, ballot, ballot box, key, material or document used officially in connection with the lists of voters or the elections or furnished for election purposes.

2. Any public officer or employee who consents to, aids in, or allows the commission of any of the acts mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

[2657—2643; 3030—61; 3210—32.]

SEC. 2651. *Molesting persons in performance of duty.*—Any person who willfully prevents any board of registry or of inspectors, or any other officer or person charged with a duty under the Election Law or hinders or molests such board, officer, or person from doing any such duty, or who aids or abets in preventing, hindering, or molesting such board, officer or person from doing any such duty, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than three hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos.

[2657—2644; 3030—62.]

SEC. 2652. *Unlawful distribution or fabrication of ballots.*—Any person having custody of any official ballot or ballots who shall deliver any ballot to any other person not then and there duly authorized by law to receive it, or any person who prints or distributes, or has in his possession, or causes to be printed or distributed, a ballot at an election, except as by law provided, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years and a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

[2657—2645; 3030—63.]

SEC. 2653. *Obstruction of voter.*—Any person who willfully and without lawful authority directly or indirectly obstructs or delays a voter while on his way to the polling place where he is entitled to vote, or while he is voting or attempting to vote, or aids or assists in any such obstruction or delay, and any person who interferes or attempts to interfere with a voter while he is marking his ballot or is within the space inclosed by the guard rail, or endeavors to induce a voter, before he has voted, to show how he marks or has marked his ballot, and any person who willfully obstructs the voting at an election, and any person

who places a distinguishing mark on a ballot not cast by himself, except as by law allowed, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than three hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos.

[2657—2646; 3030—64.]

SEC. 2654. *Fraudulent alteration or deposit of ballots.*—

Any person who alters a ballot cast at an election or deposits a ballot in the ballot box provided by law for the preservation of ballots cast at an election or removes a ballot from any such ballot box shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

[2657—2647; 3030—65.]

SEC. 2655. *Removing ballots from polling place pending election.*—Any person who removes a ballot from the space inclosed by the guard rail before the close of the polls shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than three hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos.

[2657—2648; 3030—66.]

SEC. 2656. *Influencing voter by threat, promise or intimidation.*—Any person who influences or attempts to influence a voter in connection with the forthcoming election by threatening to discharge such voter from his employment or to reduce his wages, or by promising to give him employment or higher wages, and any person who discharges any voter from his employment or reduces his wages, in connection with the forthcoming election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

Any person who, by any manner of threat or intimidation, induces a voter to give or withhold a vote shall be

punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

[2657—2649; 3030—67.]

Amended by SEC. 2657. Various corrupt practices.—No person in order to aid or promote his own election as a candidate for public office, shall promise, directly or indirectly, to secure or assist in securing the appointment, nomination or election of any other person to a public position or employment or to any position of honor, trust, or emolument.

No person shall pay any money to another for the purposes of the forthcoming election.

No person shall solicit, demand, ask, or invite from any person who is a candidate for any election, or any electioneerer or agent of such candidate, any payment of money or valuable thing to be used in such election.

Any person who violates any of the provisions hereof shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

[2657—2650; 3030—68.]

SEC. 2658. Various frauds, impositions, and obstructions.—Any person who, by any wrongful means, shall prevent or attempt to prevent any voter from freely and fully exercising his right to vote, or shall induce or procure any voter to refuse or neglect to exercise his right, or shall so induce or procure any person to enter upon the registry list the name of any person, or shall so induce or procure the receiving of the vote of any person not legally qualified, or shall so induce or procure any officer to give any certificate, document, or evidence in relation thereto, or shall so induce any officer in any manner to violate or to neglect his duty with respect to any election, shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month

nor more than five years, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than five years.

Any person who directly or indirectly molests, disturbs, or interferes with any meeting held for election purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pesos nor more than one thousand pesos and by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than one year.

Any person who directly or indirectly instigates or furthers the premature dissolution of any meeting held for election purposes, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five pesos nor more than six hundred pesos and by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than six months.

[2657—2651; 3030—69.]

SEC. 2659. *Unlawful assumption of office by ineligible persons.*—Any person who knowing that he is disqualified assumes any office shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than one year, and by a fine of not less than one hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, and by deprivation of the right of suffrage and disqualification from public office for a period of not more than three years.

[2657—2652; 3030—70.]

SEC. 2660. *Jurisdiction of courts.*—Courts of First Instance shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to issue process or conduct preliminary investigations and shall have entire jurisdiction in any criminal action or proceeding arising under this article. See Act No. 338

[2657—2653.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Offenses committed in or near military reservations and Army Posts*

SEC. 2661. *Unlawful cutting of timber on military reservation.*—Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon lands which in pursuance of law may be reserved or

purchased for military purposes in the Philippine Islands, or removes any other public property, shall, upon conviction, be fined for each offense a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos or be imprisoned for a period not exceeding twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[530—6.]

SEC. 2662. *Sale of native liquors to soldiers and sailors in certain provinces prohibited.*—The sale, gift, or other disposal, in the Provinces of Cavite and Zambales, to any soldier of the United States Army, Filipino Scouts excepted, or to any sailor or enlisted man of the United States Navy, or Marine Corps, of any of the so-called native wines or liquors, such as "vino," "anisado," and "tuba," is hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be punishable for each offense by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[1302—1, 2; 1369—1, 2.]

SEC. 2663. *Unlawful sale of liquor in prohibited places.*—Any person who shall sell, furnish, or give any intoxicating liquor, wine, or beer within the boundaries of any place wherein the dispensing of the same is prohibited under the provisions of chapter twenty of this Code shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred pesos or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding six months, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

For the enforcement of the preceding paragraph, and for no other purpose, the powers of a justice of the peace are vested in the commanding officer of the United States troops stationed at the post or place in or near which a violation thereof shall occur, or if such officer be a general officer of the United States Army, then in a field officer to be designated by him.

An order of arrest issued by any such officer in his capacity as justice of the peace may be executed by a military officer or soldier designated for that purpose by the officer by whom the order is issued.

The proceedings in prosecutions before an officer acting as justice of the peace, as aforesaid, shall be in conformity with the provisions of the Code of Procedure governing prosecutions for criminal offenses in general, and the accused shall have the same general right of appeal as is conceded to other persons.

In such causes no fee shall be paid to the officer acting as justice of the peace nor shall any fee be paid to a military officer or soldier making an arrest or serving process; and all fines and taxable costs imposed upon persons adjudged guilty shall be paid into the treasury of the municipality in which the offense was committed, or in the City of Manila, into the Insular Treasury for the benefit of said city.

When, in such prosecution, the defendant is sentenced to imprisonment, he shall be confined in the provincial jail or jail of the City of Manila, as the case may require.

[709—2; 1502—1.]

ARTICLE V.—*Offenses against regulations for control of vessels in Cavite Harbor*

SEC. 2664. *Violation of Cavite Harbor regulations.*—The officer or person in charge of any vessel other than a vessel of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States, anchoring or mooring in Cavite Harbor, who shall fail to comply with any provision of law or any lawful regulation for the control of vessels in said harbor, shall be fined by the supervisor of said harbor one hundred pesos for the first offense, and two hundred pesos for each subsequent offense, and said fines shall be paid by the master, owner, or agent of such vessel to the Insular Collector, and shall by him be accounted for as Insular funds. In case the fines are assessed against the masters, owners, or agents of any vessel for not complying with such harbor regulations and the same are not paid as herein required, it shall be the duty of the Insular Collector to refuse such vessel clearance from said port, and he may further revoke her charter or take away her license to trade in the Philippine Islands.

If the officer or person in charge of a vessel of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States shall fail to

comply with any such provision or regulation, he shall be reported by the supervisor to the commanding general of the division for punishment or may be debarred from the use of the harbor.

[283—3.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Offenses connected with registration, branding, conveyance, and slaughter of cattle*

SEC. 2665. *Refusal of owner to produce document of title.*—Any person refusing to produce on demand of the proper official, or within a reasonable time thereafter, a document of title as specified in section five hundred and thirty-one of this Code shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1147—24.]

SEC. 2666. *Slaughter of large cattle without permit.*—Any person slaughtering or causing to be slaughtered for human consumption or killing for food at the municipal slaughterhouse any large cattle, except upon permit duly secured from the municipal treasurer, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1147—33.]

SEC. 2667. *Failure to brand or register cattle.*—Any person who shall fail, neglect, or refuse to brand or register his large cattle as required by the provisions of chapter twenty-two of this Code shall be punished for each animal not branded or registered as required by law, by a fine of not less than two nor more than five pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than five days nor more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The penalty hereinabove provided shall not be imposed on owners of large cattle over two years of age who voluntarily, and without having any charge of the violation of any provision of this chapter pending against them, pre-

sent their cattle to the proper officer for branding or registration.

[1147—34; 2099—1.]

SEC. 2668. *Failure to comply with provisions relative to registration and branding of cattle.*—Any official or other person who fails, refuses, or neglects to perform any duty enjoined upon him by the provisions of chapter twenty-two of this Code shall, in the absence of other specific penalty, be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not less than ten days nor more than six months, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1147—39.]

SEC. 2669. *Control of provincial treasurer over prosecutions.*—A complaint for the prosecution of any offense under this article must be indorsed "approved" by the treasurer of the province or his deputy, both of whom shall have power, without such prosecution, to receive, in satisfaction of such offense, the fees and minimum fines in this article provided.

[1627—40.]

**Chapter 66.—OFFENSES CONNECTED WITH ADMINISTRATION
OF VARIOUS BUREAUS AND OFFICES**

**ARTICLE I.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau
of Audits***

SEC. 2670. Departure of accountable officer before settlement with Auditor.

SEC. 2671. Failure of accountable officer to render account.

SEC. 2672. Embezzlement or malversation in office.

**ARTICLE II.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of
Civil Service***

SEC. 2673. Solicitation of political contribution or political service.

SEC. 2674. Sundry frauds.

ARTICLE III.—*Offenses connected with practice of pharmacy*

SEC. 2675. Violation of provisions relative to dispensing of poisons.

SEC. 2676. General violation of Pharmacy Law.

SEC. 2677. Violation of penal regulations of Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners.

ARTICLE IV.—*Offenses connected with practice of medicine*

SEC. 2678. Violation of Medical Law.

ARTICLE V.—*Offenses connected with practice of dentistry*

SEC. 2679. Violation of Dental Law.

ARTICLE VI.—*Offenses connected with practice of optometry*

SEC. 2680. Violation of Provisions Relating to Practice of Optometry.

**ARTICLE VII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Philippine
Constabulary***

SEC. 2681. Failure of officer to give notice of presence of outlaws.

SEC. 2682. Fraudulent enlistment.

SEC. 2683. Extortion of money by member of Philippine Constabulary.

SEC. 2684. Seditious practices.

SEC. 2685. Maltreatment and abuse of authority.

SEC. 2686. Misbehavior before enemy and other misdemeanors.

SEC. 2687. Disobedience and insubordination.

SEC. 2688. Desertion—Absence without leave.

SEC. 2689. Sentinel sleeping on post.

SEC. 2690. Selling of firearms to unlicensed purchaser.

SEC. 2691. Failure of personal representative of deceased licensee to surrender firearm.

SEC. 2692. Unlawful possession of firearm or ammunition.

ARTICLE VIII.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Philippine Health Service*

SEC. 2693. Refusal to submit to vaccination.

SEC. 2694. Failure of person in charge of child to present same for vaccination.

SEC. 2695. Desecration of burial premises.

SEC. 2696. Use of fertilizers dangerous to health.

SEC. 2697. Violation of Public Health Law, sanitary regulation, or order.

ARTICLE IX.—*Offenses against food and drugs act*

SEC. 2698. Unlawful manufacture of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.

SEC. 2699. Unlawful shipment of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.

SEC. 2700. Unlawful sale or transfer of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.

ARTICLE X.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of
Quarantine Service*

SEC. 2701. Violation of quarantine laws or regulations of United States.

ARTICLE XI.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Customs*

SEC. 2702. Unlawful importation of merchandise.

SEC. 2703. Various fraudulent practices against customs revenues.

SEC. 2704. Failure to report fraud.

SEC. 2705. Concealment or destruction of evidence of fraud.

SEC. 2706. Breaking of seal on car of conveyance by land.

SEC. 2707. Alteration of marks on warehoused merchandise.

SEC. 2708. Fraudulent opening or entering of warehouse.

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 SEC. 2737. Unlawful removal of mining products.
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*ARTICLE XIII.—Offenses connected with administration of
 Bureau of Treasury*

- SEC. 2742. Failure of Treasury or bank official to stamp counterfeit coin.
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*ARTICLE XIV.—Offenses connected with administration of
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- SEC. 2744. Fraud against Government by officer of Bureau of Printing.
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ARTICLE XV.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Agriculture*

- SEC. 2746. Violation of provisions relative to control of plant diseases.
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SEC. 2749. Offenses connected with practice of veterinary medicine.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Forestry*

- SEC. 2750. Unlawful use of implements and devices used by forest officers.
SEC. 2751. Unlawful destruction of public forest.
SEC. 2752. First offense by non-Christian.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Lands*

- SEC. 2753. Interference with surveys and monuments, and violations of the decisions, resolutions or decrees of the Bureau of lands.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Posts*

- SEC. 2754. Various offenses of employees of Bureau of Posts.
SEC. 2755. Unlawful use of stamps and stamped envelopes.
SEC. 2756. Unlawful opening or detention of mail matter.
SEC. 2757. Miscellaneous offenses connected with postal service.

ARTICLE I.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Audits*

SEC. 2670. *Departure of accountable officer before settlement with Auditor.*—Any accountable officer who unlawfully leaves or attempts to leave the Philippine Islands without securing a certificate from the Insular Auditor showing that his accounts have been finally settled shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

[2657—2660.]

SEC. 2671. *Failure of accountable officer to render account.*—Every officer, whether in the service or separated therefrom by resignation or for cause, who is required by

law or regulation to render account to the Insular Auditor, or to a district auditor, and who fails so to do for a period of two months after such account should be rendered shall be punished by a fine not exceeding four thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2661.]

SEC. 2672. *Embezzlement or malversation in office.*—Any officer who embezzles or makes personal use of any governmental funds or property for which he is accountable, or abstracts or misappropriates the same, or any part thereof, or is guilty of any malversation with reference thereto, or through his abandonment, fault, or negligence permits any other person to abstract, misappropriate, or make personal use of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment for not less than two months nor more than ten years, and, in the discretion of the court, by a fine of not more than the amount of such funds.

Every person convicted hereunder shall also be *ipso facto* forever disqualified from holding any public office or employment of any nature whatever within the Philippine Islands.

The failure or inability of an accountable officer to have duly forthcoming any funds with which he is chargeable, upon the demand of any officer authorized to examine or inspect his office or the funds in question, shall be *prima facie* evidence that such missing funds have been put to personal uses by such officer, within the meaning of this section.

[2657—2662.]

ARTICLE II.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Civil Service*

SEC. 2673. *Solicitation of political contribution or political service.*—Any officer or employee in the Philippine civil service who shall directly or indirectly solicit, collect, or receive from any other officer or employee in such service any money or other valuable thing to be applied to the promotion of any political object or purpose or shall solicit or require him to render political service of any sort, and

any officer who shall remove any other officer or employee in such service or otherwise injuriously affect or prejudice him in his official position on account of his failure or refusal so to contribute or render political service, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

[2657—2663.]

SEC. 2674. *Sundry frauds.*—Any person who shall by himself or in coöperation with another defeat, deceive, or obstruct any person in the matter of his right of examination by the Bureau of Civil Service, or who shall falsely rate, grade, estimate, or report upon the examination or standing of any person examined by the Bureau of Civil Service, or shall aid in so doing, or shall make any false representations relative thereto or concerning the person or persons examined or who shall use or furnish any special or secret information for the purpose of improving or injuring the prospects or chances of any person so examined or to be examined, of being certified, employed, appointed, or promoted, shall for each such offense be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

Any person who shall knowingly make any material false statement in his application for examination, or who shall connive at any false statement made in any certificate which may accompany his application, or who shall make any material false statement in any certificate to accompany the application for examination of any other person, or who shall personate any other person or permit or aid in any manner any other person to personate him in connection with any examination or application for examination, or who shall falsely make or forge any certificate or present any falsely made or forged certificate in connection with his application for examination, or who shall commit or attempt to commit any fraud contrary to the Civil Service Law or Civil Service Rules, or aid in so doing, shall be subject to the same penalty as in the preceding paragraph provided.

[2657—2664.]

ARTICLE III.—*Offenses connected with practice of pharmacy*

SEC. 2675. *Violation of provisions relative to dispensing of poisons.*—Any person who shall violate any provision of section seven hundred and fifty-five or seven hundred and fifty-six of this Code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[597—20.]

amended by
et 3536
SEC. 2676. *General violation of Pharmacy Law.*—Any person engaging in the practice of pharmacy in the Philippine Islands contrary to any provision of the Pharmacy Law or violating any provision of said law for which no specific penalty is provided shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[597—17; 1921—2.]

SEC. 2677. *Violation of penal regulations of Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners.*—Any person who shall violate any lawful penal regulation promulgated by the Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than two months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

[597—16; 2382—6.]

ARTICLE IV.—*Offenses connected with practice of medicine*

SEC. 2678. *Violation of Medical Law.*—Any person violating the provisions of this Act by practicing medicine within the meaning of the same, or holding himself or herself forth as able to do so, without fulfilling the requirements of this Act and receiving the certificate of registration from the Board of Medical Examiners, as provided by this Act, shall, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, be subject to a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five hundred pesos, or to imprisonment for not more than ninety days, or both, in the discretion of the

court. In case of a second offense, such person shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than five hundred pesos nor more than one thousand pesos, or to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year, in the discretion of the court.

[310—10, 11, 12; 2493—13; 3111—15.]

ARTICLE V.—*Offenses connected with practice of dentistry*

SEC. 2679. *Violation of Dental Law.*—Any person violating any provision of the Dental Law shall, upon conviction, be punished for each violation with a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[2462—13.]

ARTICLE VI.—*Offenses connected with the practice of optometry*

SEC. 2680. *Violation of provision relating to practice of optometry.*—Any person violating any section, clause, paragraph, or any provision of chapter thirty-three hereof, shall be criminally prosecuted before a court of competent jurisdiction and, upon conviction, shall be punished for each violation with a fine of not less than twenty nor more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

[2708—10.]

ARTICLE VII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Philippine Constabulary*

SEC. 2681. *Failure of officer to give notice of presence of outlaws.*—Any officer or member of any police force who, having notice of the presence of any band of outlaws or other persons threatening the peace of the community, shall fail to give notice of the same, as required in section eight hundred and forty of this Code, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2675.]

SEC. 2682. *Fraudulent enlistment.*—Any person who shall enlist or reënlist in the Philippine Constabulary after

having been dishonorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, or from the Philippine Constabulary, or who shall enlist in the Philippine Constabulary under an assumed name, or upon enlistment therein shall make any willfully and intentionally false representation as to his nationality, age, parents, or guardian, shall be deemed guilty of fraudulent enlistment, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos, or both.

[2657—2676.]

SEC. 2683. *Extortion of money by member of Philippine Constabulary.*—Any officer or member of the Philippine Constabulary found guilty of obtaining for his own use any money or property from any person by threats of arrest or actual arrest or intended prosecution shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one year and not more than ten years.

[2657—2677.]

SEC. 2684. *Seditious practices.*—Any member of the Constabulary who begins, excites, causes, or joins in any opposition or resistance to, or defiance of, any superior authority in the Constabulary with intent to usurp, subvert, or override the same, or who being present does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress all such opposition, resistance, or defiance, or who, having knowledge of any such opposition, resistance, or defiance being intended, does not, without delay, give information thereof to such superior authority, shall be fined not exceeding twenty thousand pesos or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both.

[2657—2678.]

SEC. 2685. *Maltreatment and abuse of authority.*—Any member of the Constabulary who whips, maltreats, abuses, subjects to physical violence, or tortures by the so-called "water cure" or otherwise, any native of the Philippine Islands or other person, or who causes such whipping, maltreatment, abuse, or torture of any native of the Philippine Islands or other person for the purpose of extorting from him any confession or inducing him to give any informa-

tion whatsoever, shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding five years or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand pesos, or both. Final conviction of any such offense shall by and of itself constitute a dismissal of the offender from the Constabulary service and shall make him ineligible to any position of trust or confidence in the Government of the Philippine Islands.

Any Constabulary officer or noncommissioned officer of the Constabulary who countenances, allows, or permits the whipping, maltreatment, abuse, or torture of any native of the Philippine Islands or of any other person for the purpose of extorting or obtaining any confession, information, or declaration whatsoever shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand pesos, or both.

[2657—2679.]

SEC. 2686. *Misbehavior before enemy and other misdemeanors.*—Any member of the Constabulary who misbehaves himself before any outlaw, robber, or other enemy, runs away, or shamefully abandons any post or guard, or advises or persuades others to do the like, or casts away his arms or ammunition, or quits his post or command to plunder or pillage, shall be fined not exceeding six thousand pesos or imprisoned not exceeding three years, or both.

[2657—2680.]

SEC. 2687. *Disobedience and insubordination.*—Any member of the Constabulary who willfully disobeys the lawful command of his superior officer, or any officer of the Constabulary engaged in parting or quelling any quarrel, fray, or disorder therein, or who strikes such superior officer or such officer so engaged, or draws or lifts any weapon, or offers any violence against him, shall be fined not exceeding four thousand pesos or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2681.]

SEC. 2688. *Desertion—Absence without leave.*—Any member of the Constabulary who, having received pay or been duly enlisted therein, absents himself therefrom without leave and with intent not to return thereto, or advises or

persuades others to do the like, shall be fined not exceeding four thousand pesos or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2682.]

SEC. 2689. *Sentinel sleeping on post.*—Any member of the Constabulary who, while on duty as a sentinel, is found sleeping on post, or who leaves it before he is regularly relieved, and any noncommissioned officer or acting non-commissioned officer or guard in charge of a relief on post who is found sleeping on such duty, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand pesos or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

[2657—2683.]

SEC. 2690. *Selling of firearms to unlicensed purchaser.*—It shall be unlawful for any dealer in firearms or ammunition to sell or deliver any firearms or ammunition or any part of a firearm to a purchaser or other person until such purchaser or other person shall have obtained the necessary license therefor. Any person violating the provisions of this section, upon conviction in a court of competent jurisdiction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2684.]

SEC. 2691. *Failure of personal representative of deceased licensee to surrender firearm.*—When a holder of any firearm license shall die or become subject to legal disability and any of his relatives, or his legal representative, or any other person shall knowingly come into possession of any firearm or ammunition covered by such license, such person, upon failure to deliver the same to the Director of Constabulary in Manila or to the senior officer of Constabulary in the province, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

[2657—2685.]

SEC. 2692. *Unlawful possession of firearm or ammunition.*—A person having possession of any firearm or ammunition in violation of any provision of sections eight

hundred and seventy-seven to nine hundred and six, inclusive, of this Code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, and in the discretion of the Governor-General all firearms and ammunition in the possession of any such person may be seized and, upon proper proceedings, may be declared forfeited to the Insular Government.

[2657—2686.]

ARTICLE VIII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Philippine Health Service*

SEC. 2693. *Refusal to submit to vaccination.*—Any person liable to vaccination who shall refuse to submit to the operation or shall evade the same shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos.

[2657—2665.]

SEC. 2694. *Failure of person in charge of child to present same for vaccination.*—Any parent, guardian, or other person having charge of any child over one month old who shall fail to present the same for vaccination, as required by law, or who shall fail to return any such child to the vaccinating officer for verification of the effect of the operation, or for later vaccination, as the case may be, shall be fined ten pesos for each offense.

[2657—2666.]

SEC. 2695. *Desecration of burial premises.*—Any person who wantonly or maliciously defaces, breaks, or destroys any tomb, ornament, or gravestone erected to any deceased person, or any memento or memorial, or any plant, tree or shrub pertaining to places of burial of a dead body, or who shall wantonly or maliciously remove any fence, post, or wall of any burial ground or cemetery, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

[2657—2667.]

SEC. 2696. *Use of fertilizers dangerous to health.*—Any person who shall use any human excreta, excrement, de-

jecta, or the contents of any water or earth closet, privy, vault, cesspool, latrine, pail, or other receptacle for human feces or urine, as a fertilizer for any land on which is grown any article or product intended for human food or human consumption, or who shall allow any human excrement, excreta, or dejecta to be sprinkled on or applied in any manner or for any purpose to any crop, product, or vegetation growing on said land, shall be punished as in the next succeeding section hereof provided.

[2657—2668.]

SEC. 2697. *Violation of Public Health Law, sanitary regulation, or order.*—Any person who shall violate any provision of the Public Health Law or any regulation of the Philippine Health Service or order or notice having the force of law and promulgated under the authority of said Public Health Law, for which delinquency no specific penalty is provided by law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two hundred pesos or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both.

Any leprous person imprisoned under the regulations of the Philippine Health Service relative to the Culion Leper Colony shall be required to serve his sentence in the custody of the chief of the Culion leper colony division.

[2657—2669.]

ARTICLE IX.—*Offenses against Food and Drugs Act*

SEC. 2698. *Unlawful manufacture of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—Any person who shall manufacture within the Philippine Islands any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug contrary to the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and eleven of this Code, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not to exceed one thousand pesos or by imprisonment for one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court and for each subsequent offense he shall be punished by a fine of not less than two thousand pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1655—1.]

SEC. 2699. *Unlawful shipment of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—Any person who shall export, ship, or deliver for shipment from the Philippine Islands to the United States or to a foreign country any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug, contrary to the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and twelve of this Code, shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not to exceed four hundred pesos, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not to exceed six hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1655—2.]

SEC. 2700. *Unlawful sale or transfer of adulterated or misbranded food or drug.*—Any person who shall sell or offer for sale in the Philippine Islands any adulterated or misbranded article of food or any adulterated or misbranded drug, contrary to the provisions of section one thousand one hundred and thirteen of this Code, or who shall, after importing or receiving any such article of food or drug from abroad, transfer or deliver, or offer to transfer or deliver the same to any other person in an original unbroken package, whether for pay or otherwise, contrary to the provisions of said section shall be punished for the first offense by a fine not to exceed four hundred pesos, and for each subsequent offense by a fine not to exceed six hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

[1655—2.]

ARTICLE X.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Quarantine Service*

SEC. 2701. *Violation of quarantine laws or regulations of United States.*—Any person who violates any provision of the Acts of Congress specified in section one thousand one hundred and thirty-five of this Code, or any provision of the rules or regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States prescribed under such Acts, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

[2657—2670.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Customs*

SEC. 2702. *Unlawful importation of merchandise.*—Any person who shall fraudulently or knowingly import or bring into the Philippine Islands, or assist in so doing, any merchandise, contrary to law, or shall receive, conceal, buy, sell, or in any manner facilitate the transportation, concealment, or sale of such merchandise after importation, knowing the same to have been imported contrary to law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

When, upon trial for a violation of this section, the defendant is shown to have or to have had possession of the merchandise in question, such possession shall be deemed sufficient evidence to authorize conviction, unless the defendant shall explain the possession to the satisfaction of the court.

[2657—2691.]

SEC. 2703. *Various fraudulent practices against customs revenues.*—Any person who makes or attempts to make any entry of imported or dutiable exported merchandise by means of any false or fraudulent invoice, declaration, affidavit, letter, paper, or by means of any false statement, written or verbal, or by means of any false or fraudulent practice whatever, or shall be guilty of any willful act or omission by means whereof the Government of the Philippine Islands might be deprived of the lawful duties, or any portion thereof, accruing from the merchandise or any portion thereof, embraced or referred to in such invoice, declaration, affidavit, letter, paper, or statement, or affected by such act or omission, shall, for each offense, be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

[2657—2692.]

SEC. 2704. *Failure to report fraud.*—Any master or other officer, owner, or agent of any vessel trading with or within the Philippine Islands and any employee of the

Bureau of Customs who, having cognizance of any fraud upon the customs revenues, contemplated or perpetrated, shall fail to report all information relative thereto to the collector of customs, as by law required, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both.

[2657-2693.] *Sec. 2704 1/2 - Statutory offenses of officers and employees in the Bureau of Customs. (Sec Act 3847)*

SEC. 2705. Concealment or destruction of evidence of fraud.—Every person who willfully conceals or destroys any invoice, book, or paper relating to any merchandise liable to duty, after an inspection thereof has been demanded by the collector of any collection district, or at any time conceals or destroys any such invoice, book, or paper for the purpose of suppressing any evidence of fraud therein contained, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

[2657-2694.]

SEC. 2706. Breaking of seal on car or conveyance by land.—Any person who shall willfully break or destroy any seal placed by a customs official upon any car, or compartment thereof, or other conveyance by land shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos.

[2657-2695.]

SEC. 2707. Alteration of marks on warehoused merchandise.—Any person who alters, defaces, or obliterates any distinctive mark placed by a customs officer upon any package of warehoused merchandise shall be liable to a fine of not more than one thousand pesos.

[2657-2696.]

SEC. 2708. Fraudulent opening or entering of warehouse.—Any importer or proprietor of warehoused merchandise, or person in his employ, who by any contrivance, fraudulently opens the warehouse, or gains access to the merchandise, except in the presence of the proper officer of the customs, acting in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand pesos, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year, or both.

[2657-2697.]

SEC. 2709. *Fraudulent removal or concealment of warehoused merchandise.*—Any person who shall fraudulently remove warehoused merchandise from any public or private warehouse or shall fraudulently conceal such merchandise in any such warehouse, or shall aid or abet any such removal or concealment, shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

[2657—2698.]

SEC. 2710. *Unlawful exportation of coin or bullion.*—It shall be unlawful to export or attempt to export from the Philippine Islands any Philippine silver money coined under the authority of any law of the United States, or bullion made therefrom, except as such money may be carried away by departing travelers in ordinary course and in sums not exceeding twenty-five pesos or as such coin or bullion may be exported in the course of the lawful operations of the Philippine Treasury; and any person who effects or attempts the exportation of such coin or bullion contrary to law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both; and the coin or bullion in question shall be forfeited.

[2657—2699.]

SEC. 2711. *Unlawful importation of silver coin.*—It shall be unlawful to import or to attempt to import into the Philippine Islands silver money not on a gold basis, except as the same may be brought in by incoming passengers in ordinary course of travel and in sums not exceeding fifty pesos for a first-class passenger, twenty pesos for a second-class passenger, and ten pesos for a third-class passenger; and any person who effects or attempts the importation of such coin contrary to law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and the coin in question shall be forfeited.

[2657—2700.]

Amended by **SEC. 2712. *Unlawful entry of stowaway in Philippine Islands.***—Any stowaway arriving in the Philippine Islands in violation of section one thousand two hundred and thirty-

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six of this Code may be arrested and detained, upon the direction of the Insular Collector of Customs, in any Insular prison; and with the consent of the proper military authorities the Insular Collector shall cause such stowaway to be deported upon the first available transport of the United States Army. The detention of stowaway under the provisions of this section shall not extend beyond the time of sailing of the first transport to leave the Philippine Islands after the apprehension of such person as herein provided, and shall cease immediately after the military authorities notify the Collector of Customs that they are unwilling to take back such stowaway. Upon the certificate of a medical officer to the effect that the health or safety of such person would be unduly imperiled by immediate deportation, such person may be held for treatment until such time as he may, in the opinion of such medical officer, be safely deported.

[2213—2.]

SEC. 2713. *Violation of customs laws and regulations in general.*—Any person who violates a provision of the customs laws or regulations pursuant thereto, for which delinquency no specific penalty is provided, shall be punished by a fine of not more than four hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

[2657—2701.]

ARTICLE XII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Internal Revenue*

SEC. 2714. *Statutory offenses of officers and employees.*—Every officer, agent, or employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who is guilty of any delinquency hereinbelow specified or who falls within any of the classes hereinbelow indicated shall be punished by a fine of not less than four hundred pesos nor more than ten thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than five years, or both.

(a) Those guilty of extortion or willful oppression under color of law.

(b) Those who knowingly demand other or greater sums than are authorized by law or receive any fees, com-

pensation, or reward, except as by law prescribed, for the performance of any duty.

(c) Those who willfully neglect to give receipts, as by law required, for any sums collected in the performance of duty, or who willfully neglect to perform any of the duties enjoined by law.

(d) Those who conspire or collude with another or others to defraud the revenues or otherwise violate the law.

(e) Those who willfully make opportunity for any person to defraud the revenues, or who do or omit to do any act with intent to enable any other person to defraud the revenues.

(f) Those who negligently or designedly permit the violation of the law by any other person.

(g) Those who make or sign any false entry or entries in any book, or make or sign any false certificate or return in any case where the law requires the making by them of such entry, certificate, or return.

(h) Those who, having knowledge or information of a violation of the Internal Revenue Law or of any fraud committed on the revenues collectible by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, fail to report such knowledge or information to their superior officer, or to report as otherwise required by law.

(i) Those who, without the authority of law, demand or accept, or attempt to collect directly or indirectly as payment or otherwise, any sum of money or other thing of value for the compromise, adjustment, or settlement of any charge or complaint for any violation or alleged violation of law.

[2657—2702.]

SEC. 2715. Reward of informer.—In case of a conviction under the preceding section one-half of any fine imposed shall be for the use of the Insular Government and the other half for the use of the informer, who shall be ascertained and named in the judgment of the court.

[2657—2703.]

SEC. 2716. Unlawful divulgence of trade secrets.—Any officer or employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who

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divulges to any person or makes known in any other manner than may be provided by law information regarding the business or income of any taxpayer, the secrets, operation, style of work, or apparatus of any manufacturer or producer, or confidential information regarding the business of any taxpayer, knowledge of which was acquired by him in the discharge of his official duties shall be fined in a sum not more than two thousand pesos or be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, or both.

[2657—2704; 2833—30.]

SEC. 2717. *Unlawful interest of revenue officers in business.*—Any internal-revenue officer who is or shall become interested, directly or indirectly, in the manufacture, sale, export, or import of manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, or in the distilling, repacking, sale, import, export, rectification, or redistillation of distilled spirits, or in the manufacture, repacking, export, import or sale of fermented liquors, or in the manufacture or sale of any scale or balance, weight or measure, shall be fined in a sum not less than four hundred pesos nor more than ten thousand pesos.

[2657—2705; 2835—15.]

SEC. 2718. *Delinquency in payment of cedula tax.*—A person liable to the cedula tax who remains delinquent in the payment of the same for fifteen days after June first of each year and who upon demand of the provincial treasurer fails thereafter to pay such tax as required by law shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the provincial treasurer may, in his discretion, cause the delinquent to be prosecuted before the justice of the peace of the municipality in which the delinquent shall be found, and upon conviction the person so delinquent shall be sentenced to imprisonment for five days for each unpaid cedula.

Persons so convicted shall be required to labor for the period of imprisonment, either for the province, municipality, or township upon public works in such manner as may be directed by the provincial board; and upon the

termination of such period of imprisonment or labor, a cedula certificate shall be issued to the person so convicted as if the tax had been paid in money. But at any time after sentence is passed, and before the labor is fully rendered in obedience thereto, the defendant shall have the right to pay the entire amount of the delinquent tax, together with the costs of the trial, or if he be declared insolvent, the amount of the delinquency only; and thereupon he shall be discharged and a cedula shall be issued to him as in other cases.

In any prosecution for the nonpayment of the cedula tax, proof showing that such tax was not paid in the municipality, township, or city where the defendant resides shall be sufficient to convict in the absence of proof on his part showing that the tax was lawfully paid in some other place or province.

In prosecutions arising under this section in Mindoro, Palawan, and Batanes the delinquent shall in all cases be originally tried in a court of inferior jurisdiction established in the municipality, or township, or before the nearest court of the same category, if there be none in the municipality, or township, or if the delinquent resides outside of the limits thereof; and the defendant shall be entitled to appeal to the competent Court of First Instance.

[2657—2706.]

SEC. 2719. *Unlawful use of cedula certificate.*—Any person who uses, attempts to use, or has in his possession with intent to defraud the revenues, deceive the courts, or mislead any revenue officer or other person, any cedula certificate issued to any other person, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding two hundred pesos, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

[2657—2707.]

SEC. 2720. *Falsification or counterfeiting of stamp or cedula certificate.*—Any person who makes, sells, or uses any false or counterfeit stamp or cedula, or any dye for printing or making stamps or cedula, which is in imitation of or purports to be a lawful stamp, cedula, or dye of the kind required by the provisions of the Internal Revenue

Law or who erases the cancellation marks on any stamp previously used, or who alters the written or printed figures or letters or cancellation marks on any stamp previously used, or who has in his possession any such false, counterfeit, restored, or altered stamp, dye, or cedula for the purpose of using the same in the payment of internal revenue or in securing any exemption or privilege conferred by the Internal Revenue Law, or who procures the commission of any such offense by another, shall for each offense be fined in a sum not less than two hundred pesos nor more than five thousand pesos, and imprisoned for a term not less than two months nor more than five years.

[2657—2708.]

SEC. 2721. *Failure to affix and cancel documentary stamps and destroy internal-revenue stamps and labels.*—Any person who fails to affix and cancel the requisite stamp or stamps to any document at the time required by law shall be subject to a fine of not more than three hundred pesos. Any person who gives away or accepts from another, or who sells, buys, or uses any container on which the stamps or labels are not utterly destroyed shall for each such offense be fined in a sum of not less than twenty pesos nor more than three hundred pesos or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any internal-revenue officer may destroy any emptied container upon which an internal-revenue stamp or official-tax-paid label is found still undestroyed.

[2657—2709; 2835—16.]

SEC. 2722. *Unlawful pursuit of business or occupation.*—Any person who distills, rectifies, repacks or sells at wholesale or retail any liquor or wines, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, or who deals in any manufactured product of tobacco, without having paid the privilege tax therefor as required by law, or who knowingly aids or abets in the conduct of illicit distilling operations, or illicit manufacture of tobacco products, shall, in addition to being liable for the payment of such tax, be punished

by a fine in a sum not less than two hundred pesos nor more than two thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both; and in the case of a distiller, repacker, or rectifier of spirits or manufacturer of any products of tobacco so offending, all distilled spirits and all stills or other apparatus fit or intended for the distillation, repacking, or rectification of spirits, or for the compounding of liquors, or for the manufacture of any products of tobacco, owned by such person, wherever found, and all distilled spirits or wines or manufactured tobacco and personal property found at the distillery, repacking, or rectifying establishment or at the tobacco factory or in any building, room, yard, or inclosure connected therewith and used with or constituting a part of the premises on which the distilling, repacking, or rectifying of distilled spirits or manufacturing of tobacco is carried on, and all the right, title, and interest of such person in the lot or tract of land on which such distillery, repacking, or rectifying establishment or tobacco factory is situated, and all the right, title, and interest therein of every person who knowingly or with negligence has suffered or permitted the business of a distiller, repacker, or rectifier of spirits or manufacturer of tobacco to be there carried on or has connived at the same, shall be forfeited to the Government.

Any person who carries on any other business, or pursues any calling for which a fixed privilege tax is imposed without paying such tax as required by law or who knowingly aids or abets in the conduct of such business, shall in addition to being liable to the payment of such tax, be punished by a fine in a sum not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or both.

[2657—2710; 2835—17.]

SEC. 2723. *Failure to make true return of receipts and sales.*—Any person who, being required by law to make a return of the amount of his receipts, sales, or business, shall fail or neglect to make such return within the time

required, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both.

And any such person who shall make a false or fraudulent return shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand pesos or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both.

[2657—2711.]

SEC. 2724. *Unlawful use of denatured alcohol.*—Any person who, for the purpose of manufacturing any beverage, uses denatured alcohol or alcohol withdrawn from bond for industrial uses, or who knowingly sells any beverage made in whole or in part from such alcohol, or who uses such alcohol for the manufacture of liquid medicinal preparations, or knowingly sells such preparations containing as an ingredient such alcohol, shall on conviction be fined not more than one thousand pesos or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

Any person who shall unlawfully recover or attempt to recover by redistillation or other process any denatured alcohol or who knowingly uses, sells, conceals, or otherwise disposes of alcohol so recovered or redistilled shall be subject to the same penalty as above provided.

[2657—2712.]

SEC. 2725. *Forfeiture of goods illegally stored or removed.*—All articles subject to a specific tax which are stored or allowed to remain in a distillery, distillery warehouse, bonded warehouse, or other place where made, after the tax thereon has been paid shall be forfeited; and all such articles unlawfully removed from any such place without the payment of the required tax shall likewise be forfeited.

[2657—2713.]

SEC. 2726. *Forfeiture of property used in unlicensed business.*—All chattels, machinery, and removable fixtures of any sort used in the production of distilled spirits, cigars, cigarettes, or other manufactured products of tobacco, when

the required tax has not been paid for such business, shall be forfeited.

[2657—2714.]

SEC. 2727. *Unlawful removal of articles without payment of tax.*—Any manufacturer, owner, or person in charge of any article subject to a specific tax who removes or allows or procures the unlawful removal of any such article from the place of manufacture or bonded warehouse upon which article the specific tax has not been paid in the time and manner required, and every person who knowingly aids or abets in the removal of such articles as aforesaid, or conceals the same after illegal removal, shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos or imprisonment not longer than six months, or both.

Every manufacturer so offending, shall, before continuing or resuming business, execute a bond in double the amount of his original bond and containing the same conditions.

[2657—2715.]

SEC. 2728. *Punishment for subsequent offense.*—In case of reincidence the offender under the preceding section shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years; and if the offense be committed by the owner or the manufacturer, or by his connivance, the factory and the ground upon which it stands, including the machinery and apparatus used in and about the business, shall be forfeited to the Government.

[2657—2716.]

SEC. 2729. *Unlicensed signs, signboards, or billboards.*—Any person who shall erect, construct, maintain, display, or expose a sign, signboard, or billboard without first paying the lawful tax therefor shall be fined not exceeding one hundred pesos or be imprisoned not exceeding one month.

[2657—2717; Repealed by Act 2819.]

SEC. 2730. *Shipment of liquor or tobacco under false name or brand.*—Any person who ships, transports, or removes spirituous or fermented liquors, wines, or tobacco, under any other than the proper name or brand known to the trade as designating the kind and quality of the contents

of the cask or package containing the same, or causes such act to be done, shall be subject to a fine of five hundred pesos, and in addition the article or articles so transported or removed shall be forfeited.

[2657—2718.]

SEC. 2731. *Procuring unlawful divulgence of trade secrets.*—Any person who causes or procures an officer or employee of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to divulge any confidential information regarding the business or income of any taxpayer knowledge of which was acquired by him in the discharge of his official duties and which it is unlawful for him to reveal, and any person who publishes or prints in any manner whatever not provided by law any income, profits, losses, or expenditures appearing in any income-tax return, shall be fined in a sum not more than two thousand pesos or be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months nor more than five years, or both.

[2657—2719; 2833—31.]

SEC. 2732. *Fraudulent practices relative to weights and measures.*—Any person other than an official sealer of weights and measures who places an official tag or seal upon any instrument of weight or measure, or attaches it thereto, and any person who fraudulently imitates any mark, stamp, brand, tag, or other characteristic sign used to indicate that weights and measures have been officially sealed; or who alters in any way the certificate given by the sealer as an acknowledgment that the weights and measures mentioned therein have been duly sealed, or who makes or knowingly sells or uses any false or counterfeit stamp, tag, certificate, or license, or any dye for printing or making stamps, tags, certificates, or licenses, which is an imitation of or purports to be a lawful stamp, tag, certificate, or license of the kind required by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law, or who alters the written or printed figures or letters on any stamp, tag, certificate, or license used or issued or who has in his possession any such false, counterfeit, restored or altered stamp, tag, certificate, or license for the purpose of use or reuse of the same in the payment of fees or charges imposed in the Internal Revenue Law, or

who procures the commission of any such offense by another, shall for each such offense be fined not less than two hundred pesos nor more than ten thousand pesos and shall be imprisoned for not less than one month nor more than five years, in the discretion of the court.

[2657—2720.]

SEC. 2733. *Unlawful possession or use of instrument not sealed within twelve months.*—Any person making a practice of buying or selling goods by weight or measure, or of furnishing services the value of which is estimated by weight or measure, who has in his possession without permit any scale, balance, weight, or measure which has not been officially sealed within twelve months, and any person who uses in any purchase or sale or in estimating the value of any service furnished any such instrument that has not been officially sealed within the same period shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court; but if such scale, balance, weight, or measure so used has been officially sealed at some previous time and the seal and tag officially affixed thereto remain intact and in the same position and condition in which they were placed by the official sealer, and the instrument is found not to have been altered or rendered inaccurate but still to be sufficiently accurate to warrant its being sealed without repairs or alteration such instrument shall, if presented for sealing promptly on demand of any authorized sealer or inspector of weights and measures, be sealed, and the owner, possessor, or user of same shall be subject to no penalty except a surcharge equal to five times the regular fee fixed by law for the sealing of an instrument of its class, this surcharge to be collected and accounted for by the same official and in the same manner as the regular fees for sealing such instruments.

[2657—2721.]

SEC. 2734. *Alteration or fraudulent use of instrument of weight or measure.*—Any person who with fraudulent intent alters any scale or balance, weight, or measure after it is officially sealed, or who knowingly uses any false scale

or balance, weight or measure, whether sealed or not, shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred pesos nor more than four thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, or both.

Any person who fraudulently gives short weight or measure in the making of a sale, or who fraudulently takes excessive weight or measure in the making of a purchase, or who, assuming to determine truly the weight or measure of any article bought or sold by weight or measure, fraudulently misrepresents the weight or measure thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pesos nor more than two thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than two years, or both.

[2657—2722.]

SEC. 2735. *Payment of informers.*—Any person, except an internal-revenue agent or officer or other public official engaged in sealing or inspecting weights and measures who voluntarily gives information leading to the arrest and conviction of anyone violating the provisions of the Internal Revenue Law relative to weights and measures shall be rewarded in the sum of twenty pesos or in the sum of one hundred pesos if the person convicted is a public officer or employee concerned with the sealing or inspecting of weights and measures. The informer shall be ascertained and stated in the judgment of the court and the reward paid shall be a charge against the funds of the province in which the arrest and conviction is had and the municipality concerned, in the proportion in which the weights and measures fees accrue to each, but to prevent delay in payment the province shall initially pay the entire amount and subsequently secure reimbursement of the municipality's share.

[2657—2723.]

SEC. 2736. *Illegal sale of skimmed milk.*—Any person who sells or puts on sale in the Philippine Islands any condensed skimmed milk or milk from which the fat has been removed totally or in part, on which the tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Law has not been fully paid, or which does not bear the legend provided for therein, shall, upon conviction

thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding six hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

[2657—2724.]

SEC. 2737. *Unlawful removal of mining products.*—Any concessionaire, manager, owner, or person in charge of any mining products upon which the ad valorem tax herein imposed is applicable, who unlawfully removes, or who allows or procures the unlawful removal of any such products from the place where mined, upon which said ad valorem tax has not been paid in the time and manner required and every person who knowingly aids or abets in the removal of such articles as aforesaid or conceals the same after their illegal removal shall for the first offense be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos or imprisonment for not longer than six months, or both, and the products so unlawfully removed shall be forfeited. In case of reincidence the offender under this section shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than two years, and if the offense be committed by the concessionaire, owner, or manager of the mine, or by his connivance, the mining concession and all mining rights in the property, including the machinery and apparatus used in and about the mine, and all the products unlawfully removed shall be forfeited to the Government.

[2657—2725.]

SEC. 2738. *Failure to keep pharmacist's record.*—A physician, dentist, veterinarian, pharmacist, or second-class pharmacist who fails to keep a true and correct record of prohibited drugs received and dispensed or transferred by him, as required by law and prescribed in the regulations of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, or who fails to allow the immediate inspection of his entire stock of such drugs upon the demand of any internal-revenue officer or agent shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty pesos nor more than one thousand pesos.

[2657—2726.]

SEC. 2739. *Unlawful delivery of property or transfer of shares, obligations, bonds or rights subject to inheritance*

tax.—The executor or judicial administrator who shall deliver to an heir, legatee, or donee, any real or personal property, credit, right, or franchise, and the officer, manager, or employee of any corporation, "sociedad anónima," partnership, business, or industry who transfers in its books to any new owner any share, obligation, bond, or right, pertaining to an inheritance subject to the tax imposed in Article XI of the Internal Revenue Law without its payment being shown shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand pesos, or imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both penalties.

[2601—12; 2835—18.]

SEC. 2740. *Concealment of property subject to inheritance*

tax.—A donee, legatee, or heir who conceals any goods, rights, credits, or transfers subject to the tax imposed in article eleven of the Internal Revenue Law shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five per centum of the value of that which he may have concealed, nor more than said value, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both penalties.

[2601—14.]

SEC. 2741. *Violation of Internal Revenue Law or regulation in general.*—A person who violates any provision of the Internal Revenue Law or any lawful regulation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue made in conformity with the same, for which delinquency no specific penalty is provided by law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

[2657—2727.]

ARTICLE XIII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Treasury*

SEC. 2742. *Failure of Treasury or bank official to stamp counterfeit coin.*—The Insular Treasurer, or any employee of this Bureau, or any cashier, treasurer, teller, or other officer or employee of any bank or banking association who shall knowingly neglect or refuse to stamp, as required by law, the word "false" upon any counterfeit coin that shall

come into his possession or custody by virtue of his office or employment shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding one thousand pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, for each such neglect or failure.

[2657—2728.]

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SEC. 2743. *Refusal to make report or permit examination.*—Any owner, agent, manager, or other officer in charge of any institution within the purview of article eight of chapter forty-one of this Code who, being thereunto required by the Insular Treasurer in writing, shall, contrary to the provisions of said article, willfully refuse to file the required report or permit any lawful examination into the affairs of such institution shall be punished by a fine of not more than ten thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Any agent, officer, or other person in charge of any society or association within the purview of article nine of chapter forty-one of this Code who, being thereunto required by the Insular Treasurer in writing, shall contrary to the provision of said article, willfully refuse to file the required initial or annual report or permit any lawful examination into the affairs of such society or association, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

[2657—2729; 3212—5.]

ARTICLE XIV.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Printing*

SEC. 2744. *Fraud against Government by officer of Bureau of Printing.*—If the Director of Printing, Assistant Director of Printing, any foreman, or other employee shall, by himself, or through others, corruptly collude, or have any secret understanding with any person to defraud the Insular Government or whereby the Insular Government shall be made to sustain a loss, he shall, on conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit his office and be imprisoned for a term of not more than seven years and fined in a sum not exceeding six thousand pesos.

[2657—2733.]

SEC. 2745. *Holding of prohibited interest by officer.*—Neither the Director of Printing, the Assistant Director of Printing, any foreman, nor any of their assistants shall, during continuance in office, have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing, binding, engraving, or lithographing of any kind, or any contract for furnishing paper or other material connected with the public printing, binding, lithographing, or engraving; and for every violation of this section the party offending shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be imprisoned for a term of not less than one year nor more than five years and shall be fined in a sum not exceeding four thousand pesos.

[2657—2734.]

ARTICLE XV.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Agriculture*

SEC. 2746. *Violation of provisions relative to control of plant diseases.*—Any person who shall violate any provision of section one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six or one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven of this Code or any regulation for the enforcement thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two hundred pesos, or imprisonment for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both.

[2657—2730.]

SEC. 2747. *Violation of provisions relative to animal quarantine.*—Any person who shall violate any provision of sections one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two to one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, inclusive, of this Code shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both.

Any person who shall violate any provision of said sections or any lawful regulation or order pursuant thereto, for which delinquency no specific penalty is provided by law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

[2657—2731.]

SEC. 2748. *Violation of provisions relative to grading of fibers.*—Any person who shall change, obliterate, or counterfeit, wholly or in part, or cause to be changed, obliterated, or counterfeited, the official or private mark or brand on any bale of fiber which has been inspected, graded, and stamped as provided in this law, or who shall use any tag or mark which is not in accordance with the provisions of this Act or the authorized orders of the Fiber Standardization Board, or who shall tamper with or alter the quantity or quality of any bale of fiber which has been so inspected, graded, and stamped, or who shall otherwise violate any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred pesos; and upon conviction hereunder of any person holding a grading permit, the Fiber Standardization Board may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources, withdraw and cancel such permit.

[2657—2732; 3263—22.]

SEC. 2749. *Offenses connected with practice of veterinary medicine.*—Every person who shall unlawfully engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in the Philippine Islands without holding a certificate as veterinarian issued by the Board of Veterinary Examiners shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than three hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Every person who, with intent to deceive the Board of Veterinary Examiners, presents to the same as and for his own any certificate or diploma issued to any other person than himself purporting to show proficiency in veterinary science, or who with such intent presents to the Board any fraudulent or spurious certificate or diploma of like character shall be subject to the same penalty.

[2245—23.]

**ARTICLE XVI.—Offenses connected with administration of
Bureau of Forestry**

SEC. 2750. Unlawful use of implements and devices used by forest officers.—Whoever, without authority of law, shall cut, make, manufacture, or have in his possession any Government marking hatchet or other marking implement, or any mark, poster, or other device officially used by officers of the Bureau of Forestry for the marking or identification of timber or other forest products, or any duplicate, counterfeit, or imitation thereof, or who shall make or apply a Government mark to timber or any other forest product by means of any authentic or counterfeit Government marking hatchet, implement, mark, poster, or other device, or who shall alter, deface, or remove Government marks or signs from trees, logs, stumps, firewood, or other forest products, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both.

[2657—2672.]

SEC. 2751. Unlawful destruction of public forest.—It shall be unlawful for any person to make a caingin in a public forest or in any manner to destroy such forest or part thereof, or forest products growing therein, otherwise than upon lawful authority. It shall also be unlawful for any person negligently to permit a fire which has been set upon his own premises to be communicated, with destructive results, to any public forest. A violation of this section shall be punished by a fine of twice the regular Government charges upon the timber or other forest product so unlawfully destroyed, and in addition thereto, by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, in the discretion of the court.

[2657—2673.]

SEC. 2752. First offense by non-Christian.—Where the person or persons found violating the provisions of this article are non-Christian inhabitants, they shall be dis-

missed with a warning in the case of a first offense, but upon conviction of a second offense shall be punished as in this article provided.

[2657—2674.]

ARTICLE XVII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Lands*

Amended by Act 3852 SEC. 2753. *Interference with surveys and monuments, and violation of the decisions, resolutions or decrees of the Bureau of Lands.*—(a) Any person who shall interfere with the making of any survey undertaken by the Bureau of Lands, or shall interfere with the placing of any monument in connection with any such survey, or shall deface, destroy, or remove any monument so placed, or shall alter the location of any such monument, or shall destroy or remove any notice of survey posted on the land pursuant to law, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both.

(b) Any person who shall interfere, violate or abet in the interference or violation or in any manner whatsoever is instrumental in the interference or violation of any valid decision, resolution or order of the Bureau of Lands affecting the concession or disposition of any portion of the public domain or shall resist in any manner whatsoever the enforcement of such decision or resolution, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos or by imprisonment of not more than thirty days, or both, and shall also reimburse the party entitled by virtue of said decision or resolution for such damages to his interest in said tract of public land or to his crops and other improvements thereon as might have been sustained by him because of such violation or interference.

[2657—2671; 3077—4.]

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Offenses connected with administration of Bureau of Posts*

SEC. 2754. *Various offenses of employees of Bureau of Posts.*—Officers or employees of the Bureau of Posts

knowingly guilty of any of the delinquencies hereinbelow specified shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both:

(a) The selling of postage stamps, stamped envelopes or wrappers, or postal cards for a larger sum than the values indicated on their faces or fixed for them by regulation, or the making of any other disposition thereof contrary to law or regulation.

(b) The receiving of an article for transmission by mail or the transmission thereof by mail when the postage thereon has not been paid.

(c) The delivery of any article transmitted by mail, the postage thereon not having been paid.

(d) The failure, upon delivery of any article transmitted by mail and upon which postage is still due, to affix and cancel the stamp required for such postage.

(e) The receiving or carrying of mail otherwise than as allowed by law or regulation, by any person engaged in the carrying of mail, or having a contract therefor.

(f) The voluntary desertion or abandonment of mail matter given to his custody, before making proper disposition of it.

[2657—2687.]

SEC. 2755. *Unlawful use of stamps and stamped envelopes.*—Any person who shall use, or attempt to use, in payment of postage, any stamp or Government stamped envelope or wrapper which has been before used for a like purpose or has been canceled shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

[2657—2688.]

SEC. 2756. *Unlawful opening or detention of mail matter.*—Any person other than an officer or employee of the Bureau of Posts who shall unlawfully detain or open any mail matter which has been in any post office, or in

or on any authorized depository for mail matter, or in charge of any person employed in the Bureau of Posts; or who shall secrete or destroy any such mail matter, or shall unlawfully take any mail matter out of any post office, or from any person employed in the Bureau of Posts, before it is given into the actual possession of the person to whom it is addressed, or his duly authorized agent, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand pesos or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

[2657—2689.]

*Amended
by Act
3275* SEC. 2757. *Miscellaneous offenses connected with postal service.*—Any person guilty of any delinquency hereinbelow specified or who falls within any of the classes hereinbelow indicated shall be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both:

(a) Any person who shall unlawfully make use of any official envelope, label, frank, or indorsement authorized by law or regulation to avoid the payment of postage or registry fee on any mail matter.

(b) Any person who, without authority from the Director of Posts, shall set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of "Post Office," or shall establish an unauthorized post office anywhere within the Philippine Islands.

(c) Any person who, without proper authority, shall paint, print, or in any manner place upon or attach to any building, vessel, or any vehicle not actually used in carrying the mail the words "Philippine Islands Mail," "United States Mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import, or who shall give notice in any manner that any vessel or vehicle is used in carrying the mail when the same is not actually so used.

(d) Any person who shall obstruct or retard the passage of any mail matter, or who shall obstruct any person or conveyance carrying mail matter, or shall arrest or detain upon any process, except for crime, any person engaged in the transportation of mail matter while in the discharge of his duties.

(e) Any person who shall commit any act prohibited by the Postal Law or who shall omit any act enjoined thereby, for which act or omission no specific penalty is provided by law.

(f) Any person who shall make, forge, or counterfeit any lock or key suited to any lock used by the Bureau of Posts for safeguarding mail matter, or shall have in his possession any such counterfeited lock or key.

[2657—2690.]

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**Chapter 67.—OFFENSES CONNECTED WITH ADMINISTRATION
OF PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL, AND TOWNSHIP¹ LAWS**

ARTICLE I.—*Offenses relative to administration of provincial law*

SEC. 2758. Violation of regulations made by provincial board.

SEC. 2759. Refusal of a non-Christian to take up appointed habitation.

SEC. 2760. Failure to render service in satisfaction of road tax.

ARTICLE II.—*Offenses connected with administration of municipal and township laws*

SEC. 2761. Holding of prohibited interest by public officer.

SEC. 2762. Failure to supply information required for entry in civil register.

SEC. 2763. Loss of arms by member of police force.

SEC. 2764. Failure to render police service.

SEC. 2765. Failure to report presence of nonresident sojourners.

SEC. 2766. Refusal to obey call to aid in extinguishing fire.

SEC. 2767. Unlawful use of carts and sledges upon well-constructed roads.

SEC. 2768. Failure to discharge duties of township office.

FINAL ARTICLE

Final section.

ARTICLE I.—*Offenses relative to administration of provincial law*

SEC. 2758. *Violation of regulations made by provincial board.*—Any person who shall violate any regulation made pursuant to section two thousand one hundred and fifty-six of this Code shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or both.

[2657—2740.]

SEC. 2759. *Refusal of a non-Christian to take up appointed habitation.*—Any non-Christian who shall refuse to comply with the directions lawfully given by a provincial governor, pursuant to section two thousand one hundred

¹ Re township, see Act 2824.

and forty-five of this Code, to take up habitation upon a site designated by said governor shall upon conviction be imprisoned for a period not exceeding sixty days.

[2657—2741.]

SEC. 2760. *Failure to render service in satisfaction of road tax.*—Any person who, being delinquent in the payment of the road tax imposed by section two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight of this Code, shall refuse or fail, either in person or by a substitute furnished by him, to work it out within the period fixed by the provincial board, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten pesos or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty days, or both.

[2657—2742.]

ARTICLE II.—*Offenses connected with administration of municipal and township laws*

SEC. 2761. *Holding of prohibited interest by public officer.*—Any municipal or township officer who, contrary to law, shall directly or indirectly be interested in any contract work, or cockpit, or other permitted game, or amusement, or in any business of the municipality or township, or in the purchase of any real estate or any other property belonging thereto shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned for not less than six months nor more than two years.

[2657—2743.]

SEC. 2762. *Failure to supply information required for entry in civil register.*—Any physician or midwife who shall fail to make report to the municipal or township secretary giving information of any birth or death occurring under his professional observation and concerning which entry should be made in the civil register and any person authorized to perform the ceremony of marriage who shall fail to make the required report concerning a marriage celebrated by him shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos.

[2657—2744.]

SEC. 2763. *Loss of arms by member of police force.*—Any chief or other member of the police force who, through neglect or other unjustifiable reason, shall lose any police arm for which he is responsible shall be punished by a fine

of not more than two hundred pesos, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.

[2657—2745.]

SEC. 2764. *Failure to render police service.*—Any able-bodied man who shall fail, refuse, or neglect promptly to render police service or to do patrol duty when thereunto lawfully required by the municipal president in conformity with the provisions of section two thousand two hundred and seventy-five of this Code, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

[2657—2746.]

SEC. 2765. *Failure to report presence of nonresident sojourners.*—Any householder failing, neglecting, or refusing to make prompt report of the presence of nonresident sojourners, as required in section two thousand two hundred and seventy-six of this Code, and any municipal councilor of the barrio who shall fail, refuse, or neglect to transmit the householder's report to the municipal president within twenty-four hours after its receipt, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred pesos or by imprisonment for not more than three months, or both.

[2657—2747.]

SEC. 2766. *Refusal to obey call to aid in extinguishing fire.*—Any citizen of a municipality who, upon being called upon by the municipal president or chief of police to aid in extinguishing any fire in such municipality, shall unlawfully refuse to obey such call or to obey any lawful order of the municipal president or chief of police during a fire, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine not to exceed twenty pesos or by imprisonment not to exceed twenty days, or both.

[2657—2748.]

SEC. 2767. *Unlawful use of carts and sledges upon well-constructed roads.*—Any person who, contrary to the provisions of section two thousand three hundred and fifteen or section two thousand four hundred and nine of this Code, shall use a cart or sledge upon any improved or well-

constructed public road shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred pesos for each offense.

[2657—2749.]

SEC. 2768. *Failure to discharge duties of township office.*—Any person who, having been elected to fill a township office, shall refuse, without lawful excuse, to qualify or discharge the duties thereof shall be subject to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

[2657—2750.]

FINAL ARTICLE

Final section.—This Act shall take effect upon the first day of October, nineteen hundred and seventeen; but the Governor-General may proclaim any part hereof to be in effect at any time subsequent to its approval and prior to said date.

The Acts and parts of Acts enumerated in the following schedule are hereby repealed:

SCHEDULE OF REPEALED STATUTES ^a

(a) Acts repealed in entirety

7	31	59	86	108	122
9	33	62	87	109	123
12	34	63	88	111	124
14	35	66	91	113	126
16	36	72	92	114	127
17	37	74	95	115	128
19	40	76	100	116	129
24	44	79	102	117	131
26	46	82	103	119	132
28	52	83	105	120	133
30	58	85	107	121	135

^a Of the Acts noted as repealed in this schedule, the following are those which are first repealed in entirety in the present Code, i. e., by Act 2711:

288, 310, 382, 454, 530, 592, 593, 597, 675, 697, 709, 760, 780, 1147, 1169, 1277, 1302, 1332, 1362, 1369, 1381, 1390, 1425, 1465, 1494, 1502, 1655, 1849, 1859, 1904, 1921, 1935, 1944, 1951, 2099, 2104, 2202, 2213, 2216, 2236, 2245, 2317, 2329, 2332, 2382, 2462, 2541, 2572, 2601, 2602, 2666, 2667, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2678, 2684, 2685, 2702, 2707, 2708.—Ed.

137	209	267	344	413	511
138	210	268	345	416	512
139	211	270	346	417	520
141	214	273	347	419	522
144	216	278	353	424	523
146	217	279	354	426	524
147	218	282	355	429	525
148	219	284	358	431	527
149	221	285	359	433	528
152	222	286	360	435	529
156	223	290	361	436	530
157	225	293	363	438	533
159	227	296	364	443	534
162	230	298	365	446	540
164	231	299	366	447	542
165	233	303	367	449	543
166	234	304	368	452	544
167	235	305	369	453	545
169	237	308	371	454	546
170	238	309	372	458	551
171	239	310	374	461	556
174	242	313	377	462	558
175	245	314	378	465	568
176	246	315	382	466	574
181	247	319	383	469	584
183	250	320	384	474	585
185	252	321	385	475	587
188	253	322	386	476	591
189	254	323	391	477	592
192	255	325	393	478	593
193	257	326	394	479	597
197	258	327	395	482	599
198	259	331	396	487	602
200	260	332	398	493	607
203	261	335	402	499	609
205	262	339	403	503	610
207	265	340	405	505	612
208	266	341	407	508	613

614	691	773	902	960	1054
618	694	774	903	961	1056
619	697	778	906	966	1060
621	699	780	908	967	1062
622	701	781	910	968	1063
625	706	783	911	970	1065
628	707	785	914	971	1066
630	709	789	915	974	1067
631	713	815	916	976	1068
632	715	819	917	977	1079
633	716	820	925	982	1090
634	717	823	930	983	1091
635	719	836	931	984	1095
639	720	837	932	985	1098
644	721	838	933	986	1099
645	723	839	934	987	1103
649	726	840	935	993	1104
650	727	841	936	994	1105
653	728	842	938	999	1113
655	729	843	939	1001	1118
656	734	844	940	1002	1124
657	735	848	941	1003	1125
658	737	849	942	1004	1126
659	739	850	943	1005	1127
661	740	851	944	1008	1129
662	742	863	945	1009	1131
663	745	864	946	1013	1135
664	748	866	947	1019	1136
670	749	872	948	1023	1139
671	752	874	951	1024	1141
672	754	875	952	1026	1147
675	757	877	953	1027	1148
676	759	878	954	1029	1149
677	760	884	955	1032	1150
678	766	888	956	1038	1153
680	768	895	957	1041	1154
687	769	897	958	1042	1156
690	772	898	959	1044	1157

1160	1291	1369	1467	1546	1617
1165	1293	1370	1468	1548	1618
1169	1298	1372	1470	1549	1619
1177	1299	1373	1471	1550	1620
1179	1300	1374	1472	1551	1623
1182	1302	1381	1474	1552	1624
1184	1304	1383	1476	1553	1625
1196	1306	1387	1477	1555	1626
1204	1308	1390	1480	1556	1629
1205	1309	1394	1481	1557	1633
1208	1311	1396	1482	1558	1634
1209	1312	1397	1487	1561	1636
1212	1313	1401	1489	1563	1638
1219	1314	1403	1491	1564	1640
1230	1316	1404	1492	1567	1642
1232	1322	1405	1493	1570	1646
1233	1324	1407	1494	1571	1649
1235	1328	1409	1495	1575	1652
1236	1330	1411	1496	1576	1655
1237	1331	1413	1498	1578	1664
1239	1332	1414	1502	1581	1665
1240	1333	1415	1503	1582	1667
1241	1334	1416	1509	1583	1669
1244	1336	1417	1514	1584	1670
1245	1337	1425	1516	1588	1671
1249	1338	1432	1520	1593	1672
1254	1340	1433	1521	1594	1675
1255	1341	1440	1525	1595	1676
1269	1344	1442	1526	1598	1677
1270	1345	1443	1528	1600	1679
1271	1346	1454	1529	1604	1681
1273	1347	1455	1530	1605	1682
1277	1354	1457	1531	1606	1683
1278	1355	1458	1532	1609	1684
1279	1362	1462	1539	1611	1687
1280	1363	1463	1541	1612	1689
1282	1365	1465	1543	1613	1690
1288	1366	1466	1545	1616	1691

1693	1747	1811	1876	1938	2048
1694	1748	1813	1880	1939	2049
1695	1752	1814	1881	1940	2055
1697 *	1753	1816	1882	1943	2056
1698	1760	1817	1884	1944	2060
1701	1765	1818	1885	1945	2066
1703	1766	1819	1886	1948	2067
1704	1768	1822	1890	1949	2077
1705	1769	1823	1893	1951	2082
1706	1770	1824	1894	1952	2084
1708	1771	1825	1896	1953	2085
1709	1772	1828	1897	1957	2088
1711	1775	1830	1898	1958	2089
1712	1776	1832	1899	1962	2091
1713	1777	1833	1900	1963	2093
1716	1781	1839	1903	1964	2096
1717	1782	1843	1904	1971	2099
1718	1786	1844	1910	1972	2102
1719	1787	1845	1911	1976	2104
1720	1788	1846	1912	1979	2106
1721	1789	1849	1915	1983	2108
1723	1791	1850	1918	1984	2110
1726	1792	1852	1920	1985	2113
1728	1793	1853	1921	2015	2114
1731	1794	1857	1922	2017	2117
1733	1795	1858	1923	2018	2119
1734	1797	1859	1924	2019	2120
1737	1800	1861	1925	2022	2122
1738	1802	1863	1927	2025	2123
1740	1803	1867	1930	2026	2126
1741	1806	1868	1932	2027	2127
1742	1808	1869	1935	2038	2128
1746	1810	1872	1936	2045	2130

* By Act of later date than the present Code, to wit, by Act 2718, passed at the Special Session of the Fourth Philippine Legislature and approved March 17, 1917, this list of repealed Acts has been amended by striking Act No. 1697 therefrom, and sections 3 and 4 of said Act No. 1697 were at the same time revived.—Editor.

2136	2229	2316	2422	2498	2582
2138	2231	2317	2433	2500	2585
2139	2232	2326	2435	2501	2586
2140	2236	2327	2436	2502	2597
2146	2237	2329	2437	2503	2599
2148	2238	2330	2441	2504	2601
2149	2241	2332	2447	2505	2602
2151	2244	2335	2448	2515	2608
2156	2245	2337	2449	2516	2606
2160	2248	2338	2450	2518	2608
2165	2249	2339	2451	2527	2622
2169	2250	2354	2454	2532	2626
2170	2251	2355	2455	2536	2634
2180	2257	2357	2458	2538	2635
2184	2266	2359	2461	2541	2636
2195	2267	2363	2462	2552	2653
2197	2270	2371	2463	2553	2656
2200	2272	2377	2464	2554	2666
2202	2290	2380	2467	2559	2667
2204	2291	2382	2469	2561	2674
2205	2292	2385	2476	2562	2675
2211	2294	2386	2477	2563	2676
2213	2296	2387	2481	2564	2678
2216	2299	2388	2482	2565	2684
2217	2303	2390	2484	2568	2685
2220	2305	2404	2487	2569	2702
2226	2308	2409	2495	2572	2707
2227	2309	2410	2496	2576	2708
2228	2314	2416	2497	2579	

(b) ACTS REPEALED IN PART

PORTIONS REPEALED

Acts.

136. Sections 1-15, 20-27, 29-54, 58-67, 71-77, 81-91, and the fifth (or last) paragraph of section 68, as amended by section 1 of 2131.
302. Section 2 only.
496. Sections 3, 6, 9, 17, 126, and last paragraph of section 36, as amended by section 9 of 1699.
648. Section 1 only.
700. Subsection (4) of section 1.

Acts.

- 744. All except section 4.
- 809. Subsections (a) and (b) of section 1.
- 821. Section 2 only.
- 867. Sections 2-7, 9-11, 15-33, and subsections 5 (a), 5 (b), 5 (c), 5 (f), 5 (g), 5 (h), 5 (i), 5 (j), and 6 (a), 6 (b) of section 1.
- 876. Section 1 only.
- 1189. Sections 148, 149, and 150.
- 1310. Sections 3-10.
- 1511. All except the first sentence of section 16.
- 1519. Section 19 only.
- 1627. Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, and 28-33.
- 1648. Sections 2 and 3.
- 1680. Section 1 only.
- 1699. Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11.
- 1755. Section 3 only.
- 1764. Section 2 only.
- 1780. All except section 26.
- 1848. Section 3 only.
- 1873. Sections 3, 5, 6, and 8.
- 1875. All except section 7.
- 1937. Section 1 only.
- 2001. Section 1 only.
- 2035. Sections 1 and 2.
- 2041. Sections 1, 2, 6, 7, and 9.
- 2131. Sections 3 and 4.
- 2259. Sections 1-5, 28; also final proviso of first paragraph of section 18, as amended by section 1 of 2558.
- 2347. Sections 1-9, 11-19, 22, and 25.
- 2408. All except proviso to subsection (c) of section 54.
- 2417. Section 1 only.
- 2429. Section 1 only.
- 2493. All except the first sentence in the final proviso to section 5.
- 2507. All except section 11, as amended, and the first proviso contained in subsection (d) of section 7 as amended by section 3 of Act 2614, and the proviso contained in subsection (d) of section 8 as amended by section 4 of Act 2614.

Acts.

2575. Section 1 only.

2614. All except section 6 and the provisos mentioned under Act 2507 above.

2617. Sections 1, 2, and 3.

2641. Section 1 only.

2664. Sections 1, 3, 4, 7, the first and second sentences of the first paragraph of section 2 and also the third, or final, paragraph of section 2.

2681. All except section 2.

2683. All except section 7 and the provisos contained in section 3.

Approved by the Governor-General, March 10, 1917

TABLES OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES

(A)

A table showing corresponding sections of the Administrative Code as appearing respectively in the prior Code (Act 2657) and the present Code (Act 2711.)

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
1		1 41		36 100	74
2		2 42		37 102	87
3		3 43		38 103	83
4		4 44		39 104	89
5		5 45		40 105	91
6		6 46		41 110	92
7		9 47		42 111	93
8		10 49		43 112	94
9		11 50		44 114	93
10		12 51		45 115	99
11		13 52		46 116	100
12		14 53		47 117	101
13		15 54		48 118	102
14		16 55		49 119	104
15		17 56		50 120	107
16		18 57		51 121	108
17		19 58		52 122	109
18		20 59		53 135	115
19		21 60		54 136	116
20		22 61		55 137	117, 118
21		23 62		56 138	120
22		24 63		57 139	119
23		25 75	55, 59	58 140	103
24		26 76		59 141	95, 96
25		27 77		61 142	121
26		28 78		62 143	122
27		29 79		63 144	118, 123
28		30 80		64 150	125
29		31 81		66 151	126
30		32 82		68 152	127
31		33 83		69 153	128
32		34 84		70 154	129
33	1699	35 85		71 155	130
34	1700	36 86		72 156	131
35	1701	37 87		73 157	132
36	1702	38 95	74, 75, 76	74 158	133
37	1703	39 96		81 159	134
38	1704	40 97		86 160	135
39	34	41 98	83, 84	82 161	136
40	35	42 99		82 162	137

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
163	158	215	195	346	352
164	159	216	197	390	340
165	160	220	198	391	350
166	161	221	199	392	351
167	162	222	200	393	352
168	162	223	201	394	353
169	163	224	202	395	354
170	165	225	203	396	355
171	166	226	204	397	356
172	167	227	205	398	357
173	168	228	206	399	358
174	169	229	207	400	359
175	159	240	208	401	360
176	161	241	209	402	361
177	167	242	210	403	362
178	153	243	211	404	363
179	154	244	212	405	364
180	155	245	213	406	365
181	168	246	214	407	366
182	167	247	215	408	367
183	158	248	216	409	368
184	159	249	217	410	369
185	160	250	218	411	370
186	161, 162	251	219	412	371
187	163	252	220, 221	413	372
188	164	253	222	414	373
189	165, 166	254	223	415	374
190	167	255	224	416	375
191	169	256	225	417	376
192	170	257	226	418	377
193	171	258	227	419	378
194	172	259	228	420	379
195	173	260	229	421	380
196	174	261	230	422	383
197	175	265	231	428	384
198	176	266	232	429	385
199	177	267	233	430	386
200	178	268	234	431	387
201	179	269	235	432	389
202	180	270	236	433	390
203	181	271	237	434	391
204	182	272	238	435	392
205	183	273	239	436	393
206	184	274	240	437	394
207	185	275	241	438	395
208	186	276	242	439	396
209	187	277	243	440	398
210	188	278	244	445	397
211	189	279	245	446	398
212	190	280	246	447	399
213	191	281	247	448	400
214	192	282	248	449	401
215	193	283	249	450	402
216	194	284	250	451	403
217	195	285	251	452	404

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
353	417	353	475	387	
354	418	358	476	388	
355	419	384	477	389	
356	420	385	478	389	
357	421	386	479	390	
358	422	387	480	391	
359	423	388	480	392	
360	424	389	491	393	
361	425	340	492	399	
362	426	341	493	400	
363	427	342	494	401	
364	428	343	495	393	
365	429	344	496	394	
366	430	345	497	395	
367	431	346	498	396	
368	432	347	499	397	
369	433	348	500	402	
370	434	349	501	403	
371	435	350	502	404	
372	436	351	503	405	
373	437	352	504	406	
374	438	353	505	407	
375	439	354	506	408	
376	440	355	507	409	
377	441	356	508	410	
378	442	357	509	411	
379	443	358	510	412	
380	444	359	511	413	
381	445	360	512	414	
382	446	361	513	415	
383	447	362	514	416	
384	448	363	515	417	
385	449	364	516	418	
386	450	365	517	419	
387	451	366	518	420	
388	452	367	519	421	
389	453	368	520	422	
390	454	369	521	423	
391	455	370	522	424	
392	456	371	523	425	
393	457	372	524	426	
394	458	373	525	427	
395	459	374	526	428	
396	460	375	527	429	
397	461	376	528	430	
398	462	377	529	431	
399	463	378	530	432	
400	464	379	531	433	
401	465	380	532	434	
402	466	381	533	435	
403	467	382	534	436	
404	468	383	535	437	
405	469	384	536	438	
406	470	385	537	439	
407	471	386	538	440	
408	472			441	
409	473				
410	474				
411					
412					
413					
414					
415					
416					

Section of prior Code	Section of this Code	Section of prior Code	Section of this Code	Section of prior Code	Section of this Code
539	442	509	619	662	631
540	443	501	620	663	632
541	444	502	621	664	633
542	445	503	622	665	634
543	446	510	623	666	635
544	447	611	624	667	636
545	448	612	625	668	637
546	449	613	626	669	638
547	450	614	627	671	639
548	451	615	628	672	640
549	452	616	629	673	641
550	453	617	630	674	642
551	454	618	631	675	643
552	455	619	632	676	644
553	456	620	633	677	645
554	457	621	634	678	646
555	458	622	635	679	647
556	459	623	636	680	648
557	460	624	637	681	649
558	461	625	638	682	650
559	462	626	639	683	651
560	463	627	640	684	652
561	464	628	641	685	653
562	465	629	642	686	654
563	466	630	643	687	655
564	467	631	644	688	656
565	468	632	645	689	657
566	469	633	646	690	658
567	470	634	647	691	659
568	471	635	648	692	660
569	472	636	649	693	661
570	473	637	650	694	662
571	474	638	651	695	663
572	475	639	652	696	664
573	476	640	653	697	665
574	477	641	654	698	666
575	478	642	655	699	667
576	479	643	656	700	668
577	480	644	657	701	669
578	481	645	658	702	670
579	482	646	659	703	671
580	483	647	660	704	672
581	484	648	661	705	673
582	485	649	662	706	674
583	486	650	663	707	675
584	487	651	664	708	676
585	488	652	665	709	677
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592	495	659	672	716	684
593	496	660	673	717	685
594	497	661	674	718	686
595			675	719	687
596			676	720	
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724	689	793	979	848	1034
725	690	794	980	849	1035
726	691	795	981	850	1036
727	692	796	982	851	1037
728	693	797	983	852	1038
729	694	798	984	853	1039
730	695	799	985	854	1040
731	696	800	986	855	1041
732	697	801	987	856	1042
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734	699	803	989	858	1044
735	700	804	990	859	1045
736	701	805	991	860	1046
737	702	806	992	861	1047
738	703	807	993	862	1048
739	704	808	994	863	1049
740	705	809	995	864	1050
741	706	810	996	865	545
742	707	811	997	866	546
743	708	812	998	867	547
744	709	813	999	868	548
745	710	814	1000	869	1051
746	711	815	1001	870	1052
747	712	816	1002	871	1053
748	713	817	1003	872	1054
749	714	818	1004	873	1055
750	715	819	1005	874	1056
751	716	820	1006	875	1057
752	717	821	1007	876	1058
753	718	822	1008	877	1059
754	719	823	1009	878	1060
755	720	824	1010	879	1061
756	721	825	1011	880	1062
757	722	826	1012	881	1063
758	723	827	1013	882	1064
759	724	828	1014	883	1065
760	725	829	1015	884	1066
761	726	830	1016	885	1067
762	727	831	1017	886	1068
763	728	832	1018	887	1069
764	729	833	1019	888	1070
765	730	834	1020	889	1071
766	731	835	1021	890	1072
767	732	836	1022	891	1073
768	733	837	1023	892	1074
769	734	838	1024	893	1075
770	735	839	1025	894	1076
771	736	840	1026	895	1077
772	737	841	1027	896	1078
773	738	842	1028	897	1079
774	739	843	1029	898	1080
775	740	844	1030	899	1081
776	741	845	1031	900	1082
777	742	846	1032	901	1083
778					1084
779					1085
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906	1101	906	1101	1024	1829
907	1102	907	1102	1025	1830
908	1103	908	1103	1026	1831
909	1104	909	1104	1027	1832
910	1105	910	1105	1028	1833
911	1106	911	1106	1029	1834
912	1107	912	1107	1030	1835
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915	1110	915	1110	1033	1838
916	1111	916	1111	1034	1839
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925	1120	925	1120	1043	1848
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929	1124	929	1124	1047	1852
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953	1148	953	1148	1071	1876
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956	1151	956	1151	1074	1879
957	1152	957	1152	1075	1880
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959	1154	959	1154	1077	1882
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961	1156	961	1156	1079	1884

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1080	865	1140	1015	1200	1971
1081	866	1141	1016	1201	1972
1082	867	1142	1017	1203	1973
1083	868	1143	1018	1204	1974
1084	870	1144	1019	1206	1975
1085	871	1145	1020	1207	1976
1086	872	1146	1021	1208	1977
1087	873	1147	1022	1209	1978
1088	874	1148	1023	1210	1979
1089	875	1150	2082	1211	1980
1090	876	1151	2068	1212	1982
1091	877	1152	2064	1213	1983
1092	878	1153	1928	1214	1984
1093	879	1156	1929	1215	1985
1094	880	1157	1930	1216	1986
1095	881	1158	1931	1217	1987
1096	882	1159	1932	1218	1988
1097	883	1160	1933	1219	1989
1098	884	1161	1934	1220	1990
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1100	886	1163	1936	1222	1992
1101	887	1164	1937	1223	1993
1102	888	1165	1938	1224	1994
1103	889	1166	1939	1225	1995
1104	890	1167	1940	1226	1996
1105	891	1168	1941	1227	1997
1106	892	1169	1942	1228	1998
1107	893	1170	1943	1229	1999
1108	894	1171	1944	1230	2000
1109	895	1172	1945	1231	2001
1110	897	1173	1946	1232	2002
1111	898	1174	1947	1233	2003
1112	899	1175	1948	1234	2004
1113	900	1176	1949	1235	2005
1114	901	1177	1950	1236	2006
1115	902	1178	1951	1237	2007
1116	903	1179	1952	1238	2008
1117	904	1180	1953	1239	2009
1118	905	1181	1954	1240	2010
1119	906	1182	1955	1241	2011
1125	1900	1183	1956	1242	2012
1126	1901	1184	1957	1243	2013
1127	1902	1185	1958	1244	2014
1128	1903	1186	1959	1245	2015
1129	1904	1187	1960	1246	2016
1180	1905	1188	1961	1247	2017
1181	1906	1189	1962	1248	2018
1182	1907	1190	1963	1249	2019
1183	1908	1191	1964	1250	2020
1184	1909	1192	1965	1251	2021
1185	1910	1193	1966	1252	2022
1186	1911	1194	1967	1253	2023
1187	1912	1197	1968	1254	2024
1188	1913	1198	1969	1255	2025

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1260	2030	1322	1149	1377	1235
1261	2031	1323	1150	1378	1236
1262	2032	1324	1151	1379	1237
1263	2033	1325	1152	1380	1238
1264	2034	1326	1153	1381	1239
1265	2035	1327	1154	1382	1240
1266	2036	1328	1155	1383	1241
1267	2037	1329	1156	1384	1242
1268	2038	1330	1157	1385	1243
1272	2052	1331	1158	1386	1244
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1283	1664	1340	1167	1395	1253
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1285	1666	1342	1169	1397	1255
1286	1667	1343	1170	1398	1256
1287	1668	1344	1171	1399	1257
1288	1669	1345	1172	1400	1258
1289	1670	1346	1173	1401	1259
1290	1671	1347	1174	1402	1260
1291	1672	1348	1175	1403	1261
1292	1673	1349	1176	1404	1262
1293	1674	1350	1177	1405	1263
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1295	1676	1352	1179	1407	1265
1296	1677	1353	1180	1408	1266
1297	1678	1354	1181	1409	1267
1298	1679	1355	1182	1410	1268
1299	1680	1356	1183	1411	1269
1300	1681	1357	1205	1412	1270
1301	1682	1358	1206	1413	1271
1302	1683	1359	1207	1414	1272
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1304	1685	1361	1209	1416	1274
1305	1686	1362	1210	1417	1275
1306	1687	1363	1211	1418	1276
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1310	1187	1365	1213	1420	1278
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1312	1189	1367	1215	1422	1280
1313	1140	1368	1216	1423	1281
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1316	1143	1371	1219	1426	1284
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1433	1382	1488	1337	1543	1392
1434	1383	1489	1338	1544	1393
1435	1384	1490	1339	1545	1394
1436	1385	1491	1340	1546	1395
1437	1386	1492	1341	1547	1396
1438	1387	1493	1342	1548	1397
1439	1388	1494	1343	1549	1398
1440	1389	1495	1344	1550	1399
1441	1390	1496	1345	1551	1400
1442	1391	1497	1346	1552	1401
1443	1392	1498	1347	1553	1402
1444	1393	1499	1348	1554	1403
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1446	1395	1501	1350	1556	1405
1447	1396	1502	1351	1557	1406
1448	1397	1503	1352	1558	1407
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1451	1800	1506	1355	1561	1410
1452	1301	1507	1356	1562	1411
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1455	1304	1510	1359	1565	1414
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1467	1316	1522	1371	1581	1426
1468	1317	1523	1372	1582	1427
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1471	1320	1526	1375	1585	1430
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1604	1449	1659	1564	1774	1572
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1607	1452	1662	1567	1777	1575
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1859	1851	1866	1988	1780	1780
1860	1852	1867	1989	1781	1781
1861	1853	1868	1990	1782	1782
1862	1854	1869	1991	1783	1783
1863	1855	1870	1992	1784	1784
1864	1856	1871	1993	1785	1785
1865	1857	1872	1994	1786	1786
1866	1858	1873	1995	1787	1787
1867	1859	1874	1996	1788	1788
1868	1860	1875	1997	1789	1789
1869	1861	1876	1998	1790	1790
1870	1862	1877	1999	1791	1791
1871	1863	1878	2000	1792	1792
1872	1864	1879	2001	1793	1793
1873	1865	1880	2002	1794	1794
1874	1866	1881	2003	1795	1795
1875	1867	1882	2004	1796	1796
1876	1868	1883	2005	1797	1797
1877	1869	1884	2006	1798	1798
1878	1870	1885	2007	1799	1799
1879	1871	1886	2008	1800	1800
1880	1872	1887	2009	1801	1801
1881	1873	1888	2010	1802	1802
1882	1874	1889	2011	1803	1803
1883	1875	1890	2012	1804	1804
1884	1876	1891	2013	1805	1805
1885	1877	1892	2014	1806	1806
1886	1878	1893	2015	1807	1807
1887	1879	1894	2016	1808	1808
1888	1880	1895	2017	1809	1809
1889	1881	1896	2018	1810	1810
1890	1882	1897	2019	1811	1811
1891	1883	1898	2020	1812	1812
1892	1884	1899	2021	1813	1813
1893	1885	1900	2022	1814	1814
1894	1886	1901	2023	1815	1815
1895	1887	1902	2024	1816	1816
1896	1888	1903	2025	1817	1817
1897	1889	1904	2026	1818	1818
1898	1890	1905	2027	1819	1819
1899	1891	1906	2028	1820	1820
1900	1892	1907	2029	1821	1821
1901	1893	1908	2030	1822	1822
1902	1894	1909	2031	1823	1823
1903	1895	1910	2032	1824	1824
1904	1896	1911	2033	1825	1825
1905	1897	1912	2034	1826	1826
1906	1898	1913	2035	1827	1827
1907	1899	1914	2036	1828	1828
1908	1900	1915	2037	1829	1829
1909	1901	1916	2038	1830	1830
1910	1902	1917	2039	1831	1831
1911	1903	1918	2040	1832	1832
1912	1904	1919	2041	1833	1833
1913	1905	1920	2042	1834	1834
1914	1906	1921	2043	1835	1835
1915	1907	1922	2044	1836	1836
1916	1908	1923	2045	1837	1837
1917	1909	1924	2046	1838	1838
1918	1910	1925	2047	1839	1839
1919	1911	1926	2048	1840	1840
1920	1912	1927	2049	1841	1841
1921	1913	1928	2050	1842	1842
1922	1914	1929	2051	1843	1843
1923	1915	1930	2052	1844	1844
1924	1916	1931	2053	1845	1845
1925	1917	1932	2054	1846	1846
1926	1918	1933	2055	1847	1847
1927	1919	1934	2056	1848	1848
1928	1920	1935	2057	1849	1849
1929	1921	1936	2058	1850	1850
1930	1922	1937	2059	1851	1851
1931	1923	1938	2060	1852	1852
1932	1924	1939	2061	1853	1853
1933	1925	1940	2062	1854	1854
1934	1926	1941	2063	1855	1855
1935	1927	1942	2064	1856	1856
1936	1928	1943	2065	1857	1857
1937	1929	1944	2066	1858	1858
1938	1930	1945	2067	1859	1859
1939	1931	1946	2068	1860	1860
1940	1932	1947	2069	1861	1861
1941	1933	1948	2070	1862	1862
1942	1934	1949	2071	1863	1863
1943	1935	1950	2072	1864	1864
1944	1936	1951	2073	1865	1865
1945	1937	1952	2074	1866	1866
1946	1938	1953	2075	1867	1867
1947	1939	1954	2076	1868	1868
1948	1940	1955	2077	1869	1869
1949	1941	1956	2078	1870	1870
1950	1942	1957	2079	1871	1871
1951	1943	1958	2080	1872	1872
1952	1944	1959	2081	1873	1873
1953	1945	1960	2082	1874	1874
1954	1946	1961	2083	1875	1875
1955	1947	1962	2084	1876	1876
1956	1948	1963	2085	1877	1877
1957	1949	1964	2086	1878	1878
1958	1950	1965	2087	1879	1879
1959	1951	1966	2088	1880	1880
1960	1952	1967	2089	1881	1881
1961	1953	1968	2090	1882	1882
1962	1954	1969	2091	1883	1883
1963	1955	1970	2092	1884	1884
1964	1956	1971	2093	1885	1885
1965	1957	1972	2094	1886	1886
1966	1958	1973	2095	1887	1887
1967	1959	1974	2096	1888	1888
1968	1960	1975	2097	1889	1889
1969	1961	1976	2098	1890	1890
1970	1962	1977	2099	1891	1891
1971	1963	1978	2100	1892	1892
1972	1964	1979	2101	1893	1893
1973	1965	1980	2102	1894	1894
1974	1966	1981	2103	1895	1895
1975	1967	1982	2104	1896	1896
1976	1968	1983	2105	1897	1897
1977	1969	1984	2106	1898	1898
1978	1970	1985	2107	1899	1899
1979	1971	1986	2108	1900	1900
1980	1972	1987	2109	1901	1901
1981	1973	1988	2110	1902	1902
1982	1974	1989	2111	1903	1903
1983	1975	1990	2112	1904	1904
1984	1976	1991	2113	1905	1905
1985	1977	1992			

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1972	1646	2032	2106	2095	2161
1973	1646	2033	2107	2096	2162
1974	1647	2034	2108	2097	2163
1975	1648	2035	2109	2110	2164
1976	1649	2036	2110	2111	2165
1977	1650	2037	2111	2112	2166
1978	1651	2038	2112	2113	2167
1979	1652	2039	2113	2114	2168
1980	1653	2040	2114	2115	2169
1981	1654	2041	2115	2116	2170
1982	1655	2042	2116	2117	2171
1983	1656	2043	2117	2118	2172
1984	1657	2044	2118	2119	2173
1985	1658	2045	2119	2120	2174
1990	2065	2046	2120	2121	2175
1991	2066	2047	2121	2122	2176
1992	2067	2048	2122	2123	2177
1993	2068	2049	2123	2124	2178
1994	2069	2050	2124	2125	2179
1995	2070	2051	2125	2126	2180
1996	2071	2052	2126	2127	2181
1997	2072	2053	2127	2128	2182
1998	2073	2054	2128	2129	2183
1999	2074	2055	2129	2130	2184
2000	2075	2056	2130	2131	2185
2001	2076	2057	2131	2132	2186
2002	2077	2058	2132	2133	2187
2003	2078	2059	2133	2134	2188
2004	2079	2060	2134	2135	2189
2005	2080	2061	2135	2136	2190
2006	2081	2062	2136	2137	2191
2008	2082	2063	2137	2138	2192
2009	2083	2064	2138	2139	2193
2010	2084	2065	2139	2140	2194
2011	2085	2066	2140	2141	2195
2012	2086	2067	2141	2142	2196
2013	2087	2068	2142	2143	2197
2014	2088	2069	2143	2144	2198
2015	2089	2075	2144	2145	2199
2016	2090	2077	2145	2146	2200
2017	2091	2078	2146	2147	2201
2018	2092	2079	2147	2148	2202
2019	2093	2080	2148	2149	2203
2020	2094	2081	2149	2150	2204
2021	2095	2083	2150	2151	2205
2022	2096	2084	2151	2152	2206
2023	2097	2085	2152	2153	2207
2024	2098	2086	2153	2154	2208
2025	2099	2087	2154	2155	2209
2026	2100	2088	2155	2156	2210
2027	2101	2089	2156	2157	2211
2028	2102	2090	2157	2158	2212
2029	2103	2092	2158	2159	2213
2030	2104	2093	2159	2160	2214
2031	2105	2094	2160	2161	2215

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
2162	2216	2217	2271	2282	2326
2163	2217	2218	2272	2283	2327
2164	2218	2219	2273	2284	2328
2165	2219	2220	2274	2285	2329
2166	2220	2221	2275	2286	2330
2167	2221	2222	2276	2287	2331
2168	2222	2223	2277	2288	2332
2169	2223	2224	2278	2289	2333
2170	2224	2225	2279	2290	2334
2171	2225	2226	2280	2291	2335
2172	2226	2227	2281	2292	2336
2173	2227	2228	2282	2293	2337
2174	2228	2229	2283	2294	2338
2175	2229	2230	2284	2295	2339
2176	2230	2231	2285	2296	2340
2177	2231	2232	2286	2297	2341
2178	2232	2233	2287	2298	2342
2179	2233	2234	2288	2299	2343
2180	2234	2235	2289	2300	2344
2181	2235	2236	2290	2301	2345
2182	2236	2237	2291	2302	2346
2183	2237	2238	2292	2303	2347
2184	2238	2239	2293	2304	2348
2185	2239	2240	2294	2305	2349
2186	2240	2241	2295	2306	2350
2187	2241	2242	2296	2307	2351
2188	2242	2243	2297	2308	2352
2189	2243	2244	2298	2309	2353
2190	2244	2245	2299	2310	2354
2191	2245	2246	2300	2311	2355
2192	2246	2247	2301	2312	2356
2193	2247	2248	2302	2313	2357
2194	2248	2249	2303	2314	2358
2195	2249	2250	2304	2315	2359
2196	2251	2251	2305	2316	2360
2197	2252	2252	2306	2317	2361
2198	2250	2253	2307	2318	2362
2199	2253	2254	2308	2319	2363
2200	2254	2255	2309	2320	2364
2201	2255	2256	2310	2321	2365
2202	2256	2257	2311	2322	2366
2203	2257	2258	2312	2323	2367
2204	2258	2259	2313	2324	2368
2205	2259	2260	2314	2325	2369
2206	2260	2261	2315	2326	2370
2207	2261	2262	2316	2327	2371
2208	2262	2263	2317	2328	2372
2209	2263	2264	2318	2329	2373
2210	2264	2265	2319	2330	2374
2211	2265	2266	2320	2331	2375
2212	2266	2267	2321	2332	2376
2213	2267	2268	2322	2333	2377
2214	2268	2269	2323	2334	2378
2215	2269	2270	2324	2335	2379
2216	2270	2280	2325	2336	2380

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
2337	2351	2405	2407	2464	2492
2338	2352	2410	2438	2465	2493
2339	2353	2411	2450	2466	2494
2340	2354	2412	2469	2467	2495
2341	2355	2413	2481	2468	2496
2342	2356	2414	2442	2469	2497
2343	2357	2415	2443	2470	2498
2344	2358	2416	2444	2471	2499
2345	2359	2417	2445	2472	2500
2346	2360	2418	2446	2473	2501
2347	2361	2419	2447	2474	2502
2348	2362	2420	2448	2475	2503
2349	2363	2421	2449	2476	2504
2350	2364	2422	2450	2477	2505
2351	2365	2423	2451	2478	2506
2352	2366	2424	2452	2479	2507
2353	2367	2425	2453	2480	2508
2354	2368	2426	2454	2481	2509
2355	2369	2427	2455	2482	2510
2356	2400	2428	2456	2483	2511
2357	2401	2429	2457	2484	2512
2358	2402	2430	2458	2485	2513
2359	2403	2431	2459	2486	2514
2360	2404	2432	2460	2487	2515
2361	2405	2433	2461	2488	2516
2362	2406	2434	2462	2489	2517
2363	2407	2435	2463	2490	2518
2364	2408	2436	2464	2491	2519
2365	2409	2437	2465	2492	2520
2366	2410	2438	2466	2493	2521
2367	2411	2439	2467	2494	2522
2368	2412	2440	2468	2495	2523
2369	2413	2441	2469	2496	2524
2370	2414	2442	2470	2497	2525
2371	2415	2443	2471	2498	2526
2372	2416	2444	2472	2499	2527
2373	2417	2445	2473	2500	2528
2374	2418	2446	2474	2501	2529
2375	2419	2447	2475	2502	2530
2376	2420	2448	2476	2503	2531
2377	2421	2449	2477	2504	2532
2380	2422	2450	2478	2505	2533
2391	2423	2451	2479	2506	2534
2392	2424	2452	2480	2507	2535
2393	2425	2453	2481	2508	2536
2394	2426	2454	2482	2509	2537
2400	2427	2455	2483	2510	2538
2401	2428	2456	2484	2520	2540
2402	2429	2457	2485	2521	2541
2403	2430	2458	2480	2522	2542
2404	2431	2459	2487	2523	2543
2405	2432	2460	2488	2524	2544
2406	2433	2461	2489	2525	2545
2407	2434	2462	2490	2526	2546
2408	2436	2463	2491	2527	2547

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
2525	2545	2590	2604	2632	2658
2526	2546	2591	2605	2633	2660
2527	2547	2592	2606	2634	2670
2528	2548	2593	2607	2635	2671
2529	2549	2594	2608	2636	2672
2530	2550	2595	2609	2637	2673
2531	2551	2596	2610	2638	2674
2532	2552	2597	2611	2639	2693
2533	2553	2598	2612	2640	2694
2534	2554	2599	2613	2641	2695
2535	2555	2600	2614	2642	2696
2536	2556	2601	2615	2643	2697
2537	2557	2602	2616	2644	2701
2538	2558	2603	2617	2645	2703
2539	2559	2604	2618	2646	2704
2540	2560	2605	2619	2647	2705
2541	2561	2606	2620	2648	2706
2542	2562	2607	2621	2649	2707
2543	2563	2608	2622	2650	2708
2544	2564	2609	2623	2651	2709
2545	2565	2610	2624	2652	2710
2546	2566	2611	2625	2653	2711
2547	2567	2612	2626	2654	2712
2548	2568	2613	2627	2655	2713
2549	2569	2614	2628	2656	2714
2550	2570	2615	2629	2657	2715
2551	2571	2616	2630	2658	2716
2552	2572	2617	2631		2717
2553	2573	2618	2632		2718
2554	2574	2619	2633		2719
2555	2575	2620	2634		2720
2556	2576	2621	2635		2721
2557	2577	2622	2636		2722
2558	2578	2623	2637		2723
2559	2579	2624	2638		2724
2560	2580	2625	2639		
2561	2581	2626	2640		
2562	2582	2627	2641		
2563	2583	2628	2642		
2564	2584	2629	2643		
2565	2585	2630	2644		
2566	2586	2631	2645		
2567	2587	2632	2646		
2568	2588	2633	2647		
2569	2589	2634	2648		
2570	2590	2635	2649		
2571	2591	2636	2650		
2572	2592	2637	2651		
2573	2593	2638	2652		
2574	2594	2639	2653		
2575	2595	2640	2654		
2576	2596	2641	2655		
2577	2597	2642	2656		
2578	2598	2643	2657		
2579	2599	2644	2658		
2580	2600	2645			
2581	2601	2646			
2582	2602	2647			
2583	2603	2648			
2584		2649			
2585		2650			
2586		2651			
2587		2652			
2588		2653			
2589		2654			

Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—	Section of prior Code—	Section of this Code—
2713	2728	2724	2736	2740	2753
2714	2729	2725	2737	2741	2759
2715	2730	2726	2738	2742	2760
2716	2731	2727	2739	2743	2761
2717	2732	2728	2740	2744	2762
2718	2733	2729	2741	2745	2763
2719	2734	2730	2742	2746	2764
2720	2735	2731	2743	2747	2765
2721	2736	2732	2744	2748	2766
2722	2737	2733	2745	2749	2767
2723	2738	2734	2746	2750	2768

(B)

A table showing the sources of various provisions taken from Acts which are now first incorporated in Administrative Code.

Source in prior Act	Corresponding section of Code	Source in prior Act	Corresponding section of Code
238-1	507, 508	709-1	508
238-2	509	709-2	2663
238-3	510, 2664	709-5	506
310-1	759	760-1	508
310-2	763, 764	1147-1	511
310-3	768, 775	1147-2	512
310-5	770	1147-3	512
310-6	770	1147-4	513
310-10	2678	1147-5	514
210-11	2678	1147-6	515
310-12	2678	1147-7	516
282-1	507, 508	1147-8	517
454-1	509	1147-9	518
530-1	502	1147-10	519
530-2	499	1147-11	519
530-3	499	1147-13	520
530-4	501	1147-14	521
530-6	2661	1147-15	522
502-1	1924	1147-16	523
502-2	1925	1147-17	524
502-3	1927	1147-18	525
503-3	800	1147-19	526
503-7	794	1147-20	527
507-1	718	1147-21	528
507-2	723, 724	1147-22	521, 529
507-3	722, 732, 733, 736, 738, 740, 741	1147-23	531
507-5	744, 745	1147-24	2665
507-6	725	1147-25	532-541
507-7	727	1147-26	540
507-9	731	1147-27	542
507-11	748	1147-28	543
507-12	728	1147-29	544
507-14	746, 747	1147-30	532
507-15	750	1147-31	533
507-16	727, 730, 734, 2677	1147-32	534
507-17	751, 2676	1147-33	2666
507-18	752, 753, 757	1147-34	515, 2667
507-19	755	1147-35	515
507-20	756	1147-36	511, 528, 535, 537, 544
507-21	750	1147-37	536
507-22	742	1147-39	2668
507-23	728, 749	1169-1	503
675-1	508	169-2	503
676-1	507	1302-1	2662

Source in prior Act	Corresponding section of Code	Source in prior Act	Corresponding section of Code
1302-2	2662	2342-2	732, 732, 736, 738, 740, 741
1362-1	515, 516	2342-3	731
1369-1	2662	2342-4	743
1369-2	2662	2342-5	743, 744
1381-1	560	2342-6	737, 739, 738-735,
1466-1	519, 521, 530		737-739, 748, 2677
1502-1	2663	2342-7	738, 749
1627-40	2669	2342-8	718
1655-1	1111, 2669	2462-1	755
1655-2	1112, 1113, 1114, 2669, 2769	2462-2	789-793
1655-3	1121	2462-3	797-800
1655-4	1123, 1124	2462-4	802
1655-5	1126	2462-5	798
1655-6	1104	2462-6	806
1655-7	1115	2462-8	794, 795
1655-8	1116, 1117, 1119	2462-9	801
1655-9	1120	2462-10	803-805
1655-10	1114, 1126, 1127	2462-11	807
1655-11	1128, 1129	2462-12	808
1655-12	1109, 1110	2462-13	2670
1761-11	747	2493-1	769, 761, 763
1904-1	503, 506	2493-2	769, 763
1921-2	751, 754, 2676	2493-3	764
1935-2	1693	2493-4	774
1935-3	1696, 1697	2493-5	769, 771-773, 775, 778, 781
1935-4	1698	2493-6	768, 770, 775, 781, 783
1935-7	1699	2493-7	1036, 1037
1935-8	1694	2493-8	1038
1951-1	502, 505	2493-9	767
2099-1	2667	2493-10	776
2104-1	500	2493-11	779, 780
2202-1	503, 504	2493-12	770, 771
2213-1	1236	2493-13	2678
2213-2	2712	2493-14	783
2213-3	1236	2507-1	1184
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29	2946 (1)	202	3156 (4)
68	2929 (1)	202 (a)	
74	2903 (1)	202 (b)	
79		202 (c)	
79 (a)		202 (d)	
79 (b)		202 (e)	3107 (1)
79 (c)	2903 (2)	203	
79 (d)		206	
79 (e)		207	
79 (f)		210	
102	2944 (1)	213	3107 (1)
123 (7)	3032 (1)	220	
123 (12)	3036 (1)	221	
148	2941 (1)	246	
150	3107 (1)	249	
151		264	3068 (1)
152	2941 (1)		3068 (2)
153	3107 (1)	276	3186 (1)
154	3107 (1)		2911 (1)
155	3267 (1)	279	3087 (1)
156	3107 (1)	280	3087 (2)
157	2941 (2)	284	2990 (1)
158	3107 (1)		3087 (3)
161	2941 (1)	285	2799 (1)
162	3107 (1)		2869 (1)
163	3107 (1)	287 (b)	3087 (4)
167	2941 (1)	288	3186 (2)
167 (a) (new)	3041 (1)	290	2990 (2)
178	2834 (1)	314	2857 (1)
186	8252 (1)	344 (f)	2853 (1)
192		369	2749 (1)
192 (a)		377	3175 (1)
192 (b)	3156 (1)	397	2970 (1)
192 (c)		403	3030 (1)
192 (d)		404	3030 (2)
192 (e)		405	3080 (3)
193		410	3030 (4)
193 (a)	3156 (2)	413	8210 (1)
		414	3080 (6)
		415	3030 (7)
			3030 (8)
			3049 (1)
			3210 (2)
			3030 (3)
			8210 (8)

Section	Amended by Act	Section	Amended by Act
416	3030 (10)	475	3030 (42)
	3210 (4)		3210 (23)
417	3030 (11)	476	3210 (24)
	3210 (5)	477	3030 (43)
421	3030 (12)	479	3030 (44)
424	3030 (13)		3210 (25)
	3210 (6)	480	3210 (26)
425	3210 (7)	481	3030 (45)
	3030 (14)		3210 (27)
426	3210 (8)	482	3210 (28)
	3030 (15)	487	3238 (1)
427	3210 (9)	489	2893 (27)
	3030 (16)	580	2844 (2)
428	3210 (10)	584	
	3030 (17)	588	3066 (1)
429	3210 (11)	591	
	3210 (12)	593	3211 (1)
430	3210 (13)	595	3066 (1)
432	3030 (18)	598	
	3210 (14)	612	2979 (1)
433	3030 (20)	616	2774 (1)
435 (new)	3030 (21)		2991 (2)
436	3030 (22)	640	3066 (1)
	3210 (15)	669	2741 (1)
437	3030 (23)	734	2967 (1)
	3210 (16)	759	3111 (1)
438	3030 (24)	760	3111 (2)
	3210 (17)	761	3111 (3)
439	3030 (25)	762	3111 (4)
440	3210 (18)	765	3111 (5)
	3030 (26)		3224 (1)
441	3030 (27)	767	3111 (6)
442	3030 (28)	770	3111 (7)
443	3030 (29)	774	3111 (8)
446	3030 (30)	775	3111 (9)
447	3030 (31)	776	3111 (10)
448	3210 (19)		3224 (1)
449	3030 (32)	778	3111 (11)
452	3210 (20)	780	3111 (12)
453	3030 (33)	782	3111 (13)
456	3030 (34)	783	3111 (14)
460	3030 (35)	809	2813 (1)
461	3030 (36)	811	2813 (2)
464	3210 (21)	817	2813 (3)
	3030 (37)	818	2813 (4)
465	3210 (22)	835	3206 (1)
	3030 (38)	846	2936 (1)
467	3030 (39)	872	3157 (1)
468	3030 (40)		3205 (1)
469	3030 (41)	874	3157 (2)
470		879	3205 (2)
471		888	3016 (1)
			2774 (2)

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935	2496 (1)	1493	2775 (1)
954	3172 (1)	1495	3248 (1)
967	3070 (1)	1498	2835 (7)
968	3235 (1)	1499 (d)	3199 (1)
969	3115 (1)	1517	2835 (8)
1002	3115 (2)	1520	2835 (9)
1012	3115 (3)	1536	2835 (10)
1045	2943 (1)	1542	2835 (12)
1107	2497 (1)		3031 (2)
1151	3106 (1)		2835 (13)
	2761 (1)	1544	3031 (3)
1172	2912 (1)	1545	3031 (4)
	3084 (1)	1577	3071 (1)
1176	2761 (2)	1582	2835 (14)
	3034 (2)	1584	2835 (29)
11761			2776 (1)
11763		1610	3058 (1)
11769	3069 (1)		
1184	2852 (1)	1611	
	3177 (1)	1612	
1185	3177 (2)	1613	
1189	3177 (3)	1614	
1189A	3069 (2)	1615	
1192 (c, f, g)	3177 (4)	1616	2776 (1)
1198	3177 (5)	1617	3058 (1)
	2761 (3)	1618	
1202	2912 (2)	1619	
	3139 (1)	1620	
1203 (i)	3046 (1)	1621	
1239 (f) (new)	3096 (1)	1621 (a)	2939 (2)
1316	2835 (1)	1622	2776 (1)
1424 (l)	2833 (28)	1623	3058 (1)
1424 (m)	2802 (1)	1623 (f)	2939 (3)
1435	2819 (2)		2776 (1)
1438	3201 (1)	1624	2939 (4)
1439	3047 (1)		3058 (1)
1449 (c, s, y)	3047 (2)		2776 (1)
1451	2835 (2)	1625	2939 (5)
1452			3058 (1)
	2802 (2)	1626	2776 (1)
1458	3074 (1)		3058 (1)
1462	3082 (1)	1627	2776 (1)
1464	2925 (1)		3058 (1)
1464 (y)	2835 (3)	1630	3212 (1)
1464 (w)		1638	3212 (3)
1465 (z)	2835 (4)	1639	3212 (3)
1466	2835 (5)	1641	3212 (4)
1481	2925 (2)	1681 (l)	2781 (1)
1485	2733 (1)	1667	2996 (1)
1486	2925 (8)	1762	3052 (1)
1487	2925 (4)	1771	3263 (1)
1491	2733 (2)	1771 (A)	
1492	2733 (3)	1771 (B)	3263 (2)
	2835 (6)	1771 (C)	

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1771 (D)		2159	3115 (5)
1771 (E)		2201	3115 (6)
1771 (F)	3263 (2)	2202 (c) (new)	3211 (3)
1771 (G)		2212 (c) and (f)	3022 (1)
1771 (H)		2220	3261 (4)
1772	3263 (3)	2243 (A) new	2819 (4)
1774	3263 (5)	2243 (c)	3259 (1)
1775	3263 (6)	2243 (d)	3019 (1)
1777	3263 (8)	2243 (e) (new)	2819 (3)
1778	3263 (9)		3087 (5)
1779	3263 (10)	2253	3026 (1)
1780	3263 (11)	2256	3026 (2)
1782	3263 (12)	2259 (I)	3144 (1)
1783	3263 (13)	2272	3208 (2)
1784	3263 (14)	2296	3115 (7)
1785	3263 (15)	2300	3115 (8)
1788	3263 (16)	2307 (f)	3021 (1)
1794	3263 (18)	2313	2951 (1)
1795	3263 (19)	2315	3160 (1)
1796	3263 (20)	2376 (a) (new)	2819 (6)
1796 (A)	3263 (21)	2376 (k)	2819 (5)
1796 (B)		2430	2774 (3)
1840	2902 (1)	2434	2774 (4)
1884	3225 (1)	2434 (a)	3774 (4)
1857	3077 (1)		3121 (1)
1858 (2)	3077 (2)	2434 (b)	2774 (4)
1865	3092 (1)	2436	2774 (5)
1845	2952 (1)	2439 (1 and 2)	2774 (6)
1888	2952 (3)	2441	2774 (7)
1916	3257 (1)		2978 (1)
1959	2816 (1)	2444	2774 (8)
2029 (c)	2856 (1)	2444 (A) (new)	2819 (8)
2029 (m) (new)	2805 (1)	2444 (bb)	2919 (7)
2041	2864 (1)	2444 (n)	2965 (1)
2043	2864 (2)	2445	2991 (1)
2048	3216 (1)	2447	
2051	2864 (3)	2452	2774 (9)
2054	2864 (4)	2458	
2089	3211 (1)	2466	3107 (1)
2093	3211 (2)	2471	
2106 (f) (new)	2797 (1)	2474	
2120	3115 (4)	2477	2991 (1)
2126	3184 (1)	2480	
2142	3128 (1)	2480 (d and h)	3000 (1)
2151	3045 (53)	2481	2991 (1)
2170	3261 (1)	2490	2977 (1)
2171	3261 (2)	2493	3048 (1)
2184	3261 (8)	2507	2774 (10)
2188	3167 (1)	2508	
2189		2509	
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		2513	

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2605	2349 (1)	2650	3030 (61)
2625 (A) (new)	2319 (12)		3210 (22)
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2636	3030 (45)	2652	3030 (63)
2637	3030 (47)	2653	3030 (64)
	3210 (20)	2654	3030 (65)
26373 (new)	3210 (30)	2655	3030 (66)
2638	3030 (48)	2656	3030 (67)
2639	3030 (49)	2657	3030 (68)
26393 (new)	3030 (50)	2658	3030 (69)
2640	3030 (51)	2659	3030 (70)
2641	3030 (52)	2674	3115 (15)
2642	3030 (53)	2716	2833 (30)
2643	3030 (54)	2717	2835 (15)
2465	3043 (1)	2721	2835 (16)
	3163 (1)	2722	2835 (17)
2644	3030 (55)	2731	2833 (31)
2645	3030 (56)	2739	2835 (18)
2646	3030 (57)	2743	3213 (5)
2647	3030 (58)	2748	3263 (23)
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(D)

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160		1792	
199	3156 (6)	1793	
408, last par	3030 (5)	1794	
1424 (k)	2819 (1)	1886	2952 (2)
1475	2819 (1)	2144 to 2163	2924 (6)
1476		2825 to 2426	
1477		2437	2774 (12)
1537	2835 (11)	2438	
1773	3263 (4)	2476	3107 (7)
1776	3263 (7)	2729	2819 (1)

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